ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Tuesday, December 16, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year £4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AIREY.—On Dec. 15, 1930, to Sheila (*née* Palmer), wife of Lieutenant Richard Ryder Airey, R.N., H.M.S. Caledon, and Marelands, Southwater, Sussex—a son.

ANGUS.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Ravenstone, Corbridge, Northumberland, to Burdett, wife of E. Graham Angus—a son.

BEAMISH.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 215, Sale-road, Ewanpindi, to Bessie (*née* Grace), wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Beamish, R.A.—a daughter.

BUSTRODE.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Nursery Cottage, Tambourne, Essex, to Freda (*née* Piper), wife of Stanley Bulstrode—a daughter. (Argentine papers, please copy.)

BURNET.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 60, Northumberland-street, Edinburgh, the wife of J. R. Wardlaw Burnet, Advocate, of a son.

COLLETT.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Colombo, to Nita, wife of A. Stanley Collett—a son.

DAWSON.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Kingsland, Shrewsbury, to the wife of Henry Nainby Dawson—a son.

DAWSON.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Beverley, New Milton, Hants, to Helen, the wife of Bernard L. Dawson—a son.

de WESSELOW.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, to Rosamund (*née* Silley), wife of Roger de Wesselow—a son.

DOBSON.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at The Cottage, Nuthall, Notts, to Violet (*née* Turney), wife of J. J. Dobson—a daughter.

DUNLOP.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 31, Brunswick-road, Hove, to Catherine (*née* Harrison), wife of Capt. D. Dunlop, Royal Artillery—a daughter.

FOWLER.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Cambridge, to Eileen, wife of R. H. Fowler, of Trinity College—a daughter.

FREY.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at São Paulo, Brazil, Mary (*née* Tucknise), the wife of L. B. Frey, of a son.

GEORGE.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at St. Anne's-terrace, N.W., to Rosa Mary (*née* Grossmith), the wife of E. Harry George—the gift of a son.

KNIGHT.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at 7, Knaresborough-place, S.W.5, to Molly, wife of G. Malyn Knight—a daughter.

LYNE.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Green Meadows, Ascot, Berks, to Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Lyne—a daughter.

MAXWELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, to Carolyn, wife of Major Gerald Constable Maxwell, M.C., D.C.L., R.A.—a daughter.

PAYNE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Birdhurst-road, South Croydon, to Kathleen, wife of Stuart D. Payne—a son.

SELBIE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at York Cottage, Pinner Hill, to Dorothy (*née* Eddleston), wife of Philip Bevoorth Selbie—a son (Robert).

WAIT.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Treverbyn, Dorchester-road, Weymouth, to Amy Mary (*née* Whiteman), the wife of Lieutenant A. R. Wait, R.N.—a son.

WALSH.—On Dec. 13, 1930, to Betty (*née* Boston), wife of Dr. V. Walsh, 54, Westbourne-ter., W.2—a daughter. (Australian papers, please copy.)

YATES.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at a nursing home, Aberdeen, to Ursula, wife of Captain R. W. P. Yates, R.E.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ANGWIN : HAUGHTON.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Venerable John Arthur Johnson, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Reginald Prudde Angwin, Royal Engineers, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Angwin, of Penhu, Camborne, Cornwall, to Margaret Helen, only daughter of Mrs. Haughton, of Shillong, Assam, and the late Mr. F. L. Haughton.

BAYNE-JARDINE : FORMAN.—On Nov. 20, 1930, at St. Paul's, Rattray, Ayrshire, Major C. F. Bayne-Jardine, Royal Artillery, to Isabel Forman, younger daughter of the late Charles Forman, C.E.

CAUSTON : GRINLING.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Grantham Parish Church, by the Rev. H. E. Wynn, Dean of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and the Rev. Canon Markham, Vicar, Jock, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Causton, of Heathfield, Stanmore, and Nancy, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Grinling, of St. Catherines, Grantham.

CRESSWELL : MORAN.—On Dec. 14, 1930, in Vienna, Eric Frank, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cresswell, of 70, Gayton-road, Harrow, to Honor Veronica, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Moran, of Ashley-gardens, S.W.

HART : WISE.—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Paris, Edward John, second son of the late John Hart and Marie Hart, to Adele Wiseheels, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wise.

HOARE : CREAGH.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Villa Marguerite, Grasse, France, Reginald Ratcliffe Hoare, Lieut.-Comdr. R.N. (ret.), son of Major and Mrs. Morley Hoare, to Eileen, daughter of Dr. Pierce Nagle and Mrs. Creagh, now of Richmond, Yorkshire.

McGUIRE : HEALD.—On Nov. 29, 1930, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rangoon, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon of Rangoon and the Rev. W. Delahay, Cantonment Chaplain, Robert Ely McGuire, Indian Civil Service, son of Major E. C. McGuire, York and Lancaster Regiment, and Mrs. McGuire, to Phyllis Barbara, only daughter of the Honourable Mr. Justice Heald and Lady Heald, of Rangoon, Burma.

MARSDEN : HOLMAN.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Avenue-road, N.W.8, by the Rev. John Marsden, assisted by the Rev. C. Leycester Mallet, James Percival, son of Dr. and Mrs. Percival Marsden, of Birkdale, Lancs, late of Lightcliffe, Yorks, to Evelyn (Bara), eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. Kay Holman, of 76, Avenue-road, N.W.8.

MILLETT : BAGSTER.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at the Parish Church, Frant, Cecil George Millett, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Millett, to Rita Maude, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bagster, of Frant, Sussex.

PENNINGTON : ROBERTS.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Richard Robertson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, of Lathom, Windermere, to Dulcie Nina, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, of 24, Lowndes-street, S.W.

ROPER : GRANT.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Northwood, Charles Wingfield, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Roper, of "Edale," Northwood, to Olive Sibyl, younger daughter of Mrs. Grant, M.B.B.S., only child of Mr. C. D. Grant and the late Mrs. Grant, of Wembley.

WALLER : MANT.—On Dec. 11, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, by the Rev. P. B. Clayton, Gerald Edward Henry, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Waller, of 5, Rutland-court, S.W.7, to Iris Gertrude, daughter of Sir Reginald Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Lady Mant, of 54, Onslow-square, S.W.7.

SILVER WEDDING

McCLELLAND : BELL.—On Dec. 16, 1905, at Grosvenor-square Presbyterian Church, Manchester, by the Rev. S. M. McClelland and the Rev. A. Herbert Gray, M.A., the late Vicar of Kingsthorpe, Northampton, and formerly Chaplain, Windsor Park Chapel, saved, and Lyon RONN.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 60, Southwood-lane, Highgate, Miss Mary Johanna von Ronn, in her 84th year.

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DEATHS

ARNOLD.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Saints Hill House, Penshurst, Emily Arnold, aged 73 years. Service at Penshurst Church to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30, and after to Poundsbridge Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

ASHWANDEN.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the result of a motor accident, Cecil Kenneth, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, beloved younger son of Sydney and Anne Ashwanden, aged 24 years. Funeral at Oakham Church, Thursday, Dec. 18, at 2.15 o'clock.

BANNER.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Bognor Regis, Letitia Kate (Katie, *née* Howe), dearly beloved wife of Major F. Banner. Funeral at Colchester Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30, from York Villa, Maldon-road, Colchester.

BASTOW.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Ray Lodge, Lingfield, Surrey, Gladys Evelina, beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Bastow, D.S.O., late Green Howards Regiment. Funeral at Lingfield to-day (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. No mourning.

BENNETT.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at 10, Warneford-road, Oxford, Reginald Arthur Renaud Bennett, M.A., F.E.P.S., younger son of the late Rev. Frederick Hamilton Bennett, aged 65. Funeral at Freeland to-day (Tuesday), 3.40 p.m. R.I.P.

BINGHAM.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Avenue Cottage, Burwood, Gloucester, Anne Elizabeth (Nina), widow of William Alexander Baring Bingham, of Rose Hill, Cheltenham. Requiem, St. Peter's Church, Gloucester, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock. Burial at St. Aubyn's Retreat, Broadway, 2.30 p.m.

BOCKETT-PUGH.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at 32, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol, after a short illness, Jessie Florence Bockett-Pugh. Cremation Bristol to-day (Tuesday), at 3 o'clock.

BROWNLOW.—Suddenly at a nursing home, Bayeux, France, "Nicol," dearly beloved wife of Cecil Alexander Little Brownlow.

BUTLER.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 13, 1930, at Clonelough, Wimbledon, Theodore Butler, aged 81. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 1.45 p.m.

COWBURN.—On Dec. 13, 1930, Fanny Sophia Cowburn, of Dennel Hill, Chepstow.

CRAWSHAY RALSTON.—Suddenly in America, William Alan, eldest son of Capt. and Mrs. Crawshay Ralston, formerly of Pontywal, Brecconshire, aged 36.

CREWDSE.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, at 17, Alexander-place, S.W.7, Wilfrid J. Crewdse, aged 67. Requiem Mass at Brompton Oratory to-morrow (Wednesday), at 10 a.m. R.I.P.

EDMONDS.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Redhill Farm, Eastwood Park, John Edmonds, lately Head Gardener at Eastwood Lodge, and for 60 years a faithful servant to His Grace the Duke of St. Albans and family.

DEATHS (continued)

EDWARDS.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, at 22, Nevern-place, S.W., Eliza Edwards, widow of Samuel Edwards, late of Wood Lodge, Streatham, in her 95th year. Funeral at St. Leonard's Parish Church, Streatham, Thursday, Dec. 18, at 12 noon.

ENRIGHT.—On Dec. 12, 1930, Peter, the beloved youngest son of Commander and Mrs. Enright, of the Wendy Hut, Woolston, Hants, passed peacefully away, aged 5 years. R.I.P.

FFOLKES.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1930, at Congham Lodge, Sir W. E. B. Ffolkes, Bt. Funeral at Hillington, Thursday, at 3 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

FOOTE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, Samuel Henry Wells Foote, of 12, King's-grove, Maidenhead, aged 62. Funeral at Hove Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2.30 p.m.

FOSTER.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Grasmere, 85, Ombersley-road, Worcester, Arthur Foster, M.D., Barrister-at-Law. Funeral service Angel-street Congregational Church, Worcester, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 1.45, Interment Inkberrow Parish Church, 3 p.m. same day.

FROST.—William Thomas Harvey Frost, of 24, Sarre-road, West Hampstead. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 3 p.m., at Hibxworth.

GAWTHORNE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 15, Hogarth-road, S.W., Nell Gawthorne, widow of Thomas Gawthorne, of Penang. Funeral will take place at Highgate (Old) Cemetery, at 12.30 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

GODDEN.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, 1930, at 2, Hulse-road, Southampton, Agnes Mary Louise Godden, widow of the Rev. J. E. W. Godden, former vicar of Bramshaw, New Forest, aged 73.

HALIDAY-WITCHURCH.—On Dec. 13, 1930, following an operation, James Haliday-Witchurch, of 60, Stephen's," Albion-road, Sutton, Surrey, the dearly loved husband of Ethel Halida-Witchurch. Funeral service Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. Friends kindly accept this, the only, intimation.

HALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, suddenly, at her residence, 107, St. Julian's Farm-road, West Norwood, S.E.27, Catherine Hall, youngest daughter of the late Alfred Hall, of Clapham. Funeral service Streatham (Wednesday), at 2.30, at St. Luke's, West Norwood.

HANDSON.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Hadley Hurst, Polegate, Emily Anne, widow of Henry Handson, in her 88th year. Funeral service at St. John's, Polegate, on Thursday, Dec. 18, at 10 a.m.

HERFORD.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 24, Old-road, Headington, Oxford, Marie, beloved wife of Prof. C. H. Herford, aged 80. Cremation Golders Green to-day (Tuesday), 1.30 p.m. Service at Quarry Church, Headington, 2.30 p.m.

HOLE.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at The Homestead, Balderton, Newark-on-Trent, James Reynolds, the beloved husband of Margaret Ellen Hole, aged 57 years.

HORNE.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, 1930, at Felixstowe, Charles Horne, of Old Trinity House, Great Tower-street, E.C., the beloved husband of Berta Horne, in his 76th year. Funeral at Torquay Cemetery, Thursday.

HULBERT.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at Stakes Hill Lodge, near Cosham, Hants, Ella Millicent, widow of Walter Hulbert, J.P. Funeral arrangements later.

JOSEPH.—On Dec. 14, 1930, H. B. Joseph, of 19, St. James'-mansions, N.W.6, and 2, Holles-street, W.1, the beloved husband of Annie Joseph.

KOOPMAN.—On Dec. 14, 1930, Alice Mabel Koopman, of 21, Heathfield-park, N.W.2. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday), 10.45 a.m.

MACKINTOSH WALKER.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Geddes, Thomas Charles Bruce, precious husband of Marianne Mackintosh Walker. Service and interment at Geddes House on Thursday, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock. R.I.P.

MACQUEEN.—On Dec. 13, 1930, Elizabeth (Bessie) Macqueen, of 62, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.8. Service at Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.50 a.m. Interment at New Southgate Cemetery.

MAY.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at 1, The Riding, N.W.11, Emma, widow of William May, in her 84th year.

MINNOCH.—On Dec. 8, 1930, suddenly, at 7, St. Mark's-road, Leamington Spa, William Harper Minnoch, late of Glasgow.

NEVILL.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Surbiton, Surrey, Mary Beatrice, elder daughter of the late Henry Cranmer Nevill, aged 68.

NICHOLSON.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1930, at Rathlin, Northwood, Arthur Octavius Nicholson, aged 52.

OXLEY.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Chingwood, Daines Way, Thorpe Bay, after a long illness, patiently borne, Enid Clare, the beloved wife of Bernard Oxley, aged 28.

RAPHAEL.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 5, Wild Hatch, N.W.11, Harriette Elizabeth Raphael, widow of Albert Raphael. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12.30 p.m. Memorial service at St. Jude-on-the-Hill, at 12.30 p.m., Sunday, Dec. 21.

ROBERTS.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at the Manor House, Fyfield, Abingdon, Elizabeth Roberts, for 53 years nurse and friend in the family of the late Walter Ewing Crum, and Mrs. Crum, aged 78.

ROBERTS.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Telgmouth, the Rev. Lawrence Graeme Allen Roberts, late Commander R.N., aged 86. Funeral at Richmond Cemetery, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

ROBERTS.—On Dec. 15, 1930, Malcolm Roberts, M.A., passed peacefully away, at 89, Comeragh-road, Baron's Court, London, in his 75th year. Funeral, 2.30 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday), at Brompton Cemetery.

SAVAGE.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 35, Bryansburn-road, Bangor, George Robert Rollo Savage, C.V.O., Colonel late Royal Engineers. Funeral to Ardglass, Co. Down. Strictly private.

SKINNER.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at St. Ives, Cornwall, Edith Skinner (*née* Cox), widow of Edgar Skinner.

SMITH.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 38, Greenham-road, Newbury, Eliza Ellen (Lisa), second daughter of the late Edward John Smith, R.I.P.

SLOUS.—On Dec. 11, 1930, passed away at his residence, Sans Souci, St. Saviours, Jersey, Alfred Philip Slous, in his 67th year. Deeply regretted.

SOWERBY.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at 91, Jesmond-road, Jesmond-on-Tyne, William Gilbert Sowerby, D.S.O., late T. C. J. Sowerby, of Snow Hall, Darlington, aged 60. Funeral at Manfield Church, near Darlington, to-day (Tuesday), 12 noon. Memorial service at Jesmond Parish Church the same time. Wreaths to Darlington Station before 11 a.m.

STEVENSON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Vence, France, Sara Macalpine, eldest daughter of the late Duncan Stevenson, of Riddrie Park, Hogganfield, in her 70th year.

STIDSTON.—On Dec. 15, 1930, Charles Algernon Stidston, D.S.O., M.D., beloved husband of Olive Stidston, of 14, Waterloo-road, Wolverhampton, aged 49. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Wolverhampton, Thursday, 12 o'clock.

STRANGE.—On Dec. 12, 1930, as the result of a motor accident at Brigz, Percy John Frederick, eldest surviving son of the late Madison Jerip Strange, for many years Bank Manager, of Grantham.

SWIFT.—On Dec. 12, 1930, suddenly, of heart failure, at 19, Southern-road, W. Southbourne, Augustus Dickerson Swift, aged 67.

TEASDALE.—On Monday, Dec. 15, 1930, at Leicester, Fanny Henrietta Knas Teasdale, widow of Edward Henry Teasdale, of Kilworth and Leicester, aged 76 years. Funeral at Welford-road Cemetery, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock. Inquiries, Adderly and Co., Limited, Leicester.

THEOBALD.—On Dec. 12, 1930, following an operation, Thomas Lynch Theobald, C.A., beloved husband of Emily Theobald, 27, Kildbrook-grove, Blackheath, S.E.3.

TREVILIAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 14, 1930, Kate Sedley Cely Trevilian, widow of Edwin Brooke Cely Trevilian, of Middleney, Somerset. Funeral at Drayton Church to-morrow (Wednesday), 2 p.m.

TUSON.—On Dec. 14, 1930, at 62, Westwood-road, Southampton, the Rev. Edward Luxmoore Tuson, M.A., late Vicar of Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, and formerly Chaplain, Windsor Park Chapel, saved, and

WEBB.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Boxley, Wood-street, Barnet, Dora Margaret Webb, late of Liverpool. No flowers, by request.

WILLIAMS.—On the 3rd Sunday in Advent, 1930, Frances Mary Williams, of 10, York-road, Leamington Spa, second daughter of the late Rev. Morris Williams, Rector of Llanrhyddlad, Anglesea, aged 71.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BENNETT.—In loving memory of our precious daughter, Kathleen, V.A.D. nurse, Dumbleton and Bath War Hospitals, 1914-19 (late of Beckford, Tewkesbury), who passed over Dec. 16, 1920. "Until."

HUNTER.—In unfading memory of my dearly loved husband, Guy, Cadet, Inns of Court O.T.C., who died in the 1st Eastern General Hospital, Cambridge, Dec. 16, 1918.

"They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old.
Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them."

BOYLE.—On Dec. 16, 1923. In very dear and loving memory of our darling Roger.

BRUCK.—In ever-loving memory of William Bruck, who fell asleep Dec. 16, 1929.

DIXON.—In grateful and ever-loving memory of my dear mother, Emma Frances Dixon, who died Dec. 16, 1923.—Granville.

HAYTER.—To the dear memory of Brigadier Ross Hayter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., Commander 5th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, Dec. 16, 1929.

KEULEYAN.—In loving memory of my beloved husband, Avedis Keuleyan, of Liverpool and Smyrna, Dec. 16, 1917.

"My lips speak my words, and my smiles are for all friends to see.
But my heart and my thoughts and my tears are for thee. Are for thee."

LAWRENCE.—In ever loving memory of my dear husband, John Otho Lawrence, Crimea and Mutiny, late Captain (Retired), Royal Welch Fusiliers, who died in London Dec. 16, 1905, eldest son of the late Mr. George Lawrence, J.P., Monmouthshire.

REVELL.—In loving memory of our dear Mother, Mary Hoodin Revell, who died Dec. 16, 1929.—From Lilian, Hugh, and Percy.

RIGG.—In loving memory of Caroline Edith Rigg, Headmistress of the Mary Datchelor School for forty-one years, who died Dec. 16, 1929.

ULLMANN.—In ever-loving memory of our dear husband and father, Siegmund Ullmann, who passed away Dec. 16, 1926.

PERSONAL

KIT.—The suggestion does not appeal to me; a further perusal may suggest something different.—G.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 15s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST from Car Saturday evening, Chelsea Embankment, SMALL BROWN SUITCASE.—REWARD if brought intact to 53, Cadogan-place, S.W.

LOST on 11th December, in Brompton-road, or Harrods, DIAMOND BAR BROOCH (pin off). REWARD.—Appy Flowers, 45a, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

£120 REWARD.—LOST, on the 1st December, possibly on a bus between Cambridge-circus, Guilford-street, and Hatton-garden, BROWN LEATHER WALLET containing a quantity of Jewellery and precious stones, including 32 brilliants weighing in all 23.80 cts.; Flexible Platinum Bracelet set 360 Brilliants, weighing 19.98 cts.; one Cape Emerald, weighing 3.25 cts.; Platinum Bracelet set 260 Brilliants weighing 7.10 cts.; and other jewellery. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Tyler and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters), to anyone returning the lost property to them intact, or pro rata to the value recovered.

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Countess of Harewood) has graciously consented to be present at the "NOT FORGOTTEN" Association's Grand THE DIVERTISSEMENT (Music-Tea and Dancing). EMINENT ARTISTES ASSISTING, at HYDE PARK HOTEL, Knightsbridge, to-day (Tuesday), at 3.30. Proceeds devoted to CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS AND TOYS for our WOUNDED STILL IN HOSPITAL. There are over 4,000 in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND (2,500 in London Area alone) whose lives are made so much happier by the efforts of the Association. Will you come along and so help us to give the Boys a real MERRY CHRISTMAS.—Please see full announcement under ENTERTAINMENTS on page 12.

TO-MORROW, at 3 p.m., DRESS REHEARSAL (Pageant of) A THOUSAND and ONE LIGHTS, PARK LANE HOTEL, Piccadilly.

FRIENDS OF THE POOR, 42, Bury-street, S.W.1, urgently need £13 to help ex-schoolmistress, 64, over Christmas till post secured. Details given.

SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office: 11, John-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

WEST HAM CENTRAL MISSION.—Our thirty-fourth Christmas in Dockland. The needs of the very poor are desperate. Please help us to provide Christmas Cheer for those who have no helper. Who will help us to be Santa Claus to thirty-nine local children? Gifts of clothing, coal, boots, money, &c., urgently needed.—Address Rev. R. Rowntree Clifford, 409, Barking-road, E.13.

GLADSTONE & PAREZ COACHING. See Educational Column.

ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections; agent for American and Colonial Buyers of books.—Address 5, Humphreys, York Lodge, Reading.

YOU who know not the bitterness of want begin the joy of Christmas-giving by helping to help the poor, the sad, and the lonely in a parish struggling to keep going.—Cheques to Rev. J. Stephenson, St. Jude's Vicarage, St. George's-road, Southwark.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

£6 A MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR, Chauffeur driven.—Blair, Mayfair 1382.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for house protection. Wire Pox, Sealyham, &c. SeeKennel.

IN MAKING YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS please don't forget the old friend of London's Crippled Children.—SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY and RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 32, John-street, W.C.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches partners. Moved to Albemarle-street. PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Few boys received XIIIth-century Manor House, 40 miles London; all games; 2½ guineas.—Write Box Z.1011, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

ELOCUTION.—PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Mr. R. BESANT gives Private Lessons. Tone, Speech, Defects, Correct English, Spontaneous Delivery, Fluency, CONFIDENCE.—Prospectus, 115, Gower-street, W.C.1.

COLLOQUIAL FRENCH.—Course of 12 private lessons, 25s. Translations undertaken. Wonderful results. —Write Box T.1832, The Times, E.C.4.

DO PLEASE HELP with our CHRISTMAS SALE on Dec. 17th and TOY FAIR on Dec. 22nd by sending anything saleable (if only 1s. worth). Clothes, toys, books, &c., for many tiny babies needed. Postcard, dustbin (maginable. Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	—	Dec. 19
‡Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
¶Mantua ..	11,000	Higsett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
‡Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
‡Kaisar-I-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
‡Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
‡Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	—	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
¶Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
¶Chitral ..	15,000	Sizzers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	—	Dec. 19	—
Banshore (cargo)	6,000	—	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	—	Jan. 30	—

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Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

¶Khiva ..	9,000	Dawson	—	Dec. 20	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2	
Chyleer ..	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 6	—	
*Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—	
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30	
Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Feb. 5	—	

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†‡WAREILD ..	6,060	Dec. 17	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
†‡KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†‡DUMRA ..	8,441	Feb. 4	Feb. 14	Feb. 8
*‡CHINKOA ..	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MARGHA ..	8,278	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 27
MANORA ..	7,923	Dec. 24	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
MULBERA ..	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	Dec. 19	Dec. 27
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 14	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA ..	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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to New Zealand and through to Australia

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		From	From
RUAHINE ..	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	London	Dec. 30
RANGITATA ..	17,000	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.

‡ Cabin passengers only.

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AORANGI	Jan. 7	Jan. 21
MAKURA	—	Feb. 4
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI	—	Feb. 18

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BARRABOOL ..	13,600	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,600	—	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
OTAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5

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Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona ..	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta ..	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi (a) Calls Marseilles.

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KOWA MARU	10,702	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

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UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
16	OLYMPIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA .. .. b	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC c	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA .. .. e	Liverpool	Cunard
31	MAJESTIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC .. .. †, c	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA .. b	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA .. .. d	Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. .. d, e	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND .. .. b	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
17	MINNETONKA .. b	London	A.T.L.
17	LAURENTIC c	Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
23	EMPRESS OF FRANCE .. b	Southampton	Can. Pac.
21	MAJESTIC .. .. b	Southampton	White Star
23	AURANIA .. .. d, e	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
19	AUSONIA .. .. a	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. .. a	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA .. .. a	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. .. a, c	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND c	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. a	Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC .. .. a	Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA .. .. a, c	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
19	MELITA .. .. a	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE .. .. b	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCLARE .. .. a	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK .. b	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA .. .. a	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

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FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Dec. 30 from	GENOA	"AUGUSTUS"
„ 31 „	NAPLES	
Jan. 2 „	GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7, Mar. 27.

Jan. 6 from	GENOA	"CONTE
„ 7 „	NAPLES	
„ 9 „	GIBRALTAR	BIANCAMANO"

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Jan. 27, Feb. 13, Feb. 27, Mar. 20.

Jan. 7 from	TRIESTE	"VULCANIA"
„ 10 „	NAPLES	
„ 11 „	CANNES	COSULICH LINE, Ltd.

Other Sailings: Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29, April 14, May 2.

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Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool ..	Dec. 19	
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Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool ..	Jan. 7	

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CHENONCEAUX 1st and Jan. 15 | ATHOS II.

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AV. R. GARROS Dec. 26 and Jan. 9 | LECONTE DE LISLE

DJEBEL, Jan. | DUMBEA, IZMIR, & BEYROUTH.

ANGKOR Dec. 30 and Jan. 20 | THEO. GAUTIER

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BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW MOTOR-DRIVEN VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing from Marseilles.
Yorkshire	13,500	—	Dec. 20
Warwickshire	11,000	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 15
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31

* Cargo only.

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8080, 8087.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

VIA BOULOGNE, VIGO and LISBON.

SPEND THE WINTER IN SUNSHINE AT THE CANARY ISLANDS.

Return Fare £25 First Class

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS	Dec. 27
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE	Jan. 10
25,420 Tons Displacement. 14,500 Tons Gross.	

Full details on request to:—

Passenger Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. West End Agency, 11 (Lower), Regent-street, S.W.1.

HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS. TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

Via Vigo and Lisbon.

S.S. CAP ARCONA from Boulogne, Jan. 10 and Feb. 25.

CALLING AT TENERIFFE, Jan. 14 and March 1

Fares £20 First Class. £12 Second Class.

Apply STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. 'Phone, Monument 4361, or Principal Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CALEDONIA .. Jan. 7 | †‡TUSCANIA .. Feb. 19

*CASTALIA .. Jan. 14 | †CIRCASSIA .. Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.

† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.

‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ‡ Calls Marseilles Feb. 16

Vessels recruited by Indian Government.

Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

T.S.S. FRANCONIA, 20,000 tons, from MONACO 23rd Jan. to BOMBAY, Fares, Single £60, Return £105. Passengers return to Marseilles.

TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.

From LIVERPOOL Feb. 10. MARSEILLES, Feb. 16. Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "GELRIA"	8 JAN.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANJA"	22 JAN.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	12 FEB.
SANTOS	S.S. "GELRIA"	12 MAR.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents,	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.

WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., 146a, 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA BY THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 29
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via France, Spain.	PERU
BERMUDA		PANAMA CANAL.
HAVANA		

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica ..	14,057	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Feb. 12
OROMA	11,560	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23. 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 12. 18 Days. Fares 26 Guineas and upward.

EASTER CRUISE to CEUTA, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, TANGIER, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 2. 15 Days. Fares 30 Guineas and upward. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.

PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

Vessel.		From	
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	}	London	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"		and	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"		Boulogne	16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"	}	Boulogne	30 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS.—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN

by the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

With perfect Cuisine and Service.

DEC. 19 FOR 19 DAYS, TO CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON, 38 GNS. and UPWARDS.

JAN. 24-MARCH 11. WINTER SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Leave England's worst weather and come to enchanting lands of sunshine and romance. This 46 days' Cruise will give you new reserves of health and happiness for the whole year.

Calling at LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA, MADEIRA.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 8, Lower Regent-st. (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Principal Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,150 tons from Southampton Jan. 7
Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton Feb. 4
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 14

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton 3 Jan., 1931
†TAINUI	11,620 tons	from Southampton 30 Jan.
*TAMAHOA	14,500 tons	from Southampton 27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons	from Southampton 27 Mar.
†IONIC	12,554 tons	from Southampton 24 April.

* Oil burning. † Cabin and 3rd Class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

PATROCLUS ..	3 Jan.	HECTOR .. .. 31 Jan.
ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.	ANCHISES .. .. 14 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £64; Straits £74; China £81; Japan £88.—Further particulars from Agents, Fares, &c., gratis

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. CERAMIC	„ Liverpool	24th JAN.
S.S. DEMOSTHENES	„ Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London: 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 19
‡DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	Dec. 24	—
*WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	—	Dec. 26

Via Madeira. ‡ Via Las Palmas.

Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Steamers sailing 19th December, 30th and 30th January, 1931.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA, VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.

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TOURS

CHRISTMAS.

Railway tickets supplied in advance at official fares at any office of:—

DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,

London { 81, PICCADILLY, W.1. Offices { 87, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. 17, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

14 "SUNSHINE" COUNTRIES.

including Robinson Crusoe's Island.

20,000 Miles—81 Days.

R.M.S. ORDUNA, 15,507 tons, Jan. 6.

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PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

LEAVING 23rd JANUARY, RETURNING in JUNE. MEDITERRANEAN, BOMBAY, A MONTH in BEAUTIFUL CEYLON, MALAYA, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, A month in Japan by the Cherry Blossom Season, Honolulu, Canadian Rockies, Niagara, Quebec, &c. Ladies and gentlemen who would like to visit these Beauty Spots of the world at very moderate cost should write to Mr. Edward Gray, F.R.G.S., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

Ceylon only (ten weeks) if desired. Small inclusive cost.

TOURS (continued)

COOK'S AND WAGONS-LITS WORLD-TRAVEL SERVICE

(WITH OVER 300 OFFICES).

CHRISTMAS ON THE CONTINENT.

Paris	4 days	£5	5 0
Nice	8 days	£9	15 0
Rome	12 days	£19	19 0
Rome (Ideal Escorted Tour) ..	21 days	£50	0 0

CHRISTMAS WINTER S

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 36, LANCASTER-GATE.

SPEND A JOLLY CHRISTMAS at either of these high-class RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
THE MEURICE.
36, 37, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
THE COMMODORE.
PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2.
ALBEMARLE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
LEINSTER-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
All within few minutes of Piccadilly, close to Tube, Met., and bus. Equipped with every modern convenience. Moderate daily, weekly, or longer terms on request. Also with JOYOUS EIGHT-DAY GALA CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME. Padd. 6414.

THE NORMAN.

AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns. Phone, Padd. 1023.

AT THE ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—BOARD-RESIDENCY, replete with every comfort; reduced terms Dec. and Jan. 2gns.—0172 Western.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1066.

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AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

MARBLE ARCH.

BACHELOR SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water; from 2 guineas with breakfast. Also SUITE suitable two, with private bath; minute Park and Tube; telephone.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET (near).—BED and SITTING ROOM or BED-SITTING ROOMS, private house; comfort and attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional. 101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BOON to BUSINESS GENTLEMEN.—Attractive and well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; cleanliness and comfort assured; one minute, Hyde Park. Bayswater Park 7190, 18, Palace-court, W.2.

BRIGHT front SERVICE ROOMS, 125, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. From 27s. 6d. with breakfast, other meals optional or inclusive terms.

CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; University men and women; constant hot water, gas fires; partial board. Moderate terms.—85, Oakley-street. Flax. 1273.

CHISWICK, W.4.—New up-to-date GUEST HOUSE, run by young people; offers comfortable home to business and professional ladies and gentlemen. Every convenience. Buses pass door. Five minutes Southern or District Stations.—31, Sutton Court-road. Phone, Chiswick 6253.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS from 35s., including breakfast, baths, light, attendance; other meals optional; near Gloucester-rd. Tube.—34, Queen's-gate-ter., S.W.7.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Other terms, meals served.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2146.

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DRAWING ROOM FLOOR, FURNISHED, with service; suit gentleman; vacant after Christmas.—59, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON. Specially recommended for families; children's large play-room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; constant hot water; public terms from 2gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

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50, BELSIZE-PARK.
GUEST HOUSE from 3½gns.; newly decorated rooms, gas fires; excellent food; two minutes Swiss Cottage.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing 168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

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HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; partial board; gas fires; separate tables; excellent food; convenient for trains, buses; moderate.—66, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 8653.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfasts, baths, attendance, from 35s., double 3½gns.; dinners optional. 101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

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CHELSEA.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; University men and women; constant hot water, gas fires; partial board. Moderate terms.—85, Oakley-street. Flax. 1273.

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FURNISHED Service Suites, newly decorated. Inclusive terms. Constant hot water; good cooking. Kelvin 0470.

FURNISHED SERVICE BED ROOMS for ladies or gentlemen; single from 35s. double 45s.; now vacant. All meals if

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4 lines 8s. (minimum)

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) should be addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2," before the 20th day of December, 1930.

FREEHOLD.

1. Land in road leading from Scarborough to Filey, Osgodby, Yorks, by Mary Elizabeth Roberts, 33 Victoria-rd., Scarborough.
2. Land near the Metropolitan Railway Sports Ground, Hounslow, Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex, by Gertrude Oades, 39 Worton Way, Isleworth.
3. Land and buildings in Franklin-rd., Penge, Kent, by South Suburban Co-operative Society Limited, 99 London-rd., Croydon.
4. 10 to 16 (even) Hartington-rd., Ealing, Middlesex, and 12 to 22 (even) Barrington-rd., Manor Park, Essex, by Jack Swyers, Flat 2, 41 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
5. Land at rear of 27 Great West-rd., Isleworth, Middlesex, by William Tucker, 8 Marlborough-rd., W.4.
6. 11 to 57 (odd) Norman-rd., Ilford, Essex, by Thomas Henry Wilson, 34 King-st., E.C.2.
7. 123 and 125 Fore-st., Edmonton, Middlesex, by Israel Joseph Galinski, 9 Rookwood-rd., N.16.
8. The Kraal, Crescent-rd., Bishop's Stortford, Herts, by Arthur Frederick Punter, The Kraal, Crescent-rd., Bishop's Stortford.
9. Land in Manor Green-rd. east, Epsom, Surrey, by Thomas Charles Winter, Valdora, Langley-ave., Worcester Park, Surrey.
10. 30 Colne-rd., Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, by Alice Ellen Hurst, 30 Colne-rd., N.21.
11. Land in Waterhouse-lane, Kingswood, Surrey, by Harrison Day Roberts, Cher Givent, Kingswood.
12. Westwood, Bromley-grove, Shortlands, Kent, by Richard Ethelbert Day, Westwood, Bromley-grove, Shortlands.
13. Land in Cambridge Arterial-rd. and Walpole-rd., Tottenham, Middlesex, by Walter John Lewcock, 81, Catherine's, 14 Linden-rd., N.10.
14. Land in Footscray-rd., New Eltham, Kent, by George Thomas Scudmore, 170 Green-lane, Eltham, S.E.9.
15. Hartwells, Pinkneys Green, Cookham, Berks, by Helena May Goldsmith, Hartwells, Pinkneys Green, Cookham.
16. Part of Lee Wick Farm, St. Osyth, Essex, by Follett Holt, River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2.
17. Part of Stock's Field, Ninfield, Sussex, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of Hastings, Town Hall, Hastings.
18. Land and buildings in Sugar House-lane, Stratford, Essex, by Usher-Walker, Limited, Usher-Walker House, Great New-st., E.C.4.
19. Slaughterhouse, stabling, and yard at rear of 34, Richmond-rd., Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey, by James Shapley Estate Office, 1, Central-parade, Bromley-rd., S.E.6.
20. Merrivale (formerly Lazyland), Kingsdown, Kent, by Percy Skinner and Sarah Anne Skinner, 51, Torridon-rd., S.E.6.
21. Land formerly forming part of Poverest Farm, Orpington, Kent, by Edward George Burr, 24, Sandhurst-rd., Sidcup.
22. Land in Linden-ave., Maidenhead, Berks, by Wilfred Hart Feldwick, 32, High Town-rd., Maidenhead.
23. 8, Nightingale-rd., Harlesden, Middlesex, by William James Richards, 262, Shirland-rd., W.9.
24. Milford House, Alderbrook, St. John's Wood, St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, by Betty Mactazgart, Todhill, Newton Mearns, Renfrewshire, Scotland, Agnes Frances Mickel, 8, Dalkeith-ave., Dumbreck, Glasgow, Jessie Anderson, 617, Kilmarnock-rd., Newlands, Glasgow, and Ian Mactazgart Campbell, White Gables, Hazelane, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
25. Land and buildings in Well Hall-rd., Woolwich, London, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Woolwich, The Town Hall, Woolwich.
26. 43 and 44, Leicester-sq., 60, Whitcombe-st., and The Lord Belgrave P.H., Whitcombe-st., City of Westminster, by the Automobile Association, Limited, Fanum House, New Coventry-st., W.1.
27. Land in Cottenham Park-rd., Wimbledon, Surrey, by Philip Martineau Walker, Merrywood, Cottenham Park-rd., S.W.19.

LEASEHOLD.

1. 18, Landrock-rd., Crouch End, Hornsey, Middlesex, by Lily Lyon Little, 23, Wilberforce-rd., N.4.
2. 169, Copers-Cope-rd., Beckenham, Kent, by Edwin Kick, Meddowes, Holwood Park-ave., Farnborough, Kent.

J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 00773 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of DREYFUS & COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 3rd day of December 1930 the Court has DIRECTED SEPARATE MEETINGS of the Preference and Ordinary Shareholders of the above named Dreyfus and Company Limited to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and its said Shareholders.

The said Meetings will be held at Winchester House Old Broad Street in the City of London, on Tuesday the 3rd day of February 1931, at the following times namely The Meeting of Preference Shareholders at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and the Meeting of Ordinary Shareholders at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the aforesaid Meeting shall have been concluded, at which place and respective times all the said Shareholders are respectively requested to attend.

Any Preference or Ordinary Shareholder may attend such meetings and vote thereat either in person or by proxy.

A copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen and forms of proxy may be obtained at the registered office of the Company at Adelaide House, King William Street, London E.C.3, or from Mr. Frank Edward Gibson C/o Dreyfus & Company Limited Cambridge Street, East London, Cape Colony South Africa or from the Company's Solicitors Messrs. Bird & Bird of 5, Gray's Inn Square London W.C.1.

In the case of Shareholders resident elsewhere than in The Union of South Africa voting by proxy, all forms appointing proxies must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at Leadenhall House, 101, Leadenhall Street in the City of London aforesaid, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 2nd February 1931.

In the case of Shareholders resident in The Union of South Africa voting by proxy, all forms appointing proxies must be deposited at the Office of Mr. Frank Edward Gibson C/o Dreyfus & Company Limited Cambridge Street, East London, Cape Colony South Africa not later than 12 o'clock noon on Friday the 30th day of January 1931.

In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Leonard Thomas Spencer Hawkins, or failing him, Horace Samuelson, to be Chairman of the said meetings, and has directed the Chairman to report the result of the said meetings to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated the 12th day of December 1930.

H. POPLE NUNN Secretary of the Company.

Leadenhall House, 101, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

No. 00777 of 1930.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of THE BRITISH FEEDING MEALS and MILK PRODUCTS COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated the 9th December 1930 the Court has DIRECTED SEPARATE MEETINGS of—

(1) The holders of the fully paid Ordinary shares and
(2) The holders of the partly paid Ordinary shares respectively of the above named Company to be convened for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit approving with or without modification a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the said Company and its said Shareholders.

The said Meetings will be held on Wednesday the 31st day of December 1930 at Abercorn Rooms, Bishopsgate in the City of London at the times below mentioned namely:—

The meeting of the holders of the said fully paid Ordinary shares at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon; and The meeting of the holders of the said partly paid Ordinary shares at 12 o'clock noon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded,

at which place and respective times all the said fully paid and partly paid Ordinary Shareholders are respectively requested to attend.

A copy of the said Scheme of Arrangement can be seen and forms of proxy obtained at the Registered office of the said Company situate at Adelaide House, King William Street London, E.C.4. and at the office of Messrs. Donald McMillan & Mott at Stafford House, 14, King William Street, London, E.C.4. (The Solicitors of the said Company) during usual business hours on any week-day prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.

The said fully paid and partly paid Ordinary shareholders may attend the Meeting of the class or classes to which they respectively belong and vote thereat either in person or by proxy.

In the case of joint holders of shares the Vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy shall be accepted to the exclusion of the Vote of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Shareholders.

All proxies must be lodged with the Secretary at the registered office of the Company at Adelaide House, King William Street, London, aforesaid not later than 10 o'clock in the forenoon on Monday the 29th day of December 1930.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Major Charles Noel Clarke or failing him Algernon Harold Philpot or such other person as the said meeting of fully paid Ordinary shareholders and Percy Arthur John Hammett or failing him George Reginald Say Doyle to act as Chairman of the said Meeting of partly paid Ordinary shareholders and has directed the Chairman to report the results of the said Meetings respectively to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated the 12th day of December 1930.

DONALD McMILLAN & MOTT, 14, King William Street, London, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Company.

ISMENIA FLORA STELLA BLANC, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended). Notice is hereby given:

(1) That all CREDITORS and persons having any claim upon and against the estate of ISMENIA FLORA STELLA BLANC, late of Rosecliffe, Alverton, Penzance in the County of Cornwall (temporarily of 11, Rue de la Pompe Paris France Widow who died on the 15th day of May 1930 at 11 Rue de la Pompe Paris aforesaid and of whose estate Letters of Administration with the Will and Codicil annexed were granted out of the Principal Probate Registry on the 28th August 1930 to Gilbert Falconer Kennedy of New Court Middle Temple in the City of London American Counsellor-at-Law as Attorney for Joseph De Virier the Executor appointed by the Will of the said deceased) are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Administrator on or before the 16th day of January 1931.

(2) That after that date the said Administrator will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have had notice and that he will not respects the property so conveyed or distributed be liable to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 16th day of December 1930.

ROWE & MAW, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2, Solicitors to the said Administrator.

No. 00813 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division—Companies Court Mr. Justice Clauson In the Matter of THE FRENCH BRITISH & FOREIGN TRUST Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above named Company by the High Court of Justice, London, on the 10th day of December 1930, presented to the said Court by Poso-Graph (Great Britain) Distributing Company Limited, a voluntary liquidation, whose registered office is situate at 61/62 Gracechurch Street, in the City of London by the Liquidator Lindley Robertson Armitage of the same address, creditors of the said Company; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London on the 12th day of January 1931: and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing, in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

STRONG & Co. 61/62 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3. Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE. Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on, or send by post to the above named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th day of January 1931.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

JANE SHELTON BARCLAY DODD Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of JANE SHELTON BARCLAY DODD late of The Belfry Uckfield in the County of Sussex (who died on the 19th day of September 1930 and whose Will was proved by Busick Edmonds Pemberton George Morton Dodd and Hugh Roger Montagu Dodd the Executors therein named, in the principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 19th day of November 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 21st day of February 1931. And notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the Assets of any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 15th day of December 1930.

LEE & PEMBERTONS, 44 Lincolns Inn Fields, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

MABEL MARY HYDE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given:—

1. That all CREDITORS and persons having any claims upon or against the estate of MABEL MARY HYDE deceased late of 52 Lower Sloane Street London (who died on the 20th day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 15th day of October 1930 by Alfred William Burchell and Wymarke Frances Mary Hyde the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 17th day of February 1931.

2. That after that day the said Executors will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1930.

BURCHELLS, 5, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE the ESTATE of JAMES PROCTOR SOUTHERN, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, Section twenty-seven. Notice is hereby given, That all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES PROCTOR SOUTHERN late of 11, Granville Road in the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne who died on the 13th day of March 1930, and whose Will was proved at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Probate Registry on the 3rd day of May 1930 by Hugh Charles Sampson of Ingle-cpoft Ashford, in the County of Middlesex, Walter Dunlop Potts of 53, Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aforesaid, and John Joseph Hetherington of 23 Sidecliff Road, Vilias, Sunderland in the County of Durham, the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims and demands to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said executors, on or before the Sixteenth day of February 1931, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1930.

INGLEDEW & Co. Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RE Miss ROSALIE SUSAN NICHOLSON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (S. 27) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of ROSALIE SUSAN NICHOLSON (spinster) late of No. 10, Third Avenue, Hove in the County of Sussex deceased (who died on the 30th day of October 1930 and whose Will, with two Codicils thereto, was proved at the Principal Probate Registry on the 9th day of December 1930 by Frederick Cornwallis Day, George John Lothian Nicholson and Eric Cornwallis Day, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of their debts claims or demands to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 21st day of February 1931, after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 12th day of December 1930.

WOOLLEY & WHITFIELD 1, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE HORACE HARRINGTON NELSON, Deed. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of HORACE HARRINGTON NELSON late of Kemnal Manor, Kemnal Road Chislehurst in the County of Kent deceased who died on the twenty second day of September One thousand nine hundred and thirty and whose Will was proved by the Principal Probate Registry on the fifth day of December one thousand nine hundred and thirty by Coutts and Company the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the nineteenth day of February one thousand nine hundred and thirty one after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this twelfth day of December one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

STEPHENSON HARWOOD & TATHAM 16, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, Solicitors for the said Executors.

RAWORTH, JOHN ERNEST, Deceased. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of JOHN ERNEST RAWORTH late of "Beeston Regis," Cunningham Hill Road, St. Albans and 75, Victoria Street, S.W.1 (who died on the 14th May 1930) are required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 1st March 1931 after which date the Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1930.

MACDONALD, STACEY & MANT, 2/3, Norfolk Street, W.C. Solicitors for the said Executrix.

RE COL. ROBERT STEVENSON C.M.G. deceased late of Drake Cliffe Guildford, Surrey, who died on the 4th day of December 1930. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to me on or before the 25th day of February 1931, after which time the Executor intends to distribute the assets of the said Robert Stevenson among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice had then been received by me.

Dated 13th December 1930.

FRANK S. INGLE 7 Old King Street, Bath. Sole Executor.

THE NEETA BOX CO., Ltd., 2, Macintosh Lane, Homerton, E.9. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Arthur E. Green & Co., Incorporated Accountants, 100/106, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.2, on Monday, December 22nd, 1930, at 11 a.m., for the purposes required by Sections 239 and 240 of the said Act.

Forms of general and special proxy must be duly completed and lodged at 100/106, Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.2, not later than 4 p.m. on December 20th, 1930.

Dated 11th December, 1930.

C. A. MANN, Director.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 and 1926. In the County Court of Surrey holden at Croydon In Bankruptcy. No. 63 of 1930.

Re WILLIAM HENRY STROUD (carrying on business as W. Stroud & Son) 52, Sanderstead Road, South Croydon Surrey Builder and Contractor. RECEIVING ORDER 3rd December 1930. ADJUDICATION 3rd December 1930. FIRST MEETING 30th December 1930 at 12 noon at 29 Russell Square, W.C.1. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 9th January 1931, at 11.0 a.m. at the County Court Scarbrook Road, Croydon.

NOTICE.—All debts due to the Estate should be paid to me. Dated December 12th 1930.

THOMAS GOURLAY Official Receiver 29, Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929. SOUTHMINSTER SHIPPING & TRADING Co. Ltd. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, 30, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, on Friday, the 9th day of January 1931 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

Dated this 12th day of December 1930.

P. H. D. DEMPSEY Secretary.

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C

Law Report, Dec. 15

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Tomlin, and Lord Thankerton—dismissed an appeal by the Revenue Officer for the Lambeth Assessment Area from a decision of the Court of Appeal in favour of the respondents, the London County Council, and allowed with one small exception, an appeal by Potteries Electric Traction Company, Limited, from a decision of the Court of Appeal in favour of the Revenue Officer for the Stoke-on-Trent Assessment Area. The two appeals related to derating under the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928. MOON (REVENUE OFFICER FOR LAMBETH v. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL; POTTERIES ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY, LIMITED v. BAILEY (REVENUE OFFICER FOR STOKE-ON-TRENT).

The House of Lords—Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Tomlin, and Lord Thankerton—allowed an appeal by Sir Martin Archer-Shee from a decision of the Court of Appeal relating to the payment of income-tax on income of his wife, who was the sole beneficiary of a trust fund created by a foreign will. (ARCHER-SHEE v. GARLAND.)

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Wright in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

DERATING APPEALS

MOON (REVENUE OFFICER FOR LAMBETH) v. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

POTTERIES ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY, LIMITED, v. BAILEY (REVENUE OFFICER FOR STOKE-ON-TRENT).

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD TOMLIN, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

MOON'S CASE

The HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal by the Revenue Officer for the Lambeth Assessment Area from a decision of the Court of Appeal (46 *The Times* L.R., 601) reversing a decision of the Divisional Court.

The question raised by the appeal was whether a hereditament in which the respondents printed tickets, bills, notices, and other matter for use solely for their tramway undertaking was an industrial hereditament within the meaning of section 3 of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, so as to entitle the respondents to the rating relief in respect of the hereditament provided by section 68 of the Local Government Act, 1929. This depended upon the question whether the hereditament was or was not "primarily occupied and used" for purposes which were "not those of a factory or workshop" within the exception in section 3.

The Lambeth Assessment Committee decided to include the hereditament in the special list as an industrial hereditament, and the decision was affirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions. That decision was reversed by the Divisional Court (Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Talbot, and Mr. Justice Finlay), but was restored by the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser).

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, and Mr. Colin H. Pearson appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Konstam, K.C., and Mr. Michael Rowe for the respondents.

POTTERIES ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY'S CASE

The HOUSE, in substance, allowed this appeal by the Potteries Electric Traction Company, Limited, from a decision of the Court of Appeal (46 *The Times* L.R., 601) from a decision of the Divisional Court (46 *The Times* L.R., 344) whereby an Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions was quashed.

The appellants operated a fleet of 198 motor-omnibuses and occupied a hereditament used by them, so far as material to the present case, for the manufacture of spare parts for the fleet and other manufacturing and repair processes distinct from the work of ordinary maintenance in connexion with the fleet.

The primary question raised by this appeal was the same as in the last case, but a further question arose on the construction of section 3 (2) (*b*) of the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928—whether the hereditament should not be excluded from the special list as being a place used and occupied by the appellants for the housing and maintenance of their road vehicles, and therefore deemed not to form part of a factory or workshop within the meaning of the section.

The hereditament was placed in the special list by the assessments committee, and their decision was affirmed by the Recorder of Stoke-on-Trent.

The Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Branson) reversed the decision of the Recorder, and held that the hereditament was primarily used for the omnibus undertaking and not for the purposes of a factory or workshop.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser) affirmed the decision of the Divisional Court on the ground that the hereditament was used for the maintenance of the omnibuses within section 3 (2), and therefore did not form part of a factory or workshop.

Mr. Price, K.C., and Mr. Sydney Turner appeared for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, and Mr. Colin H. Pearson for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER, in delivering judgment in the first case, said that the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928, had for its object the separation of certain classes of hereditaments into independent portions of the valuation lists. To such classes it was intended wholly or partially to grant relief from the burden of local taxation for the purpose of restoring industry. Whether that purpose would be achieved time alone could tell. The immediate effect appeared to have been the relief of a depressed profession. Upwards of 18,000 appeals were said to be pending to Quarter Sessions and 800 from Quarter Sessions to the Divisional Court, and they had been asked to take this case without delay in order that the plague of litigation might be stayed.

The circumstances which had given rise to this particular appeal could be summarized in a few sentences. The London County Council owned and occupied certain offices and printing works, 51-53, Effra-road. Such premises were indisputably a factory within the literal words of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, under which by section 6, Part 1, there was included under the definition of factory "letterpress printing works, that is to say, premises in which the process of letterpress printing is carried on." The London County Council owned a tramway undertaking, and the printing and preparation of tickets, fare bills, notices, posters, and forms in connexion therewith were all carried out on the premises at Effra-road. No printing of tickets and no other work was carried on for third parties.

In those circumstances the London County Council claimed to have the premises in question set apart and distinguished under section 1 of the statute as an industrial hereditament, and a draft special list was prepared by the assessment committee so including them. To that the Revenue Officer objected and appealed to Quarter Sessions, who dismissed the appeal. The order of Quarter Sessions was appealed to the Divisional Court, who directed that it should be quashed and that judgment should be entered for the Revenue Officer. That judgment was again appealed to the Court of Appeal, who restored the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and their judgment had been appealed to that House.

The above statement was sufficient to show that the question was whether the London County Council was entitled to the benefit of certain statutory provisions, and it followed that the construction of the Act of Parliament was the only thing that was in issue. As an aid to that construction the preamble to the Act was not without value and might be examined. It was as follows:—

> An Act to make provision with a view to the grant of relief from rates in respect of certain classes of hereditaments for the distinction in valuation lists of the classes of hereditaments to be affected and the apportionment in valuation lists of the net annual values of such hereditaments according to the extent of the user thereof for various purposes.

It then provided by section 1 that three classes of hereditaments, agricultural hereditaments, industrial hereditaments, and freight transport hereditaments, were to be distinguished from each other and all other hereditaments. They were only concerned with industrial hereditaments. The provisions relating to those were to be found in section 3.

By section 3 (1):—

> In this Act the expression industrial hereditament means a hereditament occupied and used, subject as hereinafter provided, as a factory or workshop:
>
> Provided that the expression industrial hereditament does not include a hereditament occupied and used as a factory or workshop if it is primarily occupied and used for the following purposes or for any combination of such purposes, that is to say:—(*a*) The purposes of a dwelling-house, (*b*) the purposes of a retail shop, (*c*) the purposes of distributive wholesale business, (*d*) purposes of storage, (*e*) the purposes of a public supply undertaking, (*f*) any other purposes, whether or not similar to any of the foregoing which are not those of a factory or workshop.

By subsection 2 the expressions "factory" and "workshop" were declared to have the same meanings as in the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901-20. The hereditament in question of the London County Council came, therefore, within the provisions of subsection 1 unless excluded under its later words.

THE ARGUMENT FOR EXCLUSION

The argument in support of its exclusion, which the appellant urged was that the purpose of the printing was not that of the manufacture and supply of tickets to any who wished to buy, but that it was merely a branch of and ancillary to the tramway undertaking of the London County Council, and, therefore, that its purpose was not that of a factory or workshop. That argument depended, and all the arguments that had been addressed in the many cases that had already arisen depended, on the assumption that to ascertain what were the purposes referred to in the Act, "which are not those of a factory or workshop," it was permissible to inquire not as to the purpose for which the premises were used, but the purpose to which the goods that they produced were to be applied. He could not accept that contention.

It appeared to him that running through the statute was the idea of exempting particular premises described throughout as hereditaments, and that it was the use to which those premises were put that must be considered and not what might be ultimately done with whatever commodity they created. Examination of the earlier branches of the section which were relied on by the Revenue to his mind only strengthened the view which he had expressed. If one wanted to see whether the hereditament was used for the purposes of a dwelling-house, one examined what took place within the boundaries in which that hereditament was confined.

So again, for the purposes of a retail shop. The retail shop was to be found on the hereditament itself and not elsewhere; for were it otherwise, every manufacture of goods which ultimately found their way into the hands of the public through the channel of retail dealing would be robbed of the benefit of the Act, and as Lord Justice Scrutton had pointed out, the Act would become a nullity.

Sub-section (*c*) was, in his opinion, the same thing; although the hereditament was a factory and workshop, if it was primarily occupied for a distributing wholesale business it was outside the purpose of the statute; and so again with regard to storage. The purposes of a public supply undertaking were slightly different; as to those, actual examination of the premises might not enable the question to be determined, but when once it was resolved to exclude a public supply undertaking the meaning was plain. When, therefore, they came to sub-section (1) (*f*) it was necessary to look at the premises and see what were "the other purposes" for which the hereditament was alleged to be occupied and used. If it were found that, notwithstanding the fact that the hereditament might come within the definition of a factory and workshop, it was primarily occupied and used for other purposes, it could not get the benefit of the statute. In other words, a hereditament primarily occupied and used for purposes which were not those of trade or factory, could not take advantage of the fact that a trade and factory was there carried on so that the premises might be regarded as a factory under the Factory Acts and by that means obtain the benefit of the statute.

In cases where both uses were made of the premises and they were not "primarily used" for any of the named purposes, section 4 (1) showed how in such a case annual value could be apportioned between the user for industrial purposes and those outside.

His Lordship then reviewed certain Scottish decisions on the Act.

In conclusion, he said that the whole difference of opinion on the Act resolved itself into the proposition which he stated in an earlier period of this opinion. Could one, for the purpose of determining whether a hereditament was primarily occupied and used for purposes which were not those of a factory or workshop, consider not merely the actual indisputable use of the premises themselves, but the use that was going to be made of the work done on the premises.

He was clearly of opinion that that could not be done. Throughout the whole statute it was the hereditament that had to be examined. It was the use to which the hereditament was put that determined whether it was a factory or a workshop; and it was again the use to which the hereditament was put that determined whether its primary occupation was for other purposes.

THE SECOND CASE

LORD BUCKMASTER, in giving judgment in the second case, said that so far as it depended on the fact that the work done on the premises was done for the purpose of being used in the business of the people who owned and occupied the premises, it had already been dealt with, but another consideration arose under subsection 2 of section 3 which had not hitherto been considered. That subsection was as follows:—

> (2) For the purposes of this Act, any place used by the occupier for the housing or maintenance of his road vehicles or as stables shall, notwithstanding that it is situate within the close curtilage or precincts forming a factory or workshop and used in connexion therewith, be deemed not to form part of the factory or workshop, but, save as aforesaid, the expressions "factory" and "workshop" have respectively the same meanings as in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 to 1920.

It was said that these hereditaments were used for maintenance of the road vehicles, and accordingly that they were disentitled to the benefit of the statute. He found himself unable to accept that view having regard to the findings of the special case. The fact that spare parts were necessary for repairing omnibuses did not, in his opinion, make the manufacture of the spare parts a maintenance of the omnibus within the meaning of the statute. The processes carried out were distinctly held in the special case to be processes that were additional to ordinary maintenance. He thought the word "maintenance" was a word sufficiently well known in this connexion to entitle them to rely on the special finding of the fact in the case.

The finding that the work done in the manufacture of all the various articles specified, every one of which, as found in the case, would have to be purchased by the appellants if not made on their own premises, showed that in substance the work carried on was the work of the manufacture of a large number of articles incident to the construction and the maintenance of a fleet of omnibuses. But the construction of an article needed to maintain differed, in his opinion, from what was meant by the word maintenance; and as already decided it was the purpose to which the premises were put and not the purpose to which their products were devoted that was the question to be regarded.

There was, however, one part of the building that was specially used for a purpose that obviously might be that of maintenance. It was that part which was devoted to the painting of omnibuses. It was urged by the appellants that there was nothing to show how much of that painting was done by way of repair and how much was original work, but in the workshops of an omnibus company owning a fleet of 198 omnibuses there must be constant repainting required, and he thought it was safe to assume that that part of the hereditament was devoted to that object and not entitled to the benefit of relief. It would be impossible further to elaborate the matter without sending the case back, and this quite rightly and properly the appellants' counsel did not ask them to do. Except, therefore, so far as the premises marked on the plan and there stated to be used as a paint shop, this appeal succeeded.

The other noble and learned LORDS agreed.

Solicitors in first appeal, the Treasury Solicitor; Mr. S. A. R. Preston-Hillary.

Solicitors in second appeal, Messrs. Sydney Morse and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

SHAFTING DANGERS

Beau Brummel (1928), Limited, of the Ranelagh Dye Works, Merton, S.W., were fined £10 and ordered to pay 40s. costs at Croydon County Police Court on Saturday for having unprotected machinery. It was stated that on November 4 William Knight, an employee, was oiling a bearing of revolving shafting 8ft. from the ground when the steps moved. He lost his balance and a sleeve of his overalls caught in the shafting. He was carried round till he struck a girder. He then fell to the floor, stripped of all his clothing except one sleeve and a portion of his trousers. James R. Saunders, foreman engineer of the works, said that he had often spoken to workmen about the danger of loose or torn sleeves or pockets in their overalls.

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding up of Safetex Safety Glass, Limited; Park Amusement Company (Macclesfield), Limited; Eves and Cousnew, Limited; and Subulite (Great Britain), Limited.

HOUSE OF LORDS

INCOME-TAX: FOREIGN POSSESSIONS

ARCHER-SHEE v. GARLAND
(INSPECTOR OF TAXES)

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD TOMLIN, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

The HOUSE to-day allowed this appeal by Sir Martin Archer-Shee from an order of the Court of Appeal reversing by a majority the order of Mr. Justice Rowlatt, which affirmed a decision of the Commissioners for the Special Purposes of the Income Tax Acts.

The question raised by the appeal was whether for income-tax purposes the interest and dividends payable in respect of certain investments in foreign companies held by a trustee of a foreign will resident abroad, and received by the appellant's wife (a person residing in the United Kingdom) as sole beneficiary of the income of the trust fund, was income of the wife arising from securities, stocks, or shares in a place outside the United Kingdom within the meaning of Case IV. and Case V., rule 1, of Schedule D of the Income Tax Act, 1918, so as to be chargeable to income-tax, whether such income was remitted to the United Kingdom or not; or whether it was income of the wife arising from possessions out of the United Kingdom other than stocks or shares, within rule 2 of Case V., under which income-tax was chargeable only on the amount of remittances payable in the United Kingdom.

Under the will of Mr. Alfred Pell, a citizen of the United States and the father of the appellant's wife, the testator's residuary estate was directed to be held in trust, in the events which happened, to apply the income thereof to the use of his daughter Frances (Lady Archer-Shee) during her life.

THE TRUSTEE OF THE WILL

At the present time the Trust Company of New York, a company constituted under American law and resident in the State of New York, was the sole trustee of the will. The trust fund consisted solely of foreign securities, stocks and shares. In the case of Baker v. Archer-Shee (43 *The Times* L.R., 758 [1927] A.C. 844), the appellant appealed against assessments to income-tax made upon him in respect of the income coming to his wife under that will for the two years ending April 5, 1924 and 1925, on the ground that the income in question was not income arising from securities, stocks, or shares, owing to the interposition of the title of the trustees under the will, and that the income was, therefore, chargeable only under rule 2 of Case V., dealing with income from foreign possessions not being securities, stocks, or shares, and to the extent only to which such income was remitted to the United Kingdom.

The Special Commissioners dismissed that appeal, and their decision was affirmed by Mr. Justice Rowlatt. His judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal, but their decision was reversed by the House of Lords, by a majority—Lord Atkinson, Lord Wrenbury, and Lord Carson, Lord Sumner and Lord Blanesburgh dissenting—on the ground that, in the absence of any evidence as to the law of the State of New York, the English law must be applied, and that the assessments must be made under Case IV. and Case V., rule 1.

The appellant was further assessed to income-tax in respect of his wife's income for the three years ending April 5, 1928, and it was these assessments which were the subject of the present appeal.

Mr. Latter, K.C., Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. G. M. Edwardes Jones, K.C., for the appellant; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), the Solicitor-General (Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C.), and Mr. R. P. Hills for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER, after referring to rules 1 and 2 of Case V. of Schedule D, said that if the income in this case was income "arising from stock, shares, or rents," it must be computed on a three years' average, and was liable to be taxed whether received in the United Kingdom or no, but if it was not it was still computed on a three years' average, but only "on the full amount of the actual sums annually received in the United Kingdom."

It was not for them to inquire into the reason for that change; they assumed a reason to exist, and that it was wise and just. They were concerned only with whether rule 1 or rule 2 applied. That when this matter was formerly raised rule 1 applied was determined by that House by Lord Wrenbury, Lord Carson, and Lord Atkinson, Lord Sumner and Lord Blanesburgh dissenting. Lord Wrenbury's judgment was expressly concurred in by Lord Atkinson, who added no further reasons of his own.

It was, therefore, extremely important to see why Lord Wrenbury and Lord Carson formed that opinion, and the report enabled that to be accurately determined. Lord Wrenbury said:—

> Lady Archer-Shee (if American law is the same as English law) is, in my opinion, as matter of construction of the will, entitled in equity specifically during her life to the dividends upon the stocks.

And on the same page he repeated that conclusion, again made dependent on the hypothesis of the identity of the law in the two countries. He there said:—

> It is, I think, if the law of America is the same as our law, an equitable right in possession to receive during her life the proceeds of the shares and stocks of which she is tenant for life.

Lord Carson supported the same opinion in these words:—

> Upon the construction of the will of a plaintiff once the residue had become specifically ascertained the respondent's wife was sole beneficial owner of the interest and dividends of all the stocks and shares forming part of the trust fund.

Now the construction of the will was there the construction according to English law, the principles and effect of which had been enunciated by Lord Wrenbury. That opinion was not in accordance with that of Lord Sumner, who supported the judgment of Lord Justice Sargant in the Court of Appeal, where he said this:—

> What this lady enjoys is not the stocks, shares, and rents or other property constituting the trust fund under the will; what she has is the right to call upon the trustees, and, if necessary, to compel the trustees to administer this property and to pay to her or to give her the income arising therefrom according to the provisions of the trust. Her interest is merely an equitable one, and it is not an interest in the specific stocks and shares constituting the trust fund at all.

This was the opposite view to that held in this House, and it was because it was decided that it did not define accurately Lady Archer-Shee's position under the will according to English law that the decision was given in favour of the Crown.

EVIDENCE FROM AMERICA

The evidence of two American lawyers had now been given in the matter on behalf of the appellant, and no one had been called to contradict their statements.

Mr. Richard Powell, a Professor of Law at Columbia University Law School, in the City of New York, stated that the provision of the law which directed who should hold and own the property of a trust was as follows:

> Every express trust valid as such in its creation, except as herein otherwise provided, shall vest the whole estate in the trustees in law, and in equity, subject only to the execution of the trust period. The persons for whose benefit the trust is created shall take no estate or interest in the lands, but may enforce the performance of the trust in equity.

That provision, although it related in terms only to lands, had been held to be equally applicable to personal property, and again he said "that Lady Archer-Shee had no right to any specific dividends or interest at all," and he explained her rights in these words:—

> While it was true that under the trust in question (there being no provision for accumulation) the whole of the net income (including in the event of death any income accrued but not paid over) must ultimately be either paid over to or applied for the benefit of Lady Archer-Shee, the manner and times of doing so were within the discretion of the trustees subject to judicial supervision; that if the trustees exercised their discretion unconscientiously, Lady Archer-Shee had the right to ask the Court to supervise their behaviour in the matter both of the management of the income and of the capital of the trust.

That opinion was confirmed by a member of a legal firm of old standing in New York, and was uncontradicted.

He (Lord Buckmaster) could not reconcile the statement of the American lawyer that Lady Archer-Shee had "no right to any specific dividends or interest at all" with the statement of Lord Wrenbury that she was "entitled in equity specifically during her life to the dividends upon the stocks." Nor, again, could he reconcile the statement that she took "no estate or interest" in the funds, though she might enforce the performance of the trust in equity, with the statement of Lord Carson that under English law she was sole beneficial owner of the interest and dividends of all the stocks and shares.

In his opinion the difference between the two systems of law could not be better explained than by contrasting the judgments of Lord Sumner and Lord Blanesburgh in the House of Lords, and that of Lord Justice Sargant in the Court of Appeal with that of Lord Wrenbury, Lord Carson and Lord Atkinson which there prevailed. The former learned Judges were held to have imperfectly enunciated the English law, but they had expressed with perfect clearness what they now knew was the American law, which was the law they were bound to apply.

He thought that the appeal should be allowed.

The other noble and learned LORDS agreed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The hearing was continued of the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in 1925 printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank de Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and to honour all which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Sir William Waterlow, concluding his evidence, said that Marang gained his confidence at the first interview and the rest followed. He agreed that the printers of notes had to take the utmost care that no frauds should be perpetrated, but there was a very usual precaution against fraud which the Bank of Portugal had not taken. Those who ordered notes to be printed generally locked up their plates in the possession of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, or took them away and deposited them in safe custody. That course placed out of all possibility the commission of a fraud of the present character.

Sir William said that the Marang order was not the most confidential business on which he had ever been engaged. The most confidential work he had ever done was secret service work during the War. He never told any of his fellow-directors about that work at all.

When he arrived at Lisbon in December, 1925, after the discovery that the unauthorized notes had been put into circulation, the atmosphere was very difficult. There was a great deal of excitement. Thousands of people met his party when they arrived at the railway station. Rumours were spread that he had been arrested. Someone told his wife that one night when he had been detained.

ASSUMED NAMES

Mr. BIRKETT (re-examining).—How did you get out of Portugal?—We were furnished by the police with a certificate that we were entitled to travel under other names.

What name did you travel under?—I think it was Smith. (Laughter.)

Sir William produced the certificate, which showed that he and his wife had travelled under the names of Mr. William Smith and Mrs. Smith. His two associates were known as George Cooper and Jack Jones. (Laughter.)

Mr. BIRKETT.—Who travelled under the name of Jack Jones? (Laughter.)—Mr. Goodman, jun. [one of the directors of the defendant company].

Sir William said that if the bank had said nothing publicly when the existence of the false notes was discovered but had sent for him, he and his fellow directors could have given the bank information about how to distinguish the notes which would have prevented the payment of all, or nearly all, of the false notes. As it was, when he arrived in Portugal, he found that everything had been settled.

Mr. Allan Messer, solicitor, of the firm of Lawrance, Messer and Co., said that in December, 1924, Sir William Waterlow sent for him and told him that Marang had been very well introduced to him, that the execution of Marang's order involved the use of plates which had formerly been used for the Bank of Portugal, and that he (Sir William) was anxious that nothing should be done of which the bank might have cause to complain.

He (the witness) expressed the opinion that the documents produced contained sufficient authority to Reis [one of the conspirators] to manufacture the notes, and that, if the notes were manufactured by anyone authorized by Reis, the bank could not question it.

He suggested, however, that it would be a good thing if Sir William Waterlow wrote a private, confidential letter to the Governor of the Bank of Portugal telling him of the instructions which his firm had received from Marang, and asking the Governor to say whether they would be in order in manufacturing the notes. He (the witness) drafted a letter which, it was arranged, should be sent to the Governor.

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—How sent?—Nothing was said about that.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Did it ever enter your mind that the letter might not reach the Governor, or that there might be a forged answer?—No.

The answer to the letter, said the witness, was submitted to him, and he said that it appeared to him to be quite satisfactory.

Mr. BEVAN (cross-examining).—All you were concerned with was to protect your clients and to see that they had got proper authority to print the notes?—Yes.

Mr. Rowland Samuel Springall, assistant to Mr. Goodman in the defendant company, said that he met Marang in December, 1924, or January, 1925.

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Was he a good-looking man?—Yes, a big, handsome man, of about 35 years of age.

Mr. Springall said that Mr. Goodman told him of the order for the printing of the notes and gave him instructions for carrying it out. Mr. Goodman told him that no correspondence was to be addressed to the Bank of Portugal with regard to that secret order.

THE FIRST DELIVERY OF NOTES

Marang took delivery of the first batch of notes in February, 1925. He said that they were going as diplomatic baggage. He (the witness) helped Marang to choose suitcases in which the notes were packed. Marang, accompanied by him, took the cases to the Ritz Hotel.

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—As a rule, when you are printing notes for a bank, you send the bank a monthly return?—Yes.

This being a secret order, you sent no return?—We had instructions to make no communication to the Bank of Portugal.

In the ordinary way, said the witness, banknotes, when printed, were sent by Royal Mail to the bank which had ordered them. In March, 1925, Marang took away a further batch of notes. There were packed up and deposited in the cloakroom at Liverpool-street railway station.

After that, Marang asked him (the witness) to lunch with him. He thanked him for all that he had done and said that he would send him a present of cigars.

Mr. WELLS.—Do you smoke?—I do not.

Throughout the time that you were dealing with Marang had you any occasion to be suspicious of him?—Not the least.

What impression did he create in your mind?—I had a very favourable impression of him.

Had you any reason to think that he was a person of some position?—Certainly. I saw in a Portuguese newspaper an account of some Red Cross celebrations and Marang was stated to be there as the representative of Prince Henry of Holland.

He was the guest of honour?—He was. His portrait appeared in the newspaper, and he was incorrectly described as "Prince Henry of Holland." (Laughter.)

The witness said that in September, 1925, he lunched with Marang at the Carlton Restaurant, and Marang introduced him to José Bandeira [one of the conspirators]. Bandeira was then managing director of the Banco de Angola e Metropole, which had been formed.

Mr. BEVAN (cross-examining).—Had you ever before seen £2,500,000 worth of notes packed in suitcases, placed in taxicabs, and deposited in a public cloakroom where there were turkeys and bicycles and all sorts of things? (Laughter.)—No.

No bodyguard?—Quite so.

Did it occur to you, as you sat in one of those taxicabs, that it was the oddest journey on which you had ever been in your life?—Well, Marang had spoken of the horrible responsibility which custody of the notes entailed, and Mr. Rose [an employee of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons] had said that he had carried very large quantities of banknotes in the United States as personal luggage.

In the end did Marang go off owing the firm £458 for suitcases and so on?—It seems so.

The witness said that the engraving department of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons would have a record of the serial numbers of all notes supplied under orders given by the Bank of Portugal.

Mr. Springall agreed that banknotes bore different numbers, so that the issuing bank could distinguish one note from another.

Mr. BEVAN.—It is important in the business of the bank to have every note identifiable by a number?—Yes.

DUPLICATION OF NUMBERS

If notes bear the same series and numbers the purpose of the bank may be defeated?—I suppose it might be.

Have you ever in your experience been a party to the issue of banknotes for any bank where the numbers have been duplicated?—No, except in this instance.

When a bank gives an order for banknotes don't you check it by looking at the last order and seeing that there is no duplication of numbers?—I did not do so in this case. This was a series for Angola.

There was no "Angola" on the notes when they were delivered?—No.

If you had looked at the authentic Bank of Portugal orders, you would have seen that there was duplication in the Marang notes?—I should, if I had referred to the earlier orders.

By your courtesy in giving Marang all the help you could you supplied him with the signatures of the bank directors for the notes without which information he could not have had the notes printed?—Of course I did.

It is a dreadful responsibility which you have to carry for the rest of your life?—Certainly; but at the time I considered that I was doing my duty. There are many things we have to do to help our customers.

Mr. Springall said that he heard that Mr. Romer [Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' representative at Lisbon in 1924] had written with regard to the Marang order. Mr. Romer felt that he had been snubbed by the firm. He felt that, as the man on the spot, he knew more than Sir William.

Mr. BEVAN.—Did he tell you that the firm was running a very grave risk?—I said, "I can't help that, my dear man. I have got to carry out my instructions."

In effect, did Mr. Romer say that he had uttered his warning and it ought to have been observed?—Yes.

Did Mr. Romer see Sir William Waterlow?—Yes.

When the fraud was discovered did Mr. Romer permit himself to say, "I told you so"?—Yes, I think that that was more or less his view.

I suppose that you think now that there may have been something in his letters of warning?—Undoubtedly.

With regard to Marang's second order, that order was made possible by your giving him the series and numbers of the genuine Bank of Portugal notes?—That is an established fact to-day.

Why do you think he wanted the series and numbers?—To complete his instructions to us.

Did you think that he wanted the series for the purpose of a repeat order for that series, or because he wanted to avoid repetition?—It did not occur to me. I expected to receive an order for a different series. When I received a duplicate series, I referred it to Sir William Waterlow.

Marang, said the witness, appeared to be a wealthy man.

Mr. BEVAN.—How many years have you lived in this vale of woe?—Fifty-three. (Laughter.)

Re-examined, the witness said that he helped Marang as much as he could because Marang told him that he hoped to become one of the directors of the Bank of Portugal, and had promised that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should have large business in the future.

THE NOTES IN THE CLOAKROOM

He understood that all the notes that were deposited in the cloakroom at Liverpool-street railway station reached their destination safely.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Cloakrooms are the safest places in which to deposit stolen goods.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Or sometimes dead bodies. (Laughter.)

Miss Alice Emily Shaw, the confidential secretary to Sir William Waterlow, said that she dealt with his personal correspondence. She could not remember typing the letter of January 7, 1925, which Sir William Waterlow said that he wrote to the Governor of the Banco de Portugal and which the Governor said that he never received, but she remembered being instructed about that time to put a letter into a plain envelope and she believed it was that letter.

Mr. BIRKETT.—Do you know of any letter of Sir William's that miscarried before this one of January 7?—I do not think I ever heard of one.

Mr. James Charles Nye, a staff hand of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, gave evidence of the manner of dealing with, and posting, the correspondence from the secretarial office or of any of the directors. There was a pillar-box in the hall of the defendants' premises.

Mr. BIRKETT.—It is a public pillar-box which Messrs. Waterlow and Sons have no power to open.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—If you put a letter in a public box you cannot get it out unless you use a fishing-rod. (Laughter.)

Mr. BEVAN, cross-examining.—Was the box in which the letters were put for delivery and posting locked?—No, it was an ordinary office letter cage.

Are you prepared to say you never went out of your office and left some of the letters which you had to post on the table?—I cannot say.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite, and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jacks, and Colclough.

CHANCERY DIVISION

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM)

"A VERY DISTRESSING CASE"

IN RE FINANCIAL TELEGRAPH, LIMITED

His LORDSHIP made an order for the compulsory winding up of Financial Telegraph, Limited, of High Holborn, W.C.

Mr. Archer, K.C., and Mr. Arthur Sims appeared for the petitioning creditor; and Mr. C. E. Rochford for two supporting creditors.

Mr. ARCHER said that a provisional liquidator had been appointed, and there was no opposition. The company did not appear; it was a thoroughly fraudulent share-pushing company.

Mr. ROCHFORD said that he appeared for two supporting creditors with unliquidated claims.

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM said that the company did not think fit to appear, and there was no affidavit.

Mr. ARCHER said that the system practised was the same as had been before the Court previously. The directors of the company appeared to be Donald Kennedy and E. G. Bowering, and the petition suggested that the company was controlled by a man named Godfrey. Kennedy, Bowering, and Godfrey had been arrested on criminal charges. The petitioner had been induced to part with £2,800.

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM said that it was a very distressing case, and there would be the usual compulsory order.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Judge, Hackman, Meyer, and Judge; Messrs. Morten, Cutler, and Co.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER'S APPRECIATION OF ASSISTANCE

IN RE THROGMORTON PRESS, LIMITED

His LORDSHIP made an order for the compulsory winding up of Throgmorton Press, Limited, of Ludgate House, Fleet-street, E.C.

Mr. H. A. H. Christie appeared for the petition; Sir George Jones for the directors of the company.

Mr. CHRISTIE said that the petitioner was Broad Street Press, Limited, now in liquidation, and that the petition was in the hands of the Official Receiver. The petition arose out of a matter which had already been before the Court. The company had a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, of which only four had been issued. No suggestions were made against the directors.

SIR GEORGE JONES said that the directors did not propose to resist the order. They had been acting with the Official Receiver ever since they had suspected that there was anything wrong. It was at the suggestion of the Official Receiver that they had retained their directorships, and he had expressed his appreciation of the assistance which they had given to him.

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM said that he did not think it necessary that he should hear anything further, and made an order for the compulsory winding-up of the company.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wordsworth, Marr, Johnson and Shaw; Messrs. Zeffertt and Heard.

On the ground that the Judge at the trial had misdirected the jury on the evidence in the case, the Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, and Mr. Justice Acton—allowed the appeal and quashed the conviction of Talieson John Mordecai, who had been convicted at Glamorganshire Assizes of manslaughter by reckless driving and sentenced to three years' penal servitude and 20 years' suspension of driving licence.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
ANNUAL PAYMENT: RELIEF FROM TAX

R. V. STEDEFORD (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. REV. R. D. BELOE.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT)

His LORDSHIP dismissed the appeal of the Crown against the decision of Commissioners for the Special Purposes of the Income Tax Acts who held that the Rev. R. D. Beloe, late headmaster of Bradfield College, was not liable for income-tax on a voluntary pension of £500 a year granted to him on his retirement by the warden and council of the college.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held on March 18, 1930, the Rev. Beloe appealed against an assessment to income-tax in the sum of £500 for the year ending April 5, 1929, made on him under the provisions of Schedule E of the Income Tax Acts.

He was appointed headmaster of Bradfield College in December, 1914

Sporting News

RACING

DERBY MEETING POSTPONED

SIRES OF CLASSIC WINNERS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Racing was impossible at Derby yesterday owing to fog, and the Stewards postponed yesterday's programme to this afternoon, and abandoned this afternoon's programme. The postponement was most unfortunate, for within a few minutes of the decision to postpone having been reached the fog lifted and racing would have been possible. It has not been possible to hold this December Meeting on the Derby course since 1926. So far this winter five days have been lost to racing. If the weather permits there will be racing this afternoon at Chelmsford and at Derby. I give later in these Notes a short analysis of the two programmes.

I have received the following interesting letter, which I give in full:—

Sir,—In your notes in *The Times* of December 1 you say:—"I have long since come to the conclusion that only horses classically bred on the sire's side are worth worrying about as potential Classic winners."

It would be interesting to know what you actually mean by classically bred sires.

Blandford was not a winner of a Classic race, though his sire, Swynford, was; taking his line back to Eclipse, we find John o' Gaunt never won a Classic, Isinglass was a Classic winner, but Isonomy, Sterling, Oxford, Birdcatcher, and Sir Hercules were none of them a winner of a Classic, whereas Whalebone and Waxy were Classic winners. It is, of course, a sire line of undoubted merit, and Blandford is the sire of the last two winners of the Derby. The leading sire this year, Son-in-Law (which I think you have stated is not, in your opinion, a Classic sire), has only produced one actual Classic winner, Straitlace, though Bosworth only failed by a head to win the St. Leger—and so on.

I have analysed the breeding of the winners of the Derby and the St. Leger during the last 80 years, and I find that in the Derby 46 winners were sired by horses which had never won a Classic race; and in the St. Leger 44 winners were sired by horses which had never won a Classic race. Of the Derby winners referred to above, Cyllene, St. Simon, and Isonomy alone won the Gold Cup at Ascot, and of the St. Leger sires only St. Simon, Isonomy, and Scottish Chief won the Gold Cup.

Among these sires one finds—to name a few of the horses which play such a prominent part in our best pedigrees—Phalaris, The Tetrarch, Polymelus, Marcovil, Desmond, Sundridge, John o' Gaunt, Gallinule, Carbine, Orme, Barcaldine, Hampton, Isonomy, Wisdom, Springfield, Scottish Chief, Birdcatcher, and Melbourne.

It is easy to be wise after the event, but had breeders failed, in their judgment, to mate sires which had not won Classic races with suitable mares, some of the best blood available to-day might be missing.

Surely the aim of breeders should be to use sires (when otherwise suitable) which, for choice, have won Classic races, but to, at any rate, only use sires descended from Classic winners of stout lines on both sides. The sire, no doubt, plays a leading part, but, as a student of breeding, I venture to think that whatever sire may be used, Classic winners will be bred only from dams descended from sires of certain lines, and out of dams descended from certain families; these are points which it might be wiser for breeders to study more thoroughly.

Your obedient servant,
OWEN CROFT.

It is difficult to state exactly how any one can arrive at a class horse, and by a classically bred sire I do not necessarily mean a winner of a Classic race, for if I did I should have to exclude such horses as St. Simon, Carbine, Blandford, Cyllene, and others. No one, however, can doubt that they were class horses. They, however, never ran in any of the Classics. My correspondent mentions a number of horses which were not Classic winners, but which, he says, play such a prominent part in our best pedigrees, but some of the horses which he mentions have not improved our stock, for they have got almost invariably short-distance or, at the most, middle-distance runners. I was only considering the breeding of possible Derby winners, and, using recent statistics, I still consider that they prove that only real class sires can get proper Derby winners. Short-distance and middle-distance horses are not, in my opinion, entitled to be considered Classic sires. I am still of the opinion that Son-in-Law is not entitled to be considered a Classic sire, and the fact that he got only one Classic winner, and that the winner of an Oaks, surely bears out my contention.

DERBY PROSPECTS

1.0.—DERWENT SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The usual indifferent animals can be started here. The best of them may be Labrador and Aubretia and one of them may win. Perhaps LABRADOR has the better chance of the two.

1.30.—DUFFIELD SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Winter Royal and Checktaker have chances in such company as this, but I would select one of them to win only in the absence of ORBRIL, who was well backed when beaten by Young Middleton at Leicester, Young Middleton being on his best behaviour on that occasion.

2.0.—ANGLESEY HURDLE (1½m.).—The best here on known form seem to be Abelard and Nursewood, each of whom won last time out in the style of useful young hurdlers. I have a slight preference for NURSEWOOD.

2.30.—LONG-DISTANCE HURDLE (2½m.).—Cedars, Fair Pauline, and Desert Sheik have shown ability to stay the distance of this race, so one of them may win. I choose CEDARS, who won a similar event at Nottingham.

3.0.—DERBYSHIRE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—BRAVE MAY, in spite of the fact that she has been given top weight, seems to me rather kindly handicapped and is therefore my selection.

3.30.—ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—BALIUS won last time out when he beat Moral, who has won since. The opposition is not very strong, and he may well win again.

CHELMSFORD PROSPECTS

1.0.—TINDAL SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Cabman was second in his last race and has a chance, but he would be my selection only in the absence of PLAYTOI, who was heavily backed to win a similar event at Lingfield last week and who fell then at the first hurdles.

1.30.—CHELMSFORD HURDLE (2m.).—Wretham and Borysthene have fair chances but are moderate animals and there should be something among the comparative novices or complete novices to beat them. I understand that Velvetex has been showing considerable promise as a hurdler at Newmarket, and that even if he fails here should win a race of this kind soon. Guy Mannering might also be a useful hurdler in the making. Perhaps VELVETEX will win.

2.0.—RODNEY OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE (1¾m.).—Rondeau and Vivacious have won over hurdles and so must be considered to have chances here, but neither may beat MUTUAL BENEFIT, who may give Leader his first winning ride of the season.

2.30.—SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Even with a penalty of 5lb. the Lingfield winner ROYAL LANCS seems to have the best chance here. If he were not started Hugh O'Neill, who was second to him at Lingfield, may win.

3.0.—BRAINTREE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—HOLIDAY HALL with a penalty of 7lb. for winning at Lingfield may have too much to carry, but even then he is nicely handicapped for the opposition is very moderate. In his absence Dash o' White, who has won his last two races, might be good enough to win here.

3.30.—WRITTLE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—BERYONES may be good enough to win.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

CLIFF HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, WINDSOR.—Aspirant. ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MRS. A. M. PEEK'S NAME.—Vivian.
ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Ariadasne.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Clear Shot, Bell Heather, Silly Cat (12).

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Derby, 1.0; Chelmsford, 1.0.
SQUASH RACKETS.—R.N. and R.M. Championship, United Service Club.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Edinburgh Academicals v. Cambridge University.
BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. McConachy, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8; Davis v. Newman, Plymouth.

DERBY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The DERWENT SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles

		Yrs	st	lb
	ORANGE PLUME (Mr. J. B. Balding) G. Balding	a	12	7
	AUBRETIA (Mrs. G. Pease) Pease	a	11	12
	FRANKNESS (Mr. H. H. Rose) H. Rose	5	11	7
	HAPPY DUST (Mr. C. S. Green) Cox	5	11	2
	ATTICUS (Mr. J. G. Hurt) F. Hurt	a	11	2
	GREAT CARE (Mr. W. Parrish) Bullock	a	11	2
	KORSUKAN (Mr. H. G. Bellamy) Bellamy	a	11	0
a	GOLDEN BUCKLES (Mrs. G. Shorrock) J. Davies	a	10	10
a	FAIRFIELD (Mr. H. D. Dennis) P. Dennis	a	10	7
	HOLY LAND (Captain G. R. Shaw) Beeby	a	10	7
	BLOOD ORANGE (Mr. A. C. Scott) J. Hall	a	10	7
a	LABRADOR (Mr. J. P. Johnson) Pendarves	a	10	6
	BRUFF BATTLE (Mr. Arm) Private	a	10	0
	MISS RUBSTON (Mr. J. Edge) Pearce	a	10	0
a	ABBOTLEY (Mrs. S. H. Oxenham) Smallwood	a	10	0
	LOUVIERS LODGE (Mr. J. F. Whiting) Whiting	a	10	0
a	DUNBARRY STAR (Mr. A. T. Threlfell) Threlfell	a	10	0
a	KWANGO (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	10	0
a	HASKHAM SQUARE (Mr. R. Renton) Renton	a	10	0
a	MUSICAL CATCH (Mr. D. E. Hutchinson) Osborn	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLDEN BUCKLES, J. Farrell; FAIRFIELD, K. Piggott; LABRADOR, E. Foster; CARRIOLET, G. Wilson; DUNBARRY STAR, A. Windsor; KWANGO, W. Redmond; HASKHAM SQUARE, Mr. G. Elliott; MUSICAL CATCH, W. Parker.

1.30.—The DUFFIELD SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
	LOWBERRY (Mr. G. Clancy) Clancy	6	12	3
	WINTER ROYAL (Mr. S. Clark) Wight	5	12	3
	CHECKTAKER (Mr. Holford Harrison) H. Harrison	a	12	3
	JAZZ-BAR (Mr. F. Hutsby) Hutsby	a	12	3
	LEASINGHAM EARL (Mr. O. F. Mosley) Mosley	a	12	3
	MAORI CHIEF (Mr. J. E. Whiting) Whiting	a	12	3
	TOP NOTCH (Mr. Arthur Elliott) Elliott	4	11	12
	LOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) W. Nightingall	4	11	12
	ORBRIL (Mr. T. R. Rimell) Rimell	4	11	12
	PRINCE OTTO (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) P. Dennis	5	11	10
	TREASURE ISLAND (Mr. Forwood) Forwood	5	11	10
	TAKA SAN (Mr. T. F. Hooley) Cockton	6	11	10
	GRANDBOW (Mr. Jones) Renton	5	11	10
	TETRAGET (Mr. C. Lund) F. Parker	6	11	10
	NORTH RIDING (Mr. J. McLean) McGuigan	a	12	0
	TAXIMETER (Mr. W. Parrish) Roberts	6	11	10
	RUBY'S LOVE (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	5	11	10
	KILLACOY (Miss R. Taylor) F. Taylor	6	11	10
a	MERCED (Mr. J. Aitken) Aitken	4	11	5
	INFIDEL (Mr. F. Hutsby) Hutsby	4	11	5
	RED SUNSET (Mrs. J. I. Power) Lyall	4	11	5
	ANGEL PATIENCE (Mr. J. Cockton) Cockton	3	10	3
	SOLVENT (Mr. H. T. Creighton) Bullock	3	10	3
	KALEPOT (Mr. T. Davidson) G. Armstrong	3	10	3
	TELL'S RIDGE (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	3	10	3
	ANCHOR WATCH (Mr. W. Parrish) Roberts	3	10	3
	KNOCK AWAY (Mr. R. C. Pearson) C. Pigott	3	10	3
	BEDLINGTON (Mr. W. Seaward) Whalley	3	10	3
	SANTA GIUSTINA (Mr. F. Sedgwick) J. Hall	3	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JAZZ-BAR, Mr. G. Owen; TOP NOTCH, —; TREASURE ISLAND, J. Regan; GRANDBOW, Mr. Elliott; TETRAGET, W. Parker; PRINCE OTTO, —; TAXIMETER, F. Rees; RED SUNSET, C. Boulton; ANGEL PAVEMENT, S. Mulcaster; TELL'S RIDGE, K. Piggott; SOLVENT, J. Hamey; ANCHOR WATCH, E. Foster; BEDLINGTON, Mr. Beechener; SANTA GIUSTINA, G. Wilson.

2.0.—The ANGLESEY HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

		St	lb
a	NURSEWOOD (Mr. F. Armstrong) F. Armstrong	11	3
	ABELARD (Mr. A. B. Briscoe) Briscoe	11	3
	BAY OF ACRE (Captain H. Broughton) Pease	11	3
a	VIVACIOUS (Mrs. C. Jones) J. Scott	11	3
	DONATION (Mr. R. Nichols) Cockton	11	3
	MISS TWINTHORNE (Mr. J. Gordon) Lyall	11	0
	PARK RAY (Mr. L. Jones) Renton	11	0
	JUNGLE SONG (Captain J. R. Renwick) J. Renwick	10	7
a	NAPON (Mr. C. R. Baron) Peacock	10	7
	FIDELIO (Mr. G. B. Bates) E. Harper	10	7
	APPRON LAD (Mr. D. D. Bazley) Bazley	10	7
	BUCWYN (Mr. W. M. Cazalet) J. Hall	10	7
	GOLDEN MILLER (Mr. P. W. Carr) Briscoe	10	7
a	GATE CRASHER (Brigadier-General G. Cheape) Easterby	10	7
	ALPHEUS (Mr. R. J. Colling) R. J. Colling	10	7
	ASTRIDGE (Mr. H. D. Dennis) Barthropp	10	7
	HOORS (Mr. T. B. Donnelly) Gilbert	10	7
	TINKER'S WELL (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) Peacock	10	7
a	GOLDEN URN (Mr. V. Emanuel) Duller	10	7
	BARGEE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green) F. Hartigan	10	7
	COCKAYNE (Mr. A. J. Jackman) Hackett	10	7
	STEEL BOY (Mr. W. Lister) T. Webb	10	7
	STAGE KNIGHT (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) H. Harrison	10	7
	BUDDY (Mr. J. Mackley) W. Gallon	10	7
	SOMERSETT (Mr. R. Meadings) Newey	10	7
	CLERVANCIE (Mr. F. N. Miller) McGuigan	10	7
	TRESELLA II. (Mrs. S. H. Miller) Pearce	10	7
	LUMBER LOVE (Mrs. de Paravicini) Paravicini	10	7
	TONGKING (Mr. W. J. Peck) Bazley	10	7
	EMBERS (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) Vasey	10	7
	COP HAS (Mr. D. Salmsbury) Holland	10	7
	SAINT GALL (Mr. V. D. Sainsbury) Holland	10	7
	ALOUTE (Lady Samman) Renton	10	7
a	POLO (Mr. W. R. Smith) Peacock	10	7
	FOXEY LAD (Mr. J. W. Turner) Hudson	10	7
	PRETTY COOL (Brigadier-General H. Vyse) Private	10	7
	ABBEY WOOD (Major J. B. Watson) Hammett	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VIVACIOUS, N. Dixon; NURSEWOOD, G. Pellerin; ABELARD, R. Lyall; NAPON OF POLO, A. Waudby; GATE CRASHER, J. Richardson; HOORS, J. Ward; GOLDEN URN, J. Moloney; STEEL BOY, J. Cooke; SUDDY, —; FIRESTAR II., —; LUMBER LOVE, H. Hodgkinson; TONGKING, A. Cooper; EMBERS, A. Vasey; ALOUTE, J. Mason; FRIGHT LAD, Mr. G. Owen.

2.30.—The LONG-DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles and three-quarters.

		Yrs	st	lb
	SANDRA (Mr. H. G. Hunt) H. Hunt	6	12	0
	YOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. A. Marsh) A. Marsh	6	12	0
	CANFIRD (Mr. G. P. Shakerley) Private	5	11	10
	FAIR PAULINE (Mr. H. Adams) Newey	5	11	7
	CEDARS (Mr. T. J. Walker) Rimell	5	11	6
	YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Maiden) J. Reardon	6	11	3
	WOODEN HILL (Mr. F. E. Peck) Hunt	4	11	2
	DOVEDALE (Mrs. L. Ribli) Butchers	4	11	0
	COSTABRAND (Mr. J. Lidbury) Pearce	5	10	12
	LIL OVEN (Lord Marchamley) H. Thompson	6	10	12
	GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	3	10	11
a	STARKADEN (Miss M. Drake) F. Armstrong	3	10	11
a	HONEY'S REPOSE (Mrs. S. Brady) Mairs	3	10	10
	DESERT SHEIK (Mr. J. Hamer) Carr	a	10	10
	SPONTOON (Major T. Jesson) Pearce	a	10	8
	DUPLICATOR (Mr. G. K. Barker) Whiting	a	10	7
	TOWER HILL (Mr. C. Boxall) Pendarves	a	10	7
	WHITE MOUNTAIN (Major Newland Hillas) Bullock	a	10	7
a	LEXBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	4	10	4
	SHADY LAKE (Mrs. G. Pease) Nunn	6	10	4
	MASTER BILLIE (Mr. W. Parsonage) Rimell	a	10	4
	PETARD (Mr. J. Herrington) Renton	4	10	4
	GOLDCOIN (Mrs. N. Roberts) Roberts	4	10	4
	HEREFORD LAD (Mr. M. Vasey) Vasey	a	10	4
	BUCKSOME LADY (Mr. W. E. Bissill) Bissill	4	10	2
	WYNFRED (Mr. G. Flintham) Lyall	4	10	0
	TE'ORAN (Mr. H. T. L. Young) H. Young	6	10	0
	SERVING MAID (Colonel C. de Paravicini) Paravicini	4	10	0
	BYRON (Mr. J. Bird) Pulford	4	10	0
	MURKY PAST (Mr. E. Osborn) Osborn	a	10	0
a	COOLE (Mrs. C. Jones) J. Scott	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SANDRA, Owner; YOUNG MIDDLETON, Owner; SANFERE, T. Cullinan; FAIR PAULINE, G. Pellerin; WINNERSH, Mr. G. Owen or Mr. H. Frosley; ALL OVER, —; GREAT SAND, F. Kelly; STARKADEN, —; ROYAL REPOSE, J. Hamer; WHITE MOUNTAIN, —; SPONTOON, J. Mason; LEXBURY, A. Smith; MASTER BILLIE, Scott; PETARD, Mr. G. Elliott; GOLDICOTE, J. Middleton; HEREFORD LAD, A. Vasey; SERVING MAID, H. Hodgkinson; MURKY PAST, W. Parker; COOLE, N. Dixon. F. Gurney rides either All Over or White Mountain.

3.0.—The DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
a	BRAVE MAY (Mr. F. W. Keen) H. Harrison	a	12	7
	MOREKEEN (9lb. ex.) (Miss D. Robinson) T. Webb	a	12	4
	SPEAR O' WAR (Lady Lindsay) Private	a	12	1
	APOSTASY (Lady Lindsay) Private	a	11	6
	TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) Powell	a	11	6
	KINGSDOWN (Mr. H. R. Turner) J. Dodd	a	11	5
	WISE DON (9lb. ex.) (Miss M. Lark) R. Payne	a	11	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BRAVE MAY, J. Walsh; MOREKEEN, J. Cooke; APOSTASY, F. Brookes; TOY BELL, F. Brown; KINGSDOWN, J. Moloney; WISE DON, W. Gurney.

3.30.—The ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
a	BALIUS (Mr. H. A. Keen) H. Harrison	a	12	7
	HURRICANE JAMES (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) P. Dennis	6	11	11
	TANNHAUSER (Mr. Holford Harrison) H. Harrison	a	11	11
	GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough) H. A. Brown	a	11	11
	CROUSEATRA (Mr. W. J. Rimell) T. Rimell	6	11	11
	FRIAR DOMINIC (Mr. A. C. Scott) J. Hall	6	11	10
	VESPASIAN (Mr. W. Wilson) Easterby	5	11	8
	BALLESNESTT HILL (Lord Abergavenny) Whitaker	5	11	3
	VILLAGE BOY (Major R. Benson) Beeby	5	11	3
	BEDOUARD (Mr. E. W. Brook) E. Thompson	5	11	3
	GEORGETOWN (Mr. J. Cockton) Cockton	5	11	3
	NEWNHAM MOTH (Mr. H. Deterding) R. Payne	5	11	3
	SANDY POINT (Mr. W. F. Doyle) Whiting	a	11	3
	POLITICIAN (Mr. H. E. Crum Ewing) Private	6	11	3
	CISO PORTS (Major A. Hoskins) Private	a	11	3
	EATON CROSS (Miss J. Sanday) Sanday	6	11	3
	PERSIAN PRINCE (Sir John Grey) Barthropp	4	11	0
	WONDERFUL LOVE (Mr. P. W. Carr) Briscoe	4	10	9
	A LA VIOLETTE (Baron R. de Nexon) F. Hartigan	4	10	9
	BLUEBEARD (Mr. S. Oran) Pearce	4	10	9
	MARCH HARE (Mr. V. H. Smith) Beeby	4	10	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BALIUS, T. Cullinan; GREAT SAND, P. Kelly; HURRICANE JAMES, K. Piggott; FRIAR DOMINIC, G. Wilson; CROUSEATRA, E. Foster; BEDOUARD, J. W. Brown; GEORGETOWN, S. Mulcaster; POLITICIAN, J. Regan; CISO PORTS, Mr. Harding; MARCH HARE, J. Moloney; WONDERFUL LOVE, R. Lyall; BLUEBEARD, Mr. G. Elliott.

CHELMSFORD PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The TINDAL SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
	CABMAN (Major H. Musker) H. Leader	5	12	7
a	KILMOON (Mr. F. Simpkin) Beeby	a	12	4
	PLAYTOI (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	5	12	5
	MISS AVARICE (Mr. G. P. Shakerley) F. A. Brown	4	12	0
	SPROUT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock) Pendarves	a	11	12
	NURSEMAID (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	5	11	11
	NORTH COAST (Mr. A. Edwards) Edwards	a	11	11
	LAMINTONE (Sir P. G. Lawson) Gosden	a	11	9
	SOLDIERLL (Mrs. E. Strong) Pendarves	6	11	9
	YUARITE (Mr. Schefter) Powell	5	11	8
	MICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	6	11	7
	MOST VALIANT (Mrs. J. Putnam) W. Payne	4	11	7
	ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Mr. R. Flicker) Poole	6	11	7
	COURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a	11	6
	WIVENHOE (Mrs. P. Harding) S. Bennet	4	11	5
	PRUDENT PAT (Mr. R. N. Willett) Willett	a	11	5
	ROYAL SALOON (Mr. J. Furlonger) Private	4	11	2
	SUMMER NIGHT (Mr. D. Faber) Rayson	5	11	0
	BOLD BUCCANEER (Mr. O. A. Greenslade) J. Hall	a	10	13
	DUTCH GOLD (Mr. W. Maiden) Reardon	4	10	11
	HENNAFYN (Mr. F. Ferner) G. Sadler	6	10	6
	RINGDOWN (Mr. A. Boyce Barrow) Tidey	6	10	5

1.30.—The CHELMSFORD HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
	WRETHAM (Mrs. Hannay) F. A. Brown	5	12	7
	GAMEFELLOW (Mrs. J. F. Anderson) Hedges	a	12	7
	BORYSTHENE (Mr. C. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	11	10
	COLEMAN (Mr. A. E. Ansell) Thrale	a	11	5
a	TULLY WOOD (Mr. B. C. Fitch) Poole	6	11	0
	SAN MARINO (Mr. H. Leader) H. Leader	5	11	0
	ATHOS (Sir D. Lindsay) Edwards	a	11	0
	MASTER BUTTALL (Mr. C. R. Mugliston) Private	6	11	0
	CHICHESTER CROSS (Mr. M. Steedman) Willett	6	11	0
	BLUEWIT (Mr. W. E. West) J. Hall	6	11	0
	GALA PRINCE (Mr. F. Ferner) G. Sadler	4	10	9
	NORMAN ARMOR (Mr. F. Hiscox) Hackett	4	10	9
	GUY MANNERING (Mrs. J. C. Russell) T. E. Leader	4	10	9
	OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. C. Scott) J. Hall	4	10	9
	VELVETEX (Mr. F. Simpkin) G. Sadler	4	10	9
	MISS PASSPORT (Lord Wolverton) T. E. Leader	4	10	9

2.0.—The RODNEY OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile four furlongs, and about 200 yards, over seven flights of hurdles.

		St	lb
	VIVACIOUS (£50) (Mrs. C. Jones) J. Scott	11	3
	SERENENA (Major D. Mairs) Mairs	11	3
	MUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. E. L. Chaspiool) T. E. Leader	11	2
	RONDEAU (Mr. E. N. Lyons) Thrale	11	2
	PRINCE SHIVAJI (Mr. F. E. B. Groves) De Moleyns	10	10

(Continued at foot of next column)

2.30.—The SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
	SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	a	12	7
	BERKSHIRE (Mr. Hutchinson) Hedges	a	12	4
	BARRACKTON LAD (Mr. W. Carr) Carr	a	11	11
	BRAEMER (Mrs. A. S. Evans) Rayson	a	11	11
	LITTLE WAVELET (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	11	9
	ROYAL LARUS (5lb. ex.) (Mr. Howard Lacy) L. Gilmour	5	11	8
	BRIDGEMORE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) J. Hall	a	11	7
	SPANISH GRANDEE (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	a	11	5
	HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	10	9
	BLAKESLEY (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a	10	5
	THE JOKE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a	10	5
	FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a	10	0

3.0.—The BRAINTREE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
	HOLIDAY HALL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. A. I. Harmsworth) Poole	a	13	0
	SANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford) T. E. Leader	a	12	4
	SHELVES GREEN (Captain Mountgarret) R. Payne	a	12	3
	EASTWARD BOUND (Sir P. G. Lawson) Gosden	a	11	12
a	RUDDYMAN (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) Powell	a	11	12
	DASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) J. Hall	a	11	11
	TOWER HILL (Mr. Boxall) Pendarves	a	11	9
a	JOHN HASTY (Mr. C. Nevile) Gale	a	11	8
	AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dons) C. Langlands	6	11	5
	BISHOPS PARK (Mrs. F. Anderson) Hedges	a	11	5
	SORCIER (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	5	10	13
	LETHAM (Mr. H. S. Waltz) Powell	a	10	12
	MAGIC BARD (Miss D. Peel) Law	a	10	12
	MISS GAYNOR (Mrs. A. S. Bellville) J. Hall	a	10	9
	MOUNTOI (Mr. E. Robson) Tabor	4	10	9
	LAVANDE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	6	10	7
	NUDGE (Mr. A. Boyce Barrow) Tidey	a	10	7

3.30.—The WRITTLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
	BRIGHT'S BOY (Mr. S. Sanford) T. E. Leader	a	12	7
	GERYONES (Mr. C. Goad) Pendarves	a	11	9
	DASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) J. Hall	a	11	7
	MORAL (Colonel C. de Paravicini) Paravicini	5	11	5
	VOLEE (Captain C. Hauger) S. Bennet	5	10	12
	NON PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy) A. Law	a	10	12
	LETHAM (Mr. H. S. Waltz) Powell	a	10	8
	MISS GAYNOR (Mrs. A. S. Bellville) J. Hall	a	10	9
	MOUNTOI (Mr. E. Robson) Tabor	4	10	9
	SAVOY NIGHT (Captain Brownhill) Thrale	5	10	9
	HAZELBOROUGH (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare) Allden	10	10	
	ITALIAN ROSE (£50) (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	10	7	
	LORD PUTTENHAM (£50) (Mr. B. Roberts) Roberts	10	7	
	TANGERINE BOY (£50) (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	10	7	
	SADDLE (£50) (Mr. Briscoe) Briscoe	10	0	
	MYLAS (£50) (Mr. W. Cary) Cary	10	0	
	MOUNT OLIVER (£50) (Mr. D. Faber) Rayson	10	0	
	LUCIUS (£50) (Mr. F. Ferner) G. Sadler	10	0	
	PAM (£50) (Mrs. L. W. S. Long) T. E. Leader	10	0	
	AMBITION (£50) (Mr. Malcolm McAlpine) Poole	10	0	
	STAINBURN (£50) (Mrs. de Moleyns) De Moleyns	10	0	
	MONTE FIUME (£50) (Mr. W. R. West) J. Hall	10	0	

2.30.—The SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
	SECOND NATIONAL (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	a	12	7
	BERKSHIRE (Mr. Hutchinson) Hedges	a	12	4
	BARRACKTON LAD (Mr. W. Carr) Carr	a	11	11
	BRAEMER (Mrs. A. S. Evans) Rayson	a	11	11
	LITTLE WAVELET (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	11	9
	ROYAL LARUS (5lb. ex.) (Mr. Howard Lacy) L. Gilmour	5	11	8
	BRIDGEMORE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) J. Hall	a	11	7
	SPANISH GRANDEE (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	a	11	5
	HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	10	9
	BLAKESLEY (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a	10	5
	THE JOKE (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a	10	5
	FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) Hedges	a	10	0

3.0.—The BRAINTREE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
	HOLIDAY HALL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. A. I. Harmsworth) Poole	a	13	0
	SANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford) T. E. Leader	a	12	4
	SHELVES GREEN (Captain Mountgarret) R. Payne	a	12	3
	EASTWARD BOUND (Sir P. G. Lawson) Gosden	a	11	12
a	RUDDYMAN (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) Powell	a	11	12
	DASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) J. Hall	a	11	11
	TOWER HILL (Mr. Boxall) Pendarves	a	11	9
a	JOHN HASTY (Mr. C. Nevile) Gale	a	11	8
	AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dons) C. Langlands	6	11	5
	BISHOPS PARK (Mrs. F. Anderson) Hedges

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

F.A. CUP

DRAW FOR THIRD ROUND

The draw for the Third Round of the competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup was made at a meeting at Lancaster-gate yesterday afternoon. The competition now includes 64 clubs, 47 of them making their appearance for the first time this season, the others being the 17 survivors of the qualifying and first two rounds. The new competitors are those in the first two Divisions of the League, together with the Corinthians, Hull City, and Brighton and Hove Albion, the last two of whom made considerable progress in the competition last season.

The draw is given below, the club mentioned first being the home team in each case.

THIRD ROUND

SOUTHPORT v. MILLWALL.
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS v. WREXHAM.
TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR v. PRESTON NORTH END.
CRYSTAL PALACE v. READING.
SUNDERLAND v. SOUTHAMPTON.
BURY v. TORQUAY UNITED.
PLYMOUTH ARGYLE v. EVERTON.
ALDERSHOT TOWN v. BRADFORD.
SHEFFIELD UNITED v. NELSON or YORK CITY.
GATESHEAD v. SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.
BOLTON WANDERERS v. CARLISLE UNITED.
OLDHAM ATHLETIC v. WATFORD.
NEWCASTLE UNITED v. NOTTINGHAM FOREST.
BRENTFORD v. CARDIFF CITY.
WEST HAM UNITED v. CHELSEA.
BRISTOL ROVERS v. QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS.
CORINTHIANS v. PORT VALE.
SCARBOROUGH v. GRIMSBY TOWN.
BURNLEY v. MANCHESTER CITY.
LEEDS UNITED v. HUDDERSFIELD TOWN.
ARSENAL v. ASTON VILLA.
BARNSLEY v. BRISTOL CITY.
STOKE CITY v. MANCHESTER UNITED.
LIVERPOOL v. BIRMINGHAM.
MIDDLESBROUGH v. BRADFORD CITY.
BLACKBURN ROVERS v. WALSALL.
EXETER CITY or COVENTRY CITY v. DERBY COUNTY.
LEICESTER CITY v. BRIGHTON AND HOVE ALBION.
HULL CITY v. BLACKPOOL.
FULHAM v. PORTSMOUTH.
WEST BROMWICH ALBION v. CHARLTON ATHLETIC.
NOTTS COUNTY v. SWANSEA TOWN.

To be played Saturday, January 10, kick-off 2.30 p.m.; replays at 2.15 p.m.

The draw has placed a severe strain on the three leading London clubs for their first round. Two meet one another, Chelsea and West Ham United, and the third, Arsenal, have to meet Aston Villa, the most redoubtable of all cup-fighting teams. Arsenal have the choice of grounds, and they have already beaten Aston Villa at Highbury this season, though by a higher score than the run of the play warranted. But that is Arsenal's way. They get the goals, and the goals count, not the time spent in front of an opponent's goal. If Arsenal can surmount this first hurdle safely and without hurt to their players there should be nothing to stay their onward progress through the competition.

West Ham United have the choice of ground against Chelsea, and they have already beaten Chelsea at Upton Park this year. That was early in the season, when they won by four goals to one. Chelsea had not had time to settle down by then and they had not yet secured the services of Jackson, who was such a getter of goals in the Cup-ties a year ago. If Chelsea can pull together and give Gallacher and Jackson the chances West Ham United will have to do well to win, even if they have just come through a long spell of success in their League games.

The Corinthians are drawn to play at Crystal Palace against Port Vale, a club in the Second Division of the League. Port Vale headed the Northern Section of the Third Division a year ago, and they have celebrated their return to the Second Division by good, consistent play. They now stand seventh in the Division, with 10 victories and seven losses to their credit, and have scored 37 goals as against 30 scored by their opponents. They have beaten Preston North End, Burnley, and Everton, three of the best teams in the Division, but when they came to London lately to meet Tottenham Hotspur they were completely routed. The Corinthians have met with some strange reverses recently, but they have not had their best side always in the field. If they can find their best available team and be free of injuries they should give a good account of themselves, and if they make a good start in the match there should be nothing to prevent their winning.

These three matches are to be played in London. Tottenham Hotspur will also play their own ground against Preston North End, a vastly improved team this season. Crystal Palace play Reading at Selhurst and should win, for Reading are weak. Brentford, on their own ground, meet Cardiff City, and Fulham play Portsmouth at Craven Cottage.

Other matches which will attract interest are between Plymouth Argyle and Everton, the leaders of the Second Division, at Plymouth, Liverpool and Birmingham at Liverpool Burnley and Manchester City at Burnley, Leeds United and Huddersfield at Leeds, Stoke City and Manchester United at Stoke. The Sheffield teams both have easy tasks before them, the United against York or Nelson, and Wednesday against Gateshead at Gateshead.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP

The following arrangements have been made for the first round of the Arthur Dunn Cup:—

DECEMBER 20

OLD BRADFIELDIANS v. OLD REPTONIANS at London Hospital ground, Walthamstow.
OLD WESTMINSTERS v. OLD ETONIANS at Vincent-square.
OLD SALOPIANS v. OLD ALDENHAMIANS at Aldenham School.
OLD WYKEHAMISTS v. OLD CHOLMELEIANS at Crystal Palace.
OLD CITHERNS v. OLD CARTHUSIANS at New Eltham.
LANCING OLD BOYS v. OLD HURST-JOHNIANS at R.M.C. ground, Camberley.
OLD HARROVIANS v. OLD FORESTERS (ground to be settled).
OLD MALVERNIANS v. OLD WELLINGBURIANS (ground to be settled).

A PROPOSED UNIVERSITY TOUR

Mr. C. Wreford Brown, at yesterday's meeting of the Football Association Council in London, made an application on behalf of Oxford and Cambridge Universities for arrangements to be made for matches between a team of Combined Universities and teams under the jurisdiction of the South African Football Association in South Africa during a suitable period.

A grant of £50 was made in aid of the fund for the dependents of the men who lost their lives in the Grove Colliery (Norton Canes) disaster.

LEAGUE MATCHES

Rotherham United and Lincoln City played a drawn match in the Third Division of the League (Northern Section) at Rotherham yesterday, each side scoring two goals: Accrington Stanley beat Darlington by two goals to one at Darlington.

The match between Luton Town and Clapton Orient in the Third Division (Southern Section) at Luton was abandoned owing to fog when Clapton Orient were leading by four goals to three.

You know a great deal— but nothing better than Schweppe The Original SODA WATER

RUGBY FOOTBALL

OXFORD WIN IN DUBLIN

Oxford University went on to Dublin yesterday, where they beat Dublin Wanderers by two goals and three tries (19 points) to a goal, a penalty goal, and a try (11 points). Oxford were without their captain, Hofmeyr, though the pack did not suffer materially, as Howard came in. The Wanderers defended splendidly, and the fine rushes of their forwards in the loose compelled Oxford to fight hard for their win. Still, the greater pace and cohesion of the Oxford backs enabled the visiting team to attack from the start, and they had enough opportunities to have won by a bigger margin.

Henley scored a try for Oxford 15 minutes from the start, and though Ridgway kicked a penalty goal for the Wanderers, Minns added a try for Oxford before the interval. In the second half Roberts (two) and Howard gained tries for Oxford, Henley converting two, and for the Wanderers Hewart (two) and Clich scored tries, Murray improving one.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 12.—At their meeting today the South African Rugby Board decided, subject to the approval of the English Rugby Union, to accept the invitation extended to them by the German Rugby Union to play two matches in Germany at the close of the South Africans' tour of Great Britain in 1931. —*Reuter.*

SCHOOL MATCHES

CENTENARY MATCH AT BROMSGROVE

Bromsgrove School beat King Edward's School (Birmingham) at Bromsgrove by three goals and three tries (24 points) to nothing. This was the 100th match between the two schools, of which Bromsgrove had won 52, King Edward's 42, and five had been drawn, and a large crowd was in attendance.

The game was more even than the score suggests, the visitors holding their own well in the loose, but failing to obtain their fair share of the ball. From the kick-off Warr nearly scored in the first minute for Bromsgrove, and 10 minutes later Fairlie-Clarke followed up a kick by Williams and scored close to the posts for Ricketts to convert. From the kick-off Price ran strongly and Fairlie-Clarke added another try. After an attack by the visitors, Warr intercepted a pass, kicked ahead, and touched down, and Ricketts being successful with the kick, the home side crossed over with a lead of 13 points.

The visitors attacked strongly at the opening of the second half, and very nearly scored, Anthony being brought down on the home line by Barnsley, but Bromsgrove gradually gained the upper hand and Warr scored two more tries in the corner and Hallett kicked a goal from a third by Harris. Tay, Hills, Anthony, and MacDowall were conspicuous for King Edward's, and Barnsley, Warr, Harris, Price, and Fairlie-Clarke for the home side. The match was refereed by Mr. F. A. Leslie-Jones, an old Bromsgrovian, who played three-quarters for England in 1895.

The teams were:—

BROMSGROVE SCHOOL.—J. R. Barnsley, back; A. L. Warr, P. Harris, A. S. T. Price, and G. A. Fairlie-Clarke, three-quarter backs; G. F. Williams and C. N. H. Hardy, half-backs; L. L. E. Morton (capt.), E. E. Brotherton, H. O. D. Ricketts, J. M. Webb, P. Sinter Smith, R. K. Impey, W. P. Cambridge, and J. M. Hallett, forwards.

KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL (BIRMINGHAM).—H. A. Wickstead, back; J. B. Harvey, W. J. Tay, F. C. Hills, and K. Wormald, three-quarter backs; S. E. A. Anthony (captain) and L. A. Jones, half-backs; D. MacDowall, T. B. Fitzgerald, B. A. Thomas, H. J. Matthews, G. N. Wall, R. Bailey, L. J. Tracey, and J. Newbury, forwards.

WELLINGTON BEAT GANDERS

Wellington beat a depleted Ganders' side at Wellington by three goals, one penalty goal, and two tries (24 points) to one goal (five points). The School forwards outplayed the visitors, who packed only seven in the scrummage, and had handling counteracted the advantage gained by an extra man outside. Tries were scored for the School by Nicholls (two), Moggridge, Quarry, and Cotton, van Breda converting three and Girardet kicking a penalty goal. Cowey scored the visitors' only try.

The School team was:—

R. J. F. Featherstone, back; W. J. B. Girardet, D. B. Lang, C. B. Dix, and C. P. B. Moggridge, three-quarter backs; J. P. M. Hope and W. W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, K. H. S. Clouston, A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer, K. Cameron, and A. E. P. Ellis, forwards.

Mr. LESLIE LANGTON'S XV.—R. C. Godfroy, back; G. V. Stephenson, B. S. Cumberlege, E. G. Hammett, and G. V. Palmer, three-quarter backs; W. J. A. Davies and J. L. Bryan, half-backs; R. B. Cove-Smith, G. S. Conway, J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, D. J. MacIlyn, J. Halford, P. L. Densham, M. P. Henderson, and M. E. Sinker, forwards.

SEDBERGH v. BOLTON

Sedbergh School beat Bolton at Sedbergh by one goal and four tries (17 points) to nothing. The ground was very muddy after continuous rain, and the School forwards, adapting themselves to the conditions, had all the game in the first half. The forwards heeled well, and Waide (2), Wood, and Stewart scored tries, Wood converting one. In the second half play was monopolized by the forwards, the only try being scored by Richardson just before "no side."

The teams were:—

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.—W. M. Robinson, back; J. L. Waide, A. J. H. Stewart, C. R. Wood, and E. J. McCaldin, three-quarter backs; P. Walton and J. E. Wilson, half-backs; W. J. Leather, B. L. Smith, M. H. Dorman, G. D. Worthington, J. T. Richardson, G. M. Butler, M. Scott, and M. E. Pereira, forwards.

BOLTON.—R. C. Spencer, back; G. L. Hislis, T. Y. Martin, J. L. Newton, and D. L. Proctor, three-quarter backs; T. E. Carnson and C. Brooklow, half-backs; R. Nash, C. Barraclough, J. L. McGavin, D. Wye, T. L. Atherton, H. B. Todd, and V. B. Harrison, forwards.

K.C.S., WIMBLEDON, BEATEN

The Old Boys "A" beat King's College School at Wimbledon by two goals, one penalty goal, and one try (16 points) to one goal and one try (5 points). The Old Boys led by a goal to a try at half-time, but their superior weight gave them an advantage in the second half Tries were scored for the winners by Phipps, Rose, and Thomson, Olsen converting two and also kicking a penalty goal. Toller and Clark ran in for the School, Owen converting the second try.

The teams were:

K.C.S., WIMBLEDON.—L. Moore, back; G. H. Lang, R. F. H. Philpot-Brookes, D. F. Goodbew, and G. S. Toller, three-quarter backs; W. F. Cross and G. R. Heath, half-backs; G. H. Mitchell, G. G. Owen, D. W. J. Cohen, F. J. P. Fish, E. C. Clark, L. E. Wadham, E. H. Taylor, and A. W. Granger, forwards.

OLD BOYS "A".—F. M. Olsen, back; L. H. Thomson, J. L. Reading, S. P. Hall, and J. L. Phipps, three-quarter backs; N. Whiskey and F. S. Smith, half-backs; F. L. Cowham, S. J. Rose, C. E. Stockings, D. W. Bushby, J. W. Brigg, D. M. Jarvis, R. H. Owen, and H. Wood, forwards.

Denstone College will not meet Taunton School on December 19 as announced, but will play the Haberdashers' School, Hampstead, on their ground at 2.30 p.m. The match v. Beaumont on December 18 will begin at 11 a.m.

SCHOOL MATCHES TO-DAY

King's School, Bruton v. Old Brutonians.
Llandovery College v. Old Llandoverians.
Sherborne School v. Old Shirburnians.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including December 13)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
Aberavon	15	7	4	4	97	67
Abertillery	14	8	3	3	91	57
Artists' Rifles	11	5	1	5	114	97
Aston Old Edwardians	13	7	1	5	120	110
Bank of England	13	8	0	5	145	96
Barclays Bank	12	6	0	6	112	92
Barnet	10	5	1	4	129	88
Barnsley	12	7	2	3	97	40
Barnstaple	17	14	1	2	266	55
Bath	15	8	3	5	155	107
Beckenham	13	11	0	2	258	64
Bedford	13	9	0	4	140	67
Berkshire Wanderers	13	8	0	5	125	90
Birkenhead Park	9	6	1	2	134	89
Birmingham	14	5	1	8	65	143
Birmingham University	12	6	1	5	140	120
Blackheath	16	5	1	10	145	192
Bournemouth	13	6	1	6	104	201
Bradford	15	9	3	3	203	126
Brighton	12	11	1	1	233	104
Bristol	13	11	0	2	187	53
Broughton Park	15	1	3	11	59	200
Cambridge University	17	12	2	3	402	134
Canterbury	20	9	1	10	128	179
Cardiff	20	14	5	11	257	208
Catford Bridge	17	10	0	7	124	147
Cheltenham	10	4	0	6	61	67
Chartered Bank	13	7	2	3	173	78
Cheltenham	14	10	1	3	137	63
Chiltern	10	6	0	4	93	90
Chingford	11	5	2	4	109	92
Civil Service	12	3	2	7	63	156
Clifton	15	9	0	6	167	105
Cockermouth	15	8	1	6	131	81
Coventry	16	11	1	4	232	124
Cross Keys	17	8	4	5	107	61
Customs Sports	12	3	2	7	80	105
Devonport Services	17	5	1	11	130	188
Dorking	13	5	0	8	190	146
Durham City	13	12	0	1	252	54
Esher	12	6	2	4	107	98
Exeter	16	9	0	7	158	155
Exiles	14	12	0	2	258	72
Fylde	15	7	0	8	270	177
Gloucester	17	7	4	6	172	116
Gosforth	15	10	1	4	171	74
Gt. Weste n Ely	9	7	1	1	94	15
Guy's Hospital	15	7	2	6	182	148
Halifax	15	10	2	3	214	109
Harlequins	12	9	0	3	213	60
Harpenden	11	4	1	6	116	104
Harrogate O.B.	14	8	1	5	157	121
Harrow	13	7	1	5	107	67
Hartlepool Rovers	14	6	1	7	117	135
Headingley	14	7	1	6	284	127
Hinckley	14	9	2	3	132	48
H.A.C.	13	6	0	7	120	156
Ilford Wanderers	12	5	1	6	92	90
Ilkley	16	6	0	10	106	150
K.C.S. Old Boys	12	9	0	3	195	98
King's College Hospital	14	5	0	9	127	198
Leicester	16	9	2	5	181	156
Lensbury	12	9	0	3	189	99
Leytonstone	14	7	1	6	139	129
Liverpool	12	6	0	6	162	117
Llanelly	15	9	4	2	140	48
Lloyds Bank	12	6	2	4	87	77
London Hospital	13	6	2	5	86	79
London Irish	12	10	0	2	134	57
London Rifle Brigade	11	3	0	8	55	132
London Scottish	12	5	1	6	119	179
London Welsh	13	10	1	2	182	44
Macclesfield	14	9	0	5	183	57
Maidstone	11	6	1	4	137	41
Manchester	13	9	0	4	190	120
Metropolitan Police	11	9	1	1	147	57
Midland Bank	13	6	1	6	186	75
Moseley	14	3	1	10	78	156
National Provincial Bank	15	11	1	3	202	104
Neath	15	10	0	5	178	88
New Brighton	13	7	1	5	147	147
Newport	19	10	2	6	184	117
Northampton	15	8	0	7	169	144
North Durham	13	10	1	2	237	100
Northern	13	5	0	8	73	196
Nottingham	13	7	1	5	138	121
Nuneaton	10	4	0	6	61	67
Old Albanians	12	4	0	8	91	188
Old Alleynians	13	8	1	4	178	102
Old Bancroftians	13	11	2	0	196	35
Old Berkhamstedians	12	6	1	5	96	81
Old Blues	15	6	1	8	120	153
Old Brightonians	14	4	3	7	129	128
Old Brockleians	11	9	0	2	96	34
Old Caterhamians	12	9	0	3	208	55
Old Colfeians	13	7	0	6	129	99
Old Cranleighans	13	8	0	5	175	138
Old Derbyshians	13	6	2	5	157	58
Old Dunstonians	11	2	1	8	31	140
Old Edmundians	9	4	0	5	65	108
Old Edwardians	12	4	1	7	65	121
Old Elthamians	12	6	3	3	155	68
Old Emmanuel	11	5	2	4	66	132
Old Esthamians	12	7	1	4	119	118
Old Halleyburians	9	5	1	3	92	86
Old Johnians	12	8	0	4	179	95
Old Leodiensians	13	9	1	3	144	92
Old Leysians	12	2	0	10	86	194
Old Merchant Taylors	12	5	1	6	111	127
Old Mid-Whitgiftians	12	7	0	5	151	117
Old Millhillians	12	6	0	6	126	92
Old Nottinghamians	13	10	2	1	202	67
Old Paulines	14	8	0	6	136	172
Old Queenians	11	7	0	4	148	168
Old Reptonians	11	10	0	1	113	31
Old Rutlishians	12	7	0	5	236	113
Old Stortfordians	12	4	1	7	99	114
Old Tiffinians	10	7	0	3	123	87
Old Westcliffians	11	7	1	3	147	51
Old Whitgiftians	11	8	0	3	135	83
Otley	15	10	0	5	75	105
Oxford Exiles	11	4	0	7	77	165
Oxford University	15	8	3	4	180	147
Park House	12	6	1	5	79	90
Percy Park	15	13	0	2	406	138
Plymouth Albion	13	10	0	3	150	83
Polytechnic	12	7	2	3	73	77
Pontypool	18	12	2	4	182	98
Preston Grasshoppers	14	2	2	10	103	134
Redruth	16	14	1	1	213	61
Richmond	14	4	2	8	141	176
Rosslyn Park	14	9	1	4	146	64
R.N.C., Greenwich	17	10	0	7	225	171
Rugby	18	13	0	6	247	136
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	13	3	0	11	93	198
St. Mary's Hospital	12	6	1	4	96	80
St. Thomas's Hospital	13	2	1	10	88	178
Sale	14	11	0	3	307	70
Saracens	11	7	0	4	144	67
Sevenoaks	11	8	0	3	154	48
Sidcup	11	9	0	2	208	41
Southend	12	9	1	2	187	68
Staines	10	9	0	1	256	31
Standard Bank	11	4	1	6	105	81
Streatham	13	2	0	11	78	202
Stroud	14	9	0	5	130	134
Sutton	13	4	0	9	105	147
Swansea	15	8	1	6	160	121
Taunton	14	8	0	6	166	130
Thames Valley	12	6	1	5	103	67
Thanet Wanderers	11	7	1	3	158	55
Toc H	12	12	0	0	216	33
Twickenham	14	1	0	13	60	253
Tyldesley	13	8	1	4	165	92
United Services	14	2	3	9	96	191
U.S. Chatham	13	1	1	9	130	162
Upper Clapton	13	3	2	8	150	139
Wakefield	15	9	0	6	182	126
Warlingham	12	5	0	7	91	135
Wasps	14	14	0	0	248	37
Waterloo	12	7	0	5	154	104
Wellingborough	13	7	1	5	117	124
West Hartlepool	14	11	0	3	184	85
West Herts	12	5	2	5	104	106
Westleigh	13	9	0	4	205	73
Westminster Bank	13	3	2	8	80	128
Weymouth	11	4	0	7	85	120
Wimbledon	11	8	1	2	105	21
Windsor	10	2	1	7	54	119
Woodford	14	8	0	6	147	78
Worcester	13	12	0	1	200	76

GLENALMOND WIN

Trinity College, Glenalmond beat George Watson's College on the ground of Loretto at Musselburgh by one try (3 points) to nothing. The victory was due to the alertness and all-round excellence of the Glenalmond backs, who were not only sound in defence but attacked with great adroitness. Watson's put up a good fight and territorially had a big share of the game, but there was a lack of ingenuity about their play, and they could never overcome the splendid defence of Glenalmond.

The teams were:—

GLENALMOND.—A. H. Piper, back; E. Ostlere, G. R. Marshall, H. D. B. Loraine, and W. H. C. Bell, three-quarter backs; the Hon. J. M. Dundas and T. J. McDowall, half-backs; J. L. Burgess, A. M. Laing, K. C. H. Smith, C. W. S. Napier, J. D. McLaran Wedderburn, A. C. Duff, R. F. Gardiner Broun, and P. B. Nicoll, forwards.

GEORGE WATSON'S COLLEGE.—E. G. C. Hunter, back; A. N. Howat, W. G. Miller, A. R. Stewart, and J. R. Hamilton, three-quarter backs; G. E. Roberts and K. H. Wilson, half-backs; I. F. Smith, C. P. Rogie, H. Ireland, G. O. Adams, W. Cogman, J. W. Hole, J. S. Jamieson, and R. G. M. Bathgate, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. Ainslie Merchiston.

CANFORD v. OLD CANFORDIANS

Old Canfordians beat Canford at Canford on Saturday by four goals and six tries (38 points) to nothing. The visitors had out a strong side, and were altogether too heavy for the School, who seldom looked like scoring. Epps was especially prominent for the Old Boys and scored four tries, outpacing the defence with a big turn of speed. The other tries were scored by Walker.

The teams were:—

CANFORD SCHOOL.—N. H. Hill, back; R. G. Forshaw, B. St. G. Thwaites, D. E. W. Adamson, and R. St. G. Bartelot, three-quarter backs; D. Padfield and C. G. E. Davies, half-backs; F. C. Gosselin, W. P. Murray, F. C. Pike, J. L. Snow, C. E. S. Page, D. H. C. Worrall, J. A. Maine, and H. F. Parker, forwards.

OLD CANFORDIANS.—F. J. Ewert Hardy, back; N. C. Walker, J. P. Capper, R. S. Mayers, and R. E. Epps, three-quarter backs; C. R. Crawford and B. H. Richardson, half-backs; C. Portnol, F. C. Kahl, J. Ellis, T. D. O. Harris, C. F. Crinks, and H. Boyle, forwards.

OLD BLUNDELLIANS BEAT BLUNDELL'S

At Tiverton the Old Blundellians beat Blundell's School by two goals and three tries (19 points) to three tries (9 points). The ground was heavy and rain fell in the second half. The School were better forward, but the Old Boys combined better outside.

In the first half the Old Boys had much the better of the game and led at half-time by 16 points to three. Jones, Ford (two), and Ackland scored tries, and Ford converted two. Reed crossed for Blundell's. In the second half the School forwards made some fine rushes and pressed strongly, but they could only score twice through Cairns and Kreiser. Jones scored for the Old Boys.

The teams were:—

BLUNDELL'S.—J. S. Garner, back; J. C. W. Kreiser, P. L. Reed, I. Davies, and D. J. Nayler, three-quarter backs; P. G. Mauger and J. M. Draper (captain), half-backs; A. M. Gaze, D. B. O'Flaherty, J. W. Cairns, H. F. Deed, N. G. Barnett, J. C. P. Rowe, G. H. Drewitt, and E. H. Hambly, forwards.

OLD BLUNDELLIANS.—W. J. R. Gill (captain), back; A. R. Major, C. F. R. Ackland, T. E. K. Jones, and F. A. Ford, three-quarter backs; R. H. Phillips and R. E. Lauder, half-backs; J. H. B. Andrews, F. R. E. Clark, C. H. Crossman, J. M. Fox, I. R. N. Vincent, C. H. Smith, R. W. Knight, and J. V. Shaw, forwards.

SEDBERGH v. BOLTON

Sedbergh School beat Bolton at Sedbergh by one goal and four tries (17 points) to nothing. The ground was very muddy after continuous rain, and the School forwards, adapting themselves to the conditions, had all the game in the first half. The forwards heeled well, and Waide (2), Wood, and Stewart scored tries, Wood converting one. In the second half play was monopolized by the forwards, the only try being scored by Richardson just before "no side."

The teams were:—

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.—W. M. Robinson, back; J. L. Waide, A. J. H. Stewart, C. R. Wood, and E. J. McCaldin, three-quarter backs; P. Walton and J. E. Wilson, half-backs; W. J. Leather, B. L. Smith, M. H. Dorman, G. D. Worthington, J. T. Richardson, G. M. Butler, M. Scott, and M. E. Pereira, forwards.

BOLTON.—R. C. Spencer, back; G. L. Hislis, T. Y. Martin, J. L. Newton, and D. L. Proctor, three-quarter backs; T. E. Carnson and C. Brooklow, half-backs; R. Nash, C. Barraclough, J. L. McGavin, D. Wye, T. L. Atherton, H. B. Todd, and V. B. Harrison, forwards.

STOWE BEATEN

Mr. Leslie Langton's XV. beat Stowe School at Buckingham by one goal and three tries (14 points) to one try (3 points). It was an interesting game, the scratch side being composed largely of old internationals. The visitors had a heavy pack and gained possession of the ball in the tight scrummages, but the School held their own in the loose rushes. Davies, at stand-off half-back, cut through in characteristic style, and the movement, which resulted in a try by Stephenson, was executed at a very fast pace. Two tries came through cross-kicks by Stephenson, MacMyn scoring from the first, for Hammett to convert, and Palmer from the second wide out on the left. Densham was responsible for the visitors' other try, Lorimer crossing for the School in a forward rush late in the game.

The teams were:—

STOWE SCHOOL.—P. P. L. Dillon, back; W. H. H. Wilberforce, I. R. Graeme, J. S. P. C. Cooper, and C. E. Salamon, three-quarter backs; H. V. Kemp and S. Blandford, half-backs; M. Lorimer, E. R. Allen, I. W. Macpherson, C. I. B. Wells, K. H. S. Clouston, A. W. A. Llewellyn Palmer, K. Cameron, and A. E. P. Ellis, forwards.

Mr. LESLIE LANGTON'S XV.—R. C. Godfroy, back; G. V. Stephenson, B. S. Cumberlege, E. G. Hammett, and G. V. Palmer, three-quarter backs; W. J. A. Davies and J. L. Bryan, half-backs; R. B. Cove-Smith, G. S. Conway, J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, D. J. MacIlyn, J. Halford, P. L. Densham, M. P. Henderson, and M. E. Sinker, forwards.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S DIFFICULT MATCH

The second half of the match in the international tournament in which Lindrum is conceding McConachy 7,000 start was begun at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when McConachy was leading by 6,892. This represented a handicap advantage to McConachy of 3,392 points, a position which suggested that he will win his first match of the tournament at the end of the week.

The result of this match, together with the game between Davis and Newman at Plymouth, will decide the tournament. Davis has only to win his game to finish at the head of the table, but if Newman wins the two players will tie for first place. Should Lindrum defeat McConachy, he can only tie for first place in the event of Newman beating Davis. The uncertainty of the position and the difficulty of Lindrum's task have caused very great interest to be taken in his game with McConachy, and the return to form of the New Zealand player, after losing five matches in succession, has been most popular. McConachy is such a very good all-round player that although he has scored at a slower pace than any of the other competitors his play in its varied way has been most attractive.

Although Lindrum had a little the better of the play in the afternoon he reduced his opponent's lead by only 84 points. There was some safety play, but Lindrum scored 931 for an average of 155, while McConachy made 847 for an average of 121.

In the first 50 minutes of the play McConachy scored 644 while his opponent was making 16. McConachy was in play with a break of 202 (unfinished), and this he increased to 633 before he missed a forcing loser when playing left-handed. McConachy's play all through was most instructive. Every stroke was made with the greatest care, but he controlled the run of the balls well and did not experience any actual difficulties. On one occasion a kiss caused the balls to run wide, but McConachy made a very good cushion cannon when there was the danger of the cue ball being kissed away by the first object off the cushion. Lindrum made two very good strokes, a thin white loser when playing right-handed and a long jenny, but he missed a long-range loser, the ball kicking when he had scored only 16. McConachy increased his big lead with a break of 213, which included a run of 81 cannons, and again he played with fine accuracy until he missed a little close cannon.

It provides an interesting comparison of the methods of the two players that in the next 25 minutes Lindrum made a break of 608. Lindrum had no hesitation in concentrating on the close-cannon game. He made runs of 39 and 87 cannons to complete the first 300 points, and after a little top-of-the-table play he added a run of 70 cannons. The first poor stroke Lindrum made resulted in the break being brought to an end. At 601 Lindrum misjudged a forcing loser to the extent of leaving the white ball in balk. He made a splendid all-round cannon, but the cue ball just scraped the white and went into the bottom pocket, and the red also came into balk. Lindrum had to play for safety, and he lost two chances in his next four visits, to make an opening for himself, on each occasion missing a cushion cannon. McConachy had had very little chance in the same period, but when his opponent made his second mistake McConachy played a sound all-round game while making a break of 193, at the end of which he missed a thin cross-loser. An interesting session was ended by Lindrum playing out time with a break of 300 (unfinished), which he scored in 12 minutes. It included runs of 39 and 72 cannons, the second run being incompleted.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (receives 7,000), 17,478; Lindrum (in play) 10,670.

Lindrum, who made a break of 54, won the snooker at 61 to 55, the scores then being:—Lindrum, 870; McConachy, 700.

Lindrum outplayed his opponent in the evening, when he scored 1,722 for the splendid average of 246, while McConachy made only 74 for an average of 10. In the course of the day Lindrum reduced McConachy's lead to 5,160.

Playing in his best form Lindrum increased his run of 300 (unfinished) to 704. He added only eight more cannons to his unconpleted run of 72, but he scored very quickly in another run of 101 cannons, and in the end he lost the white and left a double balk. McConachy had little chance of scoring on this occasion, but he failed to make use of a promising opening at his next visit when, after Lindrum had scored only 45, McConachy missed a ball-to-ball cannon. Lindrum played in a manner that suggests that even now he may overcome the difficulties of his task. Scoring freely again by means of close-cannon play, Lindrum made runs of 85 and 109 in a splendid break of 527, at the end of which he missed a very thin, and difficult, cushion cannon.

McConachy had to play for an awkward screw-back cannon. He made the stroke, but failed to leave the red ball over the right top pocket, as he intended to do. The result was that he missed a difficult screw loser and fouled the ball in playing the st

Parliament

DYESTUFFS ACT

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT IN THE LORDS

MR. HENDERSON AND THE SOVIET

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY, DEC. 15

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

The House went into Committee on the Expiring Laws (Continuance) Bill, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM moved an amendment to ensure that the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, instead of coming to an end, as proposed by the Government, on January 14 next, should be continued until December 31. He said that the history of the matter went back to the middle of the last century, when an English chemist, in collaboration with a gentleman of German extraction, but living in England, discovered for the first time the secret of making dyes from coal tar. Unfortunately we in this country were slow to see the importance of the discovery, and as a result of far-sighted action on the part of the Germans there was developed in Germany an immense dye-making industry, enabling the German firms to obtain practically a monopoly of the dye trade of the world. When the War broke out in 1914 the Germans had ready to hand factories fully equipped for the production of high explosives of all kinds in great quantities. On the other hand this country and its allies were put in a position of the gravest possible embarrassment and danger owing to the absence of such factories. After the Armistice we in this country, as the result of a series of resolutions passed by the Allies in Paris, set out to prohibit the import of dyestuffs under the Customs Act, 1876. It was decided in the Courts that the prohibition was illegal, and accordingly the Import Regulation Act of 1920 was passed, setting up a Committee for the issue of licences for the importation of dyestuffs. Unfortunately there was a gap of nearly a year between the decision of the Courts and the operation of the Act, and this was availed of by the Germans to pour into this country enormous quantities of dyes of all kinds. The result was that for over two years after the Act became effective the dye-makers of this country were struggling against an overwhelming burden of foreign competition. During the 10 years, however, they had made very remarkable strides indeed—so remarkable that so far as he was able to judge the main argument in the House of Commons against the continuance of the Act was not that the dye-makers had not done well, but that they had done so extraordinarily well that they were in no further need of protection. To-day, of the dyestuffs used in this country 93 per cent. were produced in this country and the whole of the intermediates were home made. All that was left to the foreigner was 7 per cent., consisting very largely of comparatively small quantities of dyes of a novel or particularly complex type, because British dye-makers had very wisely concentrated on the production of dyes for which there was the greatest demand. He was informed that even of the 7 per cent. at present imported, about one-fifth, it was anticipated, would be manufactured in this country within the next 12 months, assuming that the Act was prolonged for that period.

Before the War the production of dyes in this country was something like 9,000,000lb. avoirdupois. It was to-day 55,000,000lb., and our exports, which were 4,000,000lb. before the War, were now 15,000,000lb. (Opposition cheers.) When the Act came into operation at the end of 1920 the price of dyestuffs was 4s. 4d. per lb.; the pre-War price was 1s. per lb. To-day the average price of British dyes was 1s. 5d. per lb. The British dyemakers claimed that this Act must be continued for a time unless this country was prepared to run the risk of seeing a great deal of the work which had been done thrown away and the development of the industry suddenly arrested. Both in Germany and the United States there were substantial dye-making industries sheltered by high protective tariffs, securing for the dye-makers a monopoly of their own market.

PROSPECT OF DUMPING

If this country became an open market for dyes in January there might be a great deal of dumping of American and German dyestuffs here. That process, if carried out on any substantial scale, must inevitably mean that the market in the particular article attacked must sooner or later pass into the foreigner's hands. It was also probable that the Germans, for instance, who were peculiarly expert in inventing novelties, would sell those novelties on condition that the buyer undertook to take the bulk supply of ordinary dyes from the same manufacturer. That, he was informed, was a very real danger. It was only fair to say that the majority of the Council of the Colour Users' Association desired that the protection should be withdrawn from British makers, and they instructed their president to announce their view in public in August or September. But the president of the association, in making that statement as the mouthpiece of the council, had said that personally he took the opposite view and thought that it was essential for the colour users themselves that the protection to British dye-makers should be continued for a time.

Any risk of undue exploitation in the matter of price was removed by the undertaking which the dye-makers had given that licences were not to be refused in any case where the same dye could be bought from Germany, if the price charged by the British dye-maker was any higher than the price which the German was charging to his own colour-user in Germany. It was said that, in administration, delays had been occasioned by reason of the necessity for obtaining a licence. There were undoubtedly delays when the Committee was first set up, but that objection had now completely disappeared, and the report stated that the average time taken to grant licences from the date the application was received was now in 91 per cent. of the cases four days. It was also suggested that the colour users might in some cases be unable to get the newest dyes from Germany. No evidence had been produced of that ever having happened, but one of the best-known users told the Chemical Society that he was habitually using the latest novelties in his own trade and that he had no difficulty in that regard by reason of the provisions of the Act. The other objectors were the textile trades, or some of them, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, who supplied the undyed cloth to the colour users. Every one knew that the textile trades were in a depressed state, but it was not true that that depression was due in any sense to any disparity with regard to dyes. The falling off in the export of undyed goods in 1929 compared with 1913 was roughly a half, and the falling off in fully dyed goods was a third. Those figures indicated that it was not any difficulty with regard to dyes that had caused the disaster.

On the other side the dye-makers themselves, who would not be likely to want to interfere with the textile trades, were unanimous in pressing for the extension of the Act. The Federation of British Industries and the Institute of Chemistry had also urged the desirability of its extension. Others who were interested included those who were responsible for our defence in time of war, and he would ask the Government whether they had reached the decision to discontinue the Act without consulting their technical advisers, and, if not, what was the advice which those advisers gave. The least that could be done in the circumstances was to have that inquiry which the Government had so far obstinately refused to undertake, and to prolong the Act until that could be done. The only real inquiry which the Government undertook was to ask the Secretary for War, who happened to represent a Lancashire seat, and presumably he told the Government that he knew all about the textile industry and that his constituents expected him to get the Act done away with. The value of Mr. Shaw's testimony, however, was a little discounted by the fact that, when the Act was originally introduced into the House of Commons 10 years ago, he was its most vigorous opponent. On that occasion, indeed, Mr. Shaw prophesied that the Act would not achieve the purpose for which it was drawn, that it would lead to inefficiency and unnecessary bureaucracy and to a general upset, and that it would not do anything at all to further research or the development of science. The one thing that was admitted on every hand was that that prophecy had in every respect failed. (Opposition cheers.) A case had been made out for an inquiry and he asked their lordships to see that the Act was continued in operation until that inquiry was held. (Cheers.)

LORD PARMOOR'S REPLY
"A VERY DRASTIC ACT"

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that in the view of the Government the main question involved was as between the dye-makers and the dye users. The noble viscount had not grappled with the position of the dye users. In his (Lord Parmoor's) opinion there was ample evidence and agreement that if the Act was prolonged it would be to the disadvantage of the great textile industries, particularly in Lancashire and Yorkshire. It was no answer to say that they must go on bearing these disadvantages based on the arguments which the noble viscount had brought forward. That was the vital factor which had determined the decision of the Government. The noble viscount called it Socialism. He (Lord Parmoor) gloried that it was Socialism—that the decision of the Government was based on social service and social duty to the Lancashire and Yorkshire textile industries. The Act of 1920 was intended to establish a dye industry in this country. In that it had succeeded. But it was a very drastic measure, going far beyond protection. It meant the absolute prohibition of the import of dyestuffs into this country except under licence.

The licence had been a great drawback to the manufacturers in this country as regarded new dyestuffs and patterns. A most important body, the Dyestuff Industry Development Committee, composed of makers and users, issued a report last July. On the one hand that report said the dyestuff industry had been established in accordance with the proposals of the Act of 1920; and, on the other hand, it said that the achievement of that object had admittedly laid a serious burden on dye users in high prices and interference with their access to the world markets for their wares. The Council of the Colour Users' Association complained that they already had to pay higher prices for dyestuffs owing to the restrictions of the Act. They were also prevented from getting new colours, and the textile manufacturers in Lancashire and Yorkshire were placed at a great disadvantage in this department of their industry. Could anyone deny that the dyestuffs users were the persons concerned, and that they ought to know the effect of the Act on their industry? It was enormously important to do everything possible to remove unnecessary restrictions from the great textile industry of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

In the opinion of the Government, and of the Committee which had been referred to, the objects of the Act of 1920 had been attained. It had put the dye-makers into a position in which they could now compete on fair and equal terms with imported dyes. It was an entire illusion to suppose that the dye-makers in this country would be subjected to the difficulties, which Lord Hailsham had foreshadowed, if this Act was not continued. They had succeeded in building up a great industry in this country, for which every one was grateful, and now the time had arrived when the colour users should be given all the advantages possible to enable them to face world competition. So far as inquiry was concerned, there had already been considerable inquiry. Quite lately the President of the Board of Trade called a conference of dyestuff makers and users, but the chairman reported that they could come to no conclusion. There was this difference of opinion between the two bodies, and they would always find that dye-makers wanted an extension of the monopoly, and that the dye users would never be convinced that a system of prohibition and licence did other than increase the difficulties and costs of manufacturing the article which they desired to produce and export. The time had now come to make the change in the interests of the dye user. The dye-maker had unquestionably obtained an established position, and it was wiser that the Act should now be allowed to lapse than that it should be extended for some further period, whether long or short.

The EARL of CRAWFORD said that the 10 years originally contemplated by the Act had not been conceded to the dye industry. The first two years were wasted years, and they had a right to ask that at least one of those years should be given back. What was the grievance? If it were one of price, the answer was that there were only two countries where dyes were cheaper than here. So far as research was concerned, this industry had been a triumph. When the War broke out we discovered that khaki cloth could not be dyed because the dye was unobtainable, and we realized that we were almost entirely dependent on Germany. At that moment of crisis our industry found itself defective in plant, equipment, *personnel*, markets, experience, and knowledge. Germany at that time enjoyed 11,000 patents in the dyestuff industry, and our patents numbered 200 only. Yet, in spite of that, within 10 years of the War we had built up a most remarkable industry. It was emphatically a key industry. Some of the most remarkable discoveries in organic science had been made by men working on dyestuffs. This country was dependent for its industrial and commercial future on the successful prosecution of industrial research, particularly through the agency of organic chemistry.

If in 1914 this country had had the well-developed dyeworks, laboratories, and workshops that we had to-day we should have brought the War to an end 12 months sooner than we did. (Hear, hear.) Great, indeed, was our folly in 1853 when we allowed this industry to perish. More and more was the dye-making industry becoming the focus from which radiated research in pharmaceutical progress. The President of the Board of Trade had said that even if the Act came to an end there would be a deal between German and British dye-makers in regard to markets. Let them make no mistake. If the Act came to an end our industry would be weakened. Research would return to Germany; and in comparison with this the deals we might make in regard to markets would be worth nothing. (Hear, hear.)

The MARQUESS of READING said it was much to be regretted that the Government could not see their way to assent to what was a very modest proposal. The whole course of Lord Parmoor's argument seemed to show that the national importance of the subject had failed to reach the Government. Surely the lessons we had learnt in 1914 should be remembered by us now. (Opposition cheers.) It was difficult to understand why the Government remained obstinate in this matter. Parliament would not be committed one way or the other. (Opposition cheers.) Free trade and protection did not enter into this question, as was stated by no less a person than the late Lord Oxford. Even if they did he (Lord Reading) would still have to give his whole consideration to this as a matter of national importance, in order to determine on which side he should vote. What were the views of the Services on this question? (Opposition cheers.) The Government had had every opportunity to make that clear before the matter came before their lordships' House, but, instead of giving an answer that day, Lord Parmoor had contented himself with quoting objections of the colour users. Perhaps they might infer what the views of the Services were by the failure of the Government to answer the question. Was the present Government so averse from inquiries? Their almost inevitable answer to every difficulty was to say, "Let us refer it to a Committee." (Opposition cheers.) When he thought of the importance of this matter to the country he could only think that the Government had made up their mind merely to say, "No." He hoped that their lordships would, at any rate, express their opinion in no uncertain way. (Opposition cheers.)

LORD CAWLEY said that he had been intimately connected with the Lancashire cotton trade for more than 50 years, and for the greater part of that time on the dye-using side. There was an impression that the state of the dyestuff industry was a parlous one before the Dyestuffs Act came into operation. That was not the case. Never was propaganda more carefully worked than in this case. The primary interest of the trust dealing with this industry was not research work, but the making of money for shareholders. It was not true that the interests of research and the interests of dyes were dependent on this prohibition. There were 232,000 textile workers among the unemployed. He did not say that the price of dyes would make all the difference, but every little drawback to the cheap production of calico in Lancashire ought to be deeply considered. The overwhelming opinion of Lancashire was that this prohibition entered into the cost of the finished article that they sent abroad, and Lancashire people said, "If you cannot do anything for us, do not hinder us." The dye-makers were making big profits; to that he did not object, but the profits were being made at the expense of the dye users, who had to meet the competition of foreign dye users who were able to get their dyes in a competitive market.

LORD NEWTON said he failed to see that the Act imposed any hardship on dye users. He understood that the dye used in suits of clothes for which West-end tailors charged from £15 to £20 cost no more than 11d., and that in blue serge suits for three guineas, more commonly worn, the cost of the dye was only 3½d. Only one pennyworth of dye was used in three articles of attire—tie, socks, and bowler hat. Even if the country were flooded with foreign dyes he failed to see how users could pay any less for their dyes than they were paying now.

LORD ARNOLD, Paymaster-General, said that he thought that too much stress had been laid on the advantages which this extreme form of protection had conferred on the dye-making industry, and too little on the undoubted injury which it had done to our textile trades. The Government did not admit that if this Act was discontinued the dyestuffs industry was going to suffer in the way that had been suggested. If the danger was dumping, how would that danger be altered a year from now? A price-cutting fight need not be seriously considered, but if such a thing did take place it would be very serious for the foreign makers, and the prospect of success for them would be very remote. The Government's contention was that the dye industry would not be injured, and therefore research and the interests of the Service Departments were fully protected. If, however, this should not prove to be so, those things must be provided for in another way; they should not put the cost of doing it on to the textile trades. The matter of the Service Departments, therefore, had been taken into consideration. So far as investigation was concerned there was investigation quite recently by the Dyestuffs Industry Committee, and the Government considered that their action was supported by that investigation. All the relevant facts were already known, and no case had been made out for further investigation.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said the Government had persistently shirked the question whether they had had advice from the Service Departments, and what it was. The assumption was that they had received advice from the Services and that they were acting in defiance of that advice in taking this step. The Government seemed to say that there were 7,000 people employed in the dye industry and 700,000 in the textile trade, and therefore there were more votes in the textile trades; therefore they would believe everything the dye users said and disbelieve everything the dye workers said. If they assumed that everything one side said was true and everything the other side said was untrue, it was not difficult to reach a decision. It was said that there had been an investigation and a report, but the Government omitted to say that, towards the end of that report, when they discussed whether or not the industry was so established that there was no need for prolongation of the Act, the committee refused to answer the question and said that that was a matter to be investigated.

The amendment was carried by 87 votes to 14—majority, 73.

The Bill, as amended, was reported to the House, read the third time, and passed.

Their Lordships rose at 25 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, DEC. 15

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

The London County Council (Improvements) Bill was read the third time.

DELHI CORRESPONDENT OF THE "MORNING POST"

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) asked the Secretary for India whether the Government of India had yet decided, in pursuance of a warning given to Mr. Madhara Rao, the Delhi correspondent of the *Morning Post*, to cancel his Press privileges; and whether, if so, he could state the reason for such procedure.

Mr. BENN, Secretary for India (Aberdeen, N.).—The answer to the first part of the hon. member's question is "No."

Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—Can the right hon. gentleman say what is the nature of the censorship that has been exercised in this matter or out of what powers of the Government of India the censorship arises?

Mr. BENN.—The question appears to be hardly relevant to the one on the paper, but I would remind the hon. member of the circumstances in this case. A statement appeared in the *Morning Post* referring to what was alleged to be an official telegram. The facts to remember are, first, that there was no such telegram in existence; secondly, that the statement was mischievous; and, further, that the editor of the *Morning Post* took no steps to take advantage of the facilities we offered for checking the accuracy of his statement.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that this is the first time in history that the *Morning Post* has been dealt with in this way? (Cries of "Strong hand" and "They did it during the War.")

No further answer was given.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL
GOVERNMENT 'DISSATISFACTION' WITH SOVIET ATTITUDE

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked whether the Secretary for Foreign Affairs proposed to take any further steps concerning the protest made to the Soviet Government arising out of the recent trial in Moscow. SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) had a similar question on the paper.

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley). — His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow, on my instructions, pointed out that the reply of the Soviet Government, which I read to the House on December 8, failed to deal with the point that the comments of their Public Prosecutor appeared in the indictment as the official view of the part played by his Majesty's Government in the alleged intervention conspiracy, and that the Soviet Government could not refuse responsibility for these comments. To this communication the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs replied as follows:—

"The accusation in Court was directed against the eight accused, who in their statements referred to the possible participation of British circles in intervention. The Public Prosecutor could not ignore these statements and took action on them in his commentaries. The Government does not in such circumstances give instructions to the Public Prosecutor, and could not thus, in the case in question, demand that he should ignore investigatory materials, of whatever nature they might be. It is the business of the Court to investigate these materials, to establish their credibility, and give its decision. This decision has now been given. I can add nothing more to this."

I have instructed his Majesty's Ambassador to express to the Commissar the dissatisfaction felt by his Majesty's Government at the attitude of the Soviet Government in this matter.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—Has the right hon. gentleman received a copy of the judgment of the Court; if not, will he procure a copy and consider whether that judgment does not give occasion to further representations? Mr. HENDERSON.—I will look into the matter. I do not know whether such judgment has yet been received by the Department. SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Will the right hon. gentleman instruct his Majesty's Ambassador to send in a copy of the judgment of the Court? Mr. HENDERSON.—That was what I intended to convey.

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to a question by CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), said:—One of the duties of his Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow is to watch British interests, whether in the Courts or elsewhere, and no special instructions to that effect are necessary. I may add that the Embassy had a representative in Court each day during the recent State trial.

NO BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE AT MOSCOW

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for what reason the Government had not appointed a military attaché at Moscow on the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Russian Soviet Government, having regard to the fact that that Government maintained the largest standing army of any Great Power.

Mr. HENDERSON.—His Majesty's Government, after reviewing all the circumstances, decided not to make such an appointment.

SIR W. DAVISON.—Will the right hon. gentleman tell the House why this differentiation is made in the case of Soviet Russia as compared with other Great Powers who have appointed military attachés? Mr. HENDERSON.—I am afraid it would not be in the public interest for me to say more. Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.).—Have the other Great Powers appointed military attachés to Russia? Mr. HENDERSON.—Some of them do and some of them do not. Strict uniformity is not followed in the matter. EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman place in the library or publish in a White Paper the names of the Powers who have military attachés in Russia? Mr. HENDERSON.—If a question is put down I have no objection to giving the names.

EXPORT CREDITS FOR RUSSIA

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), replying to SIR A. KNOX (Wycombe, U.), said that from June 10, 1929, to December 6 last, the Export Credits Guarantee Department had contracted to guarantee a proportion of credits amounting to £4,904,355 in respect of exports to Russia, and £5,921,209 in respect of exports to all other countries. Its maximum liability under these contracts amounted to £2,942,913 and £3,728,360 respectively.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN asked what was the reason for the disproportion between the volume of credit allowed to all other countries and that given to Soviet Russia. Mr. GILLETT said it must be borne in mind that the more satisfactory the trade conditions of a country were the less people were inclined to insure, and therefore the countries largely concerned with his Department were chiefly those as to which the exporter was doubtful where he stood. (Opposition cheers.) SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Should I be right in assuming that the greater credit allowed for trade with Russia the more risky that trade is? Mr. GILLETT.—That does not follow, because attention must also be paid to the size of the country, the amount of its needs, and the volume of its trade.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to SIR J. FERGUSON (Twickenham, U.), said that the Electoral Reform Bill would be introduced before the House rose for Christmas, but he could not say at present when the text would be available.

SPAHLINGER VACCINE TESTS

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), in reply to Mr. HURD (Devizes, U.), said that Captain Richard Buxton had been good enough to present him with a summary of the report of the interesting experiments with M. Spahlinger's vaccine which had been carried out on his farm in Norfolk. He (Dr. Addison) had suggested to him in the interest of all concerned in the problem that he should arrange for a complete test to be made by and under the independent control of recognized authorities experienced in research in bovine tuberculosis.

THE OPERA SUBSIDY
MORE DETAILS

Mr. BOYCE (Gloucester, U.) asked the Postmaster-General whether any of the governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation were also directors of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Limited, which was to control the expenditure of the Government subsidy.

Mr. LEES-SMITH (Keighley).—Yes, sir. I understand that the syndicate has appointed Mrs. Snowden, who is also a governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation, as one of its directors.

Mr. BOYCE asked whether, under its memorandum and articles of association, the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Limited, which was to be subsidized by the Government for the primary purpose of producing grand opera, could produce any kind of entertainment it chose in competition with private entertainment enterprises.

Mr. LEES-SMITH said that it was a condition of payment of the grant to the syndicate that during its continuance the syndicate would not engage in any business other than that arising out of the grand opera scheme.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) asked who were to be the directors of the new organization to which the subsidy would be paid, and whether he would himself be answerable to this House for their actions with regard to the subsidy.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—The directors of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Limited, at present are Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, chairman; Mr. A. Clark, Colonel E. W. Blois, and Mrs. Philip Snowden. As regards the second part of the question, I shall be prepared to answer all questions put to me on broad questions of policy, but questions of day-to-day administration are matters for the company and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—Will the hon. gentleman say when it is likely that the House will be asked to give a decision on subsidizing opera at all? Mr. LEES-SMITH.—After Christmas.

POSITION OF IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

SIR A. BUTT (Balham and Tooting, U.) asked the Postmaster-General whether, in view of the fact that the Imperial League of Opera had passed a resolution cancelling their amalgamation under which they were to provide equal funds with the Covent Garden Syndicate, he still proposed to proceed with the State subvention for opera to the Covent Garden Syndicate?

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—While the participation of the Imperial League of Opera would, I imagine, be widely welcomed, the scheme for the presentation of grand opera by the Covent Garden Syndicate (1930), Limited, with assistance from the British Broadcasting Corporation and the State, is not contingent upon the participation of that body.

SIR A. BUTT asked if the hon. gentleman was aware that the Imperial League of Opera had £30,000 subscribed annually by opera enthusiasts all over the country, and would he consider consulting the League and other musical experts before he gave a subsidy to one small body? (Cheers.)

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—I understand that negotiations between the Covent Garden Syndicate and the Imperial League of Opera are still in progress.

SIR A. BUTT asked whether the hon. gentleman had seen a statement by Sir Thomas Beecham that negotiations had been broken off.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—I have seen a statement by Sir Thomas Beecham that negotiations are still proceeding.

EARL WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) asked if the hon. gentleman realized that the Imperial League of Opera was supported by thousands of people—many of them small people—all over the country, and did he not think it highly important to hold up negotiations with the Covent Garden Opera Company until this other matter had been settled.

Mr. LEES-SMITH said he hoped the Imperial League of Opera would cooperate for the purpose of this grant, which was to put grand opera on a secure and established basis.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—Does not the hon. gentleman now see that the whole of the Government proposal in this matter is a national scandal? (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. LEES-SMITH informed Mr. BOYCE (Gloucester, U.) that, by virtue of their share holding in the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Limited, the B.B.C. would be able to control any payment beyond £150 per annum to the directors, and in view of that position he did not consider it necessary that the sanction of the Treasury should also be obtained. As the accounts of the syndicate would be submitted to the British Broadcasting Corporation quarterly he did not propose to require that the syndicate should publish an annual balance-sheet.

SIR A. BUTT asked whether the Mrs. Philip Snowden referred to in a previous question was the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Ministerial cries of "Oh!")

No reply was given.

SPEED LIMIT IN THE PARKS

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), informed LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE (Ayr Burghs, U.) that no additional keepers have been employed in the Royal parks as a result of the decision rigorously to enforce the speed limit of 20 miles an hour.

LIEUT.-COL. MOORE asked how the speed limit could be rigorously enforced without additional keepers.

Mr. LANSBURY.—I think we are fairly rigorously enforcing the speed limit by the number of prosecutions that have taken place since we made the new regulations. We have not been backward in taking proceedings.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), in reply to a similar question, informed LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MOORE that there had been "an augmentation of one sergeant and two constables in Regent's Park."

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
PRIVATE MEMBERS' TIME TAKEN

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), in moving that the two private members' days, Wednesday, December 17, and Friday, December 19, should be allotted for Government business, explained that, unless otherwise decided, two days would be given after the Christmas recess in lieu of those now taken. Private members, therefore, would not be deprived of their rights under Standing Orders. The purpose of the motion was to enable the completion of a certain body of business before the adjournment. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill would have to be finished before the House rose. He understood from the newspapers, which were invariably wrong in their political prophecies, but in this case might be right, that the House might have to give that measure further consideration. If that should be the case the Bill, or rather what would then be the Lords amendments to it, would be put down as the first order on Wednesday afternoon. Then there were the Supplementary Estimates for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and for the Department of Agriculture in Scotland, and the finishing of the Education (School Attendance) Bill, the completion of which business would enable the House to adjourn on Friday for the Christmas recess.

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) said that the programme of business announced had been carefully examined through the usual channels and the Unionist Party had no objection to raise. He would not ask his hon. friends to divide against the motion.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) said he thought there ought to be some protest against rushing through the Education Bill in the last few days before the House rose for Christmas. As it was not to come into operation till September, 1932, the short delay caused by leaving over the Report stage and third reading till after the House resumed could make little difference. During the Committee stage two or three points arose which required most careful consideration before or on the Committee stage. One most important matter was the question of a possible concordat with certain bodies interested in non-provided schools. He asked the Prime Minister to consider whether it would not be for the convenience of the House and according to the best traditions of Parliament that the further stages of the Bill should be postponed until Parliament met again.

Mr. STEPHEN (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) said there were people who had been unemployed for a long time and who, unless legislation was passed before the end of the year, would automatically come out of benefit in National Health Insurance. He urged that time should be taken for passing provision for these people into law.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) said that if members had not a statement from the President of the Board of Education that afternoon on the religious question in relation to the Education Bill, the House would be placed in a difficult position. If a concordat had not been reached amendments would have to be handed in to-morrow. If an arrangement had been reached members had less than 48 hours to make up their minds on one of the subjects of most acute disagreement in all parts of the country.

Mr. T. LEWIS (Southampton, Lab.) supported the plea of Mr. Stephen.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said that the prolongation of insurance was no new principle, and had been carried on for several years. It was hoped to abandon it after the Act of 1928 was passed, but his predecessor wisely left a loophole open for himself. That year would expire at the end of this year. The situation was one of greater gravity than it was before to these people, and he had assumed that this proposal would have been treated by the House as non-controversial. (Opposition cries of "Oh.")

Mr. MAC DONALD said that the Education Bill, as amended in Committee, would be circulated to-morrow morning. As regarded the agricultural Supplementary Estimate, he was informed that there was an agreement that the Bill would go through in the Standing Committee on Wednesday. In any event, it was very desirable that the Department should be given liberty by the House to spend the money necessary, small sums on seeds and similar things, which were required early in the springtime.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) asked for an assurance that if there was opposition to the resolution, the House would sit next week to deal with the health insurance question. Otherwise, some of them would have to vote against the Government.

Mr. GREENWOOD, replying to further questions, said that if the House would not agree to the passage of the prolongation Bill before Christmas, the people who became ill or disabled after January 1 would be deprived of both medical and cash benefit until the Bill became law. It would be illegal for approved societies to make payments to those persons and they would be open to proceedings in the Courts if they did so. He had no powers to give them instructions or opportunities to make any payments.

SIR W. DAVISON suggested that a simple way out would be to postpone the further stages of the Education Bill. (Laughter and cheers.)

The motion was carried by 206 votes to 52—Government majority, 154.

THE EDUCATION BILL
COMMITTEE STAGE RESUMED

The House went into Committee on the Education (School Attendance) Bill, Mr. R. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton) in the Chair.

On Schelule 2, Miss RATHBONE (English Universities, Ind.) moved an amendment to provide that the maintenance allowance should be paid to either the father or the mother of the child, and, in the event of a dispute, the local education authority should decide to which parent it should be paid. She said that the Bill provided that the allowance should be paid to the father, and not to the mother unless the latter satisfied the local education authority that the child was living with her and not with the father. In many cases the mother had more leisure to deal with arrangements such as these.

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle, Central), said that if this were a question of principle it might be difficult to decide, as the father maintained the family generally and the mother loked after the children generally. It was really, however, a question not of principle but of convenience. They had got to make it as easy as possible to decide within the family who was most suitable to make a claim. He thought it was better to leave it to the family to decide, and he proposed to accept the amendment.

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings, U.) said that while it might be best for the family to decide, it would be impossible to find an amendment more loosely drafted. They were giving a legal right to a certain claim to a certain person, and they started by saying that it should be either one of two people. Then, what was a dispute? How could a local authority decide that there was a dispute in the bosom of a family? It would be very much better to accept some such proposal as that embodied in a Unionist amendment which would provide that the mother should be the claimant "if the local education for any other reason sees fit."

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Devonport, L.) said that the amendment would turn the local authorities into a matrimonial causes bureau to settle disputes. He would prefer that the allowance should be paid to the mother.

In the course of further debate, Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL (The Wrekin, Lab.) supported Miss Rathbone's amendment because it would safeguard the use of the money for the child; Mr. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.) expressed satisfaction that the Minister had decided to accept the amendment; and VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) said thatifthe object of the maintenance grants was to help the mother to keep the child while the State was educating it, it seemed to be only common sense to let the money go directly to the mother.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL (Kinross and Western, U.) said that it was important to maintain the sense of responsibility which the law had placed on the father, and she did not see how the mother could be made the person to whom the allowance should be paid.

SIR C. TREVELYAN moved the closure, which was carried by 248 votes to 167—majority 81.

The amendment was carried by 255 votes to 159—majority, 96.

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE QUALIFICATIONS

SIR D. NEWTON (Cambridge, U.) moved the two following paragraphs in substitution of those in the schedule specifying the qualifications for maintenance allowance:—

2. (*a*) A claimant shall be qualified to receive a maintenance allowance under this Act if and so long as his weekly income from all sources does not exceed the amount produced by multiplying the sum of 9s. by the number of persons in the claimant's family living with him for the time being.

(*b*) A claimant shall not be qualified to receive a maintenance allowance under this Act if and so long as his weekly income from all sources exceeds the amount produced by multiplying the sum of 12s. by the number of persons in the claimant's family living with him for the time being; and

(*c*) A claimant whose weekly income from all sources exceeds the amount prescribed by sub-paragraph (*a*) of this paragraph but does not exceed the amount prescribed by sub-paragraph (*b*) of this paragraph shall not be qualified to receive a maintenance allowance under this Act, except at the discretion of the local education authority, who may, if they think fit, pay to him a maintenance allowance of such amount as they may determine (but not exceeding in any case the sum of 5s. a week) if and so long as his income remains within the limits prescribed by this sub-paragraph.

3. For the purposes of the last foregoing paragraph the expression "income" means the total income of the claimant and of the wife or husband and any child of the claimant, if such wife, husband, or child is living with the claimant, but subject to the deduction of such sum as is paid by the claimant by way of rent and rates in respect of his dwelling-house.

He said that he moved this amendment, which put the basis on which maintenance allowances were paid on a reasonable and satisfactory foundation, on behalf of the County Councils Association, all the county education authorities in England and Wales (except the London County Council authorities), and the Association of Municipal Corporations. Those bodies felt that the provisions of the Bill were most unsatisfactory and would impose an unreasonable burden on their ratepayers. At the request of the President of the Board of Education, local education authorities set up

(Continued on page 9)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

an Advisory Committee to inquire into these proposals, but that committee's important recommendations, which were embodied in the amendment, had been turned down. The Bill proposed to compel local authorities to pay on demand without adequate check, and apparently the demands could only be satisfactorily challenged in a Criminal Court. Local authorities would become the indiscriminating agents of the Board of Education.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that the amendment was a reversion to the plan which the Government discarded after the discussion that took place last summer. That plan was brought up by the committee referred to, but after criticism, both in and out of the House, considerable antagonism was exhibited against it. The plan would have excluded many needy and hard cases which would have been outside the limit. The limit which the Government was proposing was not seriously higher than that which the London County Council already utilized. An advantage of having a higher limit was that a great deal less inquiry and scrutiny were necessary as large categories of workers, such as agricultural labourers, came within it. It was a great advantage to have no complication by the calculation of rent, which would require inquiry in almost every case. He hoped the Committee would adopt the proposed income limits, which would be calculated on the simple basis of income from all sources and the number of dependent children.

LORD E. PERCY said the Government had never advanced any argument to justify the new scale as against the old scale. There was no justification for it except that it gave more money to private individuals out of the taxpayers' pockets.

After debate,

The amendment was negatived by 256 votes to 155—majority, 101.

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE (Leicester, S., U.) moved an amendment to provide that the qualification period for a maintenance allowance should be four months ending April 30, August 31, and December 31 in any year. His object was to give an allowance for a definite and specified period, taking away from parents the constant fear that some alteration in earnings would put them outside the law.

Mr. MORGAN JONES, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Caerphilly), declined to accept the amendment, because in operation it would prove unfair to large numbers of persons.

Mr. LOGAN (Liverpool, Scotland, Lab.) said he was convinced that a settled term would be of benefit to the applicant.

LORD E. PERCY said that the sole purpose of the amendment was to ensure that when a person had a qualification under the Bill—which was not altered for the purpose of qualification—he should remain qualified till April 30, August 31, and December 31 next succeeding, but would have to put in a new application on those dates.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that he was prepared to consider the matter carefully and if necessary bring up words which would do what was desired and would not do more.

The amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) moved an amendment the effect of which would have been to require that regulations made by the Board of Education instead of being "laid before Parliament" must be "specifically approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament." He said that the right way of dealing with the matter was by an affirmative resolution of both Houses, or at any rate of the House of Commons, as it was a matter of public funds.

After debate the amendment was withdrawn,

SIR C. TREVELYAN agreeing to move an amendment later to provide that the regulations must be approved by a resolution of the House of Commons.

This amendment was afterwards agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN JONES moved to add to the Schedule the following paragraph:—

If a local education authority for elementary education make representations to the Board of Education as regards the economic conditions in their area, the power of the Board to make regulations for the purposes of this Part of this Schedule shall include power to prescribe special limits of income to be applicable in the case of claimants in respect of children residing in that area.

LORD E. PERCY said he understood that this was part of the price exacted by the Liberal Party for accepting the rest of the Bill. This revolutionary proposal merely gave the President of the Board of Education the power to recognize the fact that the economic conditions of every area in this country were not precisely the same.

SIR C. TREVELYAN said that the amendment enabled representations to be made to the Board of Education with regard to the income limits and special rates might be presented by the Board, either up or down. If a local authority chose to make representations that it considered that owing to the economic conditions in its area the limits ought to be higher or lower, the President of the Board of Education would take that into consideration and he could, if he liked, make special income limits. They had to consider that the regulations might have to stretch over a good many years. He could conceive conditions being such that it would be desirable to raise the limits; or he could conceive that having regard to the cost of living it might become reasonable to lower them. A proviso would shortly be put forward that the regulations could be reviewed by the House. Therefore the influence of the House could be exercised over them if it was thought on any occasion that the Minister of Education unwisely gave way to advice from local authorities.

In the debate which followed several Labour members urged that the amendment should be reconsidered, but this Sir C. Trevelyan declined to do, and the amendment was carried by 244 votes to 142—majority 102.

The Committee stage was concluded.

On the motion that the Bill as amended should be reported to the House, the Opposition challenged a division. The motion was carried by 193 votes to 90—majority, 103.

The Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill was read a second time.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The House went into committee on the financial resolution in connexion with the National Health (Prolongation of Insurance) Money Bill.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), said that an agreement had been reached which would enable the Bill to become law this week. For that agreement he thanked honourable members opposite for the accommodation which they had shown in this matter. He understood that the general desire was that the main debate should take place on the second reading of the Bill which would be on Wednesday. The purpose of the money resolution was to retain in insurance a number of people who under the existing law and regulations would cease to be insured for health insurance and widows and old-age pensions at the end of this year. The Government desire was to retain them in the insurance at the expense of the Exchequer.

Mr. BALDWIN said that if the Bill was desirable from the Government's point of view it could have been taken weeks ago, and not thrust on the House at the last moment.

Mr. GREENWOOD said it was understood that they would take the second reading debate after the consideration of the Lords' amendment to the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill on Wednesday. That would mean the postponement of the third reading of the Education Bill until they reassembled in January.

The resolution was agreed to and reported to the House.

The Court of Session Bill was read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at 25 minutes past 1 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans) Bill, second reading.
Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill, second reading.
Archbishop of Canterbury to move presentation for Royal Assent of Episcopal Pensions (Sodor and Man) Measure.
Lord Lamington, question on relations with the Imam of the Yemen
Lord Lovat, question on Cereal Farming.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Discussion on unemployment to be raised by the Liberal Party; Consolidated Fund Bill, further stages.
National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance): Money Resolution Report.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Rabbits Bill, Room 12, at 11. Standing Committee B, Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, Room 10, at 11.

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BRITISH INDIAN UNION

DINNER TO THE ROUND-TABLE DELEGATES

The British Indian Union gave a dinner last night at the Hyde Park Hotel to the delegates attending the India Round-Table Conference, to meet Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught. Lord Reading, the chairman of the union, presided.

A telegram was received from the Duke of Connaught, the president, in which he said: "My thoughts often go back to happy days in India. They are especially with you now during the Conference."

PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT said that he always remembered with affection the years he spent in India as a child, when his father commanded what was then called the Bombay Army, and had cherished memories of his subsequent visit when Lord Reading was Viceroy. The Princess and he earnestly hoped that the arduous deliberations of the Conference might be crowned with success, and that as the result doubts and misunderstandings might finally give place to harmony and good will.

LORD READING, in proposing the toast of the guests, said that as members of the Conference they knew they had a very difficult and complex series of problems to handle—perhaps only those who were in the midst of them realized how difficult and complex they were; but he hoped they were realizing the difficulties only to surmount them, and that they would enable the delegates to return to India satisfied that they were carrying back something which, when developed and fashioned as it must be by the experts, would further the attainment of a constitution that could satisfy the whole of India.

The MAHARAJAH of GAEKWAR of BARODA, replying, said that they all realized that the whole future of India depended on what happened at the Conference.

SIR BHUPENDRA NATH MITRA said that the union sought to foster friendship between Englishmen and Indians by setting forth their community of interests. To this end it was essential that Englishmen and Indians should come to mix with each other as equals. The Nationalist movement did not stand for severance, but for the strengthening of the ties by the strands of equality.

CAPTAIN the NAWAB of CHHITARI said that, though some members of the Round-Table Conference, by their own admission, had come expecting a rather frigid, chilly reception, on every hand there had been abounding hospitality and good will, and that he believed the work of the union had had no small influence in contributing to this result.

On the suggestion of the MAHARAJAH of ALWAR, Mr. J. H. THOMAS also spoke. He said that they were all engaged in a difficult, delicate, and vital task, but, whatever the difficulties were, they must pull through, because the consequences would be too terrible. It must be a mutual sacrifice, because they were all determined that the great British Empire, of which they were all so proud, should benefit by their deliberations.

Among others present were:—

The Maharaj of Baroda, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajah of Porbandar, the Yuvaraj of Mysore, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Miss MacDonald, Lady Minto, Lord and Lady Erleigh, Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Lady Hartog, the Rajah of Parlakimedi, the Maharajdhiraja of Darbhanga, Lady Bennett, Mrs. Villers Stuart, and Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan.

GREETING TELEGRAMS

CONTINENT AND AMERICA

The Postmaster-General announces that from now to January 5 there will be a special service of Christmas and New Year greeting telegrams from this country to the Continent of Europe at half rates. For example, greeting telegrams for France, Belgium, and Holland will be charged 1½d. a word instead of the normal rate of 2½d. a word. There will be a minimum charge of 1s. 3d. per telegram, including the special indicator XLT, which is written before the address and counts as one word. The text of greeting telegrams must be in plain language and must consist solely of words of greeting. Greeting telegrams may be handed in at any postal telegraph office, where full particulars can be obtained.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has instituted again this year a special service of Christmas and New Year greeting telegrams at reduced rates with the United States, Canada, Newfoundland and Mexico. Senders may make a selection from a number of texts appropriate to the season and the telegrams will be delivered at destination on specially designed forms. The charge for each telegram is 4s. to the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and 6s. 8d. to Mexico. The service is available from to-day to January 5, but to ensure delivery on Christmas or New Year's Day telegrams should be handed in at or posted to reach any Western Union office not later than 5 p.m. on Christmas or New Year's Eve respectively.

LONDON LIFE-BOAT DAY

The flag day on behalf of the Life-boat service, which was held throughout the Metropolitan area on May 20, except in Ealing, where it was held on September 27, raised a sum of £5,290 9s. 6d. This is an increase over last year of £703. The expenses amounted to £359 18s. 11d., which is less than 7 per cent. of the amount collected. There was such a variety of foreign coins in the collecting boxes that the money changers themselves were unable to identify all of them, but the bankers of the Royal National Life-boat Institution reported that, for the first time, they found no buttons in the boxes when they counted the money. The Institution, however, received a special gift of buttons from a woman hawker in St. Pancras, who said that she had no money to give, but presented from her tray a packet of buttons, to be sold for the life-boats, which had saved her husband's life.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £5 from T. C.

Books of the Day

M. POINCARÉ'S MEMOIRS

THE WAR IN 1915

THE MEMOIRS OF RAYMOND POINCARÉ. Volume IV. (1915). Translation by SIR GEORGE ARTHUR. (Heinemann. 21s. net.)

In the original French edition of his Memoirs M. Poincaré devoted two volumes to the year 1915, but by omitting "some of the passages which deal with French politics, the President's visits to the Armies, military factories and other occasions of interest chiefly, if not entirely, to his compatriots," Sir George Arthur, without any gaps being noticeable, has reduced the bulk to a single very readable volume of 330 pages. It presents the picture of the head of a democratic State intent on carrying the War to a successful end, trying to ensure cooperation among the Allies, giving wholehearted support to the General-in-Chief, preventing Parliamentary interference with the Army, and showing to the troops by his constant visits to the Front, often to the front trenches, that they were being watched over. There is an explanation of the somewhat undignified dress which the President wore during such visits. It provoked a friendly journalist to suggest that he should don his old uniform of captain of Alpine Chasseurs. He records: "I have neither right nor reason to dress up as a soldier. But the matter of what one should wear on these occasions presents a difficult, if rather ridiculous, side, especially in bad weather. I can't tramp about in the mud without leggings, nor open an umbrella in the trenches, so latterly I have taken to wear a cap and put on a pea-jacket and gaiters. . . . This very convenient and inoffensive costume . . . has cost me a good deal of chaff." He looked, in fact, rather like a chauffeur. He might well have taken a hint from the example of M. Pierre Loti, who accompanied him on a few occasions "more painted and powdered than ever." The poet was very anxious about his appearance, and asked if he might bring a servant, and carried a little valise containing, "so he tells us," his *fétiches*, and, if I mistake not, his still more precious accessories of toilet."

The volume is almost entirely concerned with matters of military interest. Politically the President's power seems to have been mainly directed to supporting M. Millerand against Socialist and general Parliamentary attacks. The Minister of War would divulge nothing to the Chamber and little to his colleagues. The President appealed to him "as an old and constant friend of thirty-five years' standing . . . to treat and trust his colleagues a little better . . . but to no avail." He only unclosed his lips to mutter: "What is the good? Time enough for me to tell things at the end of the War." After M. Millerand left the War Ministry there were certainly leakages to the enemy, so perhaps his silence was justified. Many things, however, came to the President's notice. Apparently only General Joffre—influenced by the "Young Turks" surrounding him—was in favour of continuing the costly offensives; even Foch ceased to speak about the offensive and said in July, 1915, "We must exercise patience and dig ourselves solidly in." Lord Kitchener was definitely in favour of standing on the defensive, but "at Joffre's earnest entreaty" he gave way, and the result was Loos. Pétain is recorded "as being indisposed to further attacks just now," while a number of junior generals spoke to the President on the same subject. He was told: "No single general, not excepting Foch, has any more faith in an offensive proving successful." Then there was the artillery crisis: "our batteries are reduced to three guns, and often to two," by "explosions," eventually traced to faulty shells.

There was not only a definite Parliamentary campaign to get rid of Joffre, but also a minor Socialist one to replace him by Sarrail, whose name keeps constantly cropping up in the Memoirs. The Salonika expedition does not seem to have been engineered to provide a place out of France for him, for it is first mentioned on January 1, 1915, as suggested to the President by General Franchet d'Esperey in view of the deadlock on the Western Front. When on January 23 the President heard through an indirect channel that "the British Admiralty is organizing independently of ourselves an operation in the Dardanelles" he felt a little hurt, for by the Anglo-French Naval Agreement nothing should be done in the Mediterranean without previous reference to France. The first definite proposals to organize unity of command seem to have been the written proposals of General Joffre to the Minister of War, referred to by M. Poincaré, on July 29, in which, after pointing out that there was a growing impression that the War was not being well managed by the Allies, he suggested a centralized supreme control of the War in the French G.Q.G., where concerted plans and instructions for operations could be worked out. Each of the Allies was to be represented by a duly accredited general who would speak in the name of his commander-in-chief.

The translation has been so well done that it reads like an original work.

SOME NEW BOOKS

THE MEMOIRS OF RAYMOND POINCARÉ: 1915. Translated and adapted by Sir George Arthur. (Heinemann. 21s. n.)

THE CAMBRIDGE ANCIENT HISTORY. Vol. VIII. ROME AND THE MEDITERRANEAN. Edited by S. A. Cook, F. E. Adcock, and M. P. Charlesworth. (Cambridge University Press. 35s. n. Volume of Plates. 12s. 6d. n.)

A SPANISH VOYAGE TO VANCOUVER AND THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA IN 1792. Translated by Cecil Jane. (Argonaut Press. 24s. n.)

THE POEMS OF LASCELLES ABERCROMBIE. (Milford. 6s. n.)

MACBETH: A Sketch of the Historical Figure. By the Hon. Ruaraidh Erskine of Marr. (Inverness: Robert Carruthers. 5s. n.)

WITH THE 1930 AUSTRALIANS. By Geoffrey Tebbutt. (Hodder and Stoughton. 5s. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

POLICE SELECTED FOR TRAFFIC DUTY

The first instructional class for police-sergeants and police-constables selected for duty in the Metropolitan area, under the new Road Traffic Act, will be held at Peel House, Westminster, to-day.

All the officers so far appointed are men with considerable experience in the police service, and their instruction will consist chiefly of explanations of the new regulations. They are also capable drivers, either of motor-cars or motor-cycles, and will, therefore, be able to go on the roads without undue delay.

While there is no intention of allocating men from the new force to the Flying Squad, they are not expected to confine their activities to detection of motoring offences, and they will be available for use in checking the activities of motor bandits. Men will be on duty in the streets during the whole of the 24 hours, and will be in close touch with their divisional headquarters both by telephone and wireless.

One hundred vehicles, including motor-cars, motor-cycle combinations, and motor-cycles, are on order for the new force, and it is expected that the first batch of men will be on duty at the beginning of next week. Altogether 350 men have been selected, and their places have been filled by recruits, who are taking the ordinary street duties.

THE ADAMS FAMILY

MAKERS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

THE ADAMS FAMILY. By JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (Oxford: University Press. London: Milford. 18s. net.)

The Adams family is, without doubt, the greatest of American families. Great Americans have not, as a rule, been makers of dynasties, at any rate outside the field of big business. There have been, it is true, remarkable lines of descent, showing high ability, notably the Randolph-Jefferson-Coolidge strain, but the spectacle of five generations of eminence in the male line, combined with the survival of psychological traits, as such physical stigmata, unmistakable as the Hapsburg lip, gives the Adams family its unique position in American life. The first Adams to emerge from obscurity was John; he ranks as one of the great quartette of revolutionary days, with Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson. In this its founder are evident the qualities and defects that have marked the family. He had great abilities—and he did not underestimate them; he was a man of rigid probity—and he knew it; he had a passion for writing—and he indulged it. There has been no true Adams since who has lacked any of these qualities and hardly one who has lacked the defects. These qualities made John Adams one of the driving forces of the American Revolution, the equivalent in council of Washington in the field or Franklin in Paris. They made him a bold diplomat and were recognized in his choice as first Vice-President and second President of the United States. In both these offices his great qualities were displayed and his defects, unfortunately, magnified. As President he saved his country from a war and, with the unintentional collaboration of Alexander Hamilton, ruined his party for ever.

His son, John Quincy Adams, was probably a greater man, but in him his father's weaknesses as well as qualities were apparent. As Minister in Holland, Prussia, and Russia he acquired an experience that made him the greatest of Secretaries of State; as President he was the just man struggling with adversity; but, unlike his father, he remained in public life till the end, earning greater glory as Congressman than in his higher offices. His son, Charles Francis, carried on the family tradition, though he was as nearly normal as was possible for a true Adams. His great services as Minister in England during the Civil War give him rank along with Franklin as the greatest of American diplomats, indeed, as among the greatest diplomatic agents of modern times. Hitherto, the services and fame of the family had been in the sphere of public affairs; the next generation was forced to seek other worlds to conquer. The four sons of Charles Francis were all of them remarkable men. The eldest, John Quincy, was a distinguished leader of the disunited Democratic Party; the second, Charles Francis, rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Civil War, became a ruler and reformer of railroads and a distinguished historian; the third, Henry, is perhaps the best-known member of the family on this side of the Atlantic. He was the founder of modern American historiography and, as the author of the "Education of Henry Adams," ranks among the great American men of letters. The youngest son, Brooks, was a historical writer of great originality, realized how overshadowed by his more cautious brother.

With the fourth generation this fascinating volume stops, though its author reminds us that Charles Francis Adams third is, at the moment, Secretary of the Navy founded by his great-great-grandfather. Those who know the work of Mr. J. T. Adams as a destroyer and rebuilder of American history will come with confidence to this account of his namesakes (they are not his kinsmen, he informs us). They will not be disappointed; Mr. Adams is not only soaked in his subject, he has preserved his wit and wisdom, free alike from the enervation of blind panegyric or equally blind denigration. "The Adams Family" should have a success here comparable with its triumph in America; it will delight all interested in American history and should hold the attention even of those readers most innocent of any preliminary knowledge.

EARLY DAYS IN NATAL

THE CRADLE DAYS OF NATAL, 1497-1845. By GRAHAM MACKEURTAN. (Longmans. 15s. net.)

This book covers the history of the connexion of Europeans with Natal up to the year 1845, when its first Lieutenant-Governor was appointed. It is a fascinating chronicle of adventure interspersed, unhappily, with many disasters. From 1497 until 1822 there is little to record but shipwrecks and the appalling hardships endured by the survivors of them. But thereafter Europeans began to settle at Port Natal, and reading Mr. Mackeurtan's lively account of conditions as they were a century ago makes the progress which has since been achieved seem all the more striking. The adventure of Farewell and King was, indeed, the craziest of all adventures. Without any financial or official backing worthy of the name they thrust themselves into a country which was dominated by one of the most bloodthirsty savages that history has ever known. Mr. Mackeurtan's description of their subsequent proceedings, of their diplomatic negotiations with Chaka, of that grotesque figure Captain Alan Gardiner, and of the solemn form of government which the settlers, 30 in number, erected on no foundations whatever, is quite admirable. He rightly brings out the humorous side of it all without, however, detracting from the tragic. For it ended in tragedy, or rather in a series of tragedies. King died broken in heart after the fiasco of the Chaka embassy to George IV., and Farewell was murdered soon afterwards. Their daring had made possible the settlement of Port Natal. It is curious that no memorial to them has ever been raised.

Mr. Mackeurtan's book, however, will do much to make good this omission. It will arouse popular interest in the early history of Natal. For he weaves into his narrative many of the personal and intimate details which, because they are shared by all, appeal to every one's historical sense. Then there are the lesser heroes whose deeds become crowded out of histories as the events of after years accumulate. Take, for example, the performances of some of the boys who were numbered among the pioneers. John Ross at the age of 15 walked from Durban to Delagoa Bay, a journey of nearly 600 miles, to replenish the supply of medicines. William Wood was fighting at the age of 12, and before he was 14 saw Piet Retief murdered. Holstead was hunting buffalo and elephant alone at the same age. The list could be prolonged. Mr. Mackeurtan gathers it all together on one page. We hope he will act on the hint which he gives in the last sentence that he may carry on the story and bring out another volume.

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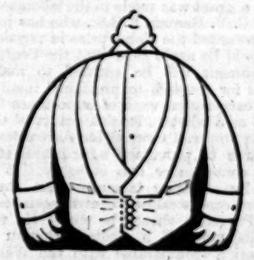

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Golf Stockings, Scotch knit	15/6
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Ideas up to £5

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Letters to the Editor

APPOINTMENTS TO BENEFICES

DEFECTS IN THE NEW MEASURE

PROTECTION FOR CLERGY INADEQUATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to call attention to the provisions of an important Measure of the Church Assembly entitled Benefices (Exercise of Rights of Presentation) Measure, soon to be submitted to Parliament for approval ?

The Measure makes far-reaching changes in the exercise of Church patronage ; but on this occasion I wish to emphasize one special effect in withdrawing from patrons and the clergy as a whole a valuable right of recourse to a Court of Justice. The general scheme of the Measure is that, when a vacancy in a benefice occurs, if the parish desire that the patron, before presenting, should confer with them, they may pass a resolution that the Measure shall apply. The patron must then confer with the churchwardens; if they consent to his exercising his right of presentation, no change in the existing law is made. If, however, the church wardens do not consent, then the patron may only present "after obtaining the Bishop's approval of the clerk presented as being suitable for the duties attaching to the cure of souls in the particular benefice concerned." There are provisions under which the Bishop may be required to consult, without being bound by the result, a body of advisers to be established in every diocese under the Measure, and for a review of his decision by the Archbishop.

I am not concerned at present to discuss the expediency of the Measure as a whole. Many people will welcome any provision for consulting the parish on the appointment to a benefice, while they may have misgivings as to provisions which give the Bishops complete control over the whole patronage in the Church except Crown patronage.

According to official figures the total number of benefices is about 13,750, of which 900 are in the patronage of the Crown and 3,000 in the patronage of Archbishops and Bishops. Of about 10,000 remaining, 760 are in the patronage of Cathedral Chapters, 1,265 of incumbents of mother parishes, and 850 of university and colleges. All of these fall within the scope of the Measure whenever the parish concerned resolves to apply the Measure, and, as the parish cannot obtain a say in the appointment without such a resolution, it may be assumed that its application will be general. The extent to which the Bishops' control over patronage is increased is obvious.

My present purpose, however, is to point out a material change made by the Measure in the rights of the clergy. According to the law as it has existed for centuries, when a patron presents to a benefice the Bishop can only refuse to present on specific grounds, *allegata et probanda*, speaking generally, lack of learning or bad character. These grounds were extended by the Benefices Act, 1898, under which it is provided that a Bishop may refuse to institute on the ground that the presentee is unfit for the discharge of the duties of the benefice by reason of physical or mental infirmity or incapacity, serious pecuniary embarrassment, grave misconduct, or neglect of duty in an ecclesiastical office, evil life, or by conduct having caused grave scandal concerning his moral character. If, however, he refuses to institute for any of those reasons, he must give notice of his grounds in writing to the patron, and the patron or the clerk is entitled to require proof of the allegations before a Court consisting of a High Court Judge and the Archbishop, where the hearing is to be public, the rules of evidence are to apply, and the finding of the Judge on questions of fact is conclusive.

Under the proposed Measure this protection against unfounded allegations is almost completely withdrawn. The Bishop may withhold his approval on any of the points mentioned above, for it is clear that any one of them would affect the presentee's suitability to perform the duties attaching to the cure of souls in the particular benefice concerned. He need not, however, communicate his grounds to the patron or the proposed presentee or to the board of advisers. His information may be unreliable and will probably have been given in confidence. It is not necessary to assume anything but complete good faith on the part of the Bishop, and yet it is possible to foresee circumstances in which a clergyman would be debarred from ever receiving promotion in his diocese because of an unknown and unfounded allegation which he has no opportunity to rebut. This is an injustice which the legislature in 1898 expressly made impossible. The provisions of the existing law are now made inapplicable, for the Measure enacts that a presentation shall not be valid unless made with the Bishop's approval; and it will be sufficient for the Bishop to refuse institution on the ground of absence of approval, and so avoid any obligation to establish grounds of objection in open Court.

I should not have asked permission to address you had it not been that the Measure has the effect of restricting an immemorial right of a clergyman not to be refused institution except on grounds specifically stated, and if required proved in open Court ; and that unfortunately the Ecclesiastical Committee, of which I am a member, decided not to call attention to this change in the existing law in their Statutory report to the legislature.

Yours, &c.,

ATKIN.

BRITISH CONCESSION IN SIBERIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As Chairman of the Tetiuhe Mining Corporation, Limited, which is obviously the company referred to in the message from your Riga Correspondent, published in your issue of the 13th inst., I write to inform you:—

1. That no conflict has arisen between the company and the Soviet Government.

2. That the question of limiting or relinquishing operations has not been considered: on the contrary, we have been doing our utmost to increase our production.

3. That the two directors who visited the U.S.S.R. recently did so in the ordinary course of business with the object of inspecting our properties and maintaining personal contact with our representatives in the Far East, and not in order to settle differences which, in fact, did not exist.

4. That, so far as I am aware, there is no intention on the part of the authorities to force us out of the country.

I am yours faithfully,

A. CHESTER BEATTY.

Selection Trust Building, Mason's-avenue, Coleman-street, E.C.2, Dec. 15.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

A FEDERAL INDIA

SUBJECTS FOR THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We desire to draw attention to certain oversights which we regard as serious in the schedule of subjects "provisionally agreed to as 'federal'" submitted by the Sub-Committee on Federal Structure of the Round-Table Conference, and published in *The Times* of December 13.

1. In the list there figures the category "Central agencies and institutions for research, &c." The use of the phrase "central agencies" has given serious trouble in the past, when, after a reference to the Secretary of State, a grant was made to Sir J. C. Bose's Institute, and again when a grant was made to the laboratory of Sir C. V. Raman, F.R.S., who has just been awarded the Nobel prize in physics. It should be made clear that the Central Government will be entitled to make grants for research to provincial institutions carrying on work of importance for India as a whole. Recent grants of the Indian Imperial Council for Agricultural Research to provincial agricultural stations come under this category. It is only by straining language that these stations can be called "central agencies."

2. Provision should be made for the establishment of a Central Bureau of Education (comparable with the Washington Bureau) as recommended by the Education Committee of the Simon Commission and by the Commission itself, with the powers recommended by the Committee and the Commission. (Simon Report, Vol. II., par. 186.) It should also be made clear under what heading grants could be made to the Hindu University of Benares, the Moslem University of Aligarh, and the Inter-University Board.

3. There should also be a Central Bureau of Public Health (and Medicine) with the powers recommended by the Simon Commission (*ibid.*). The question of infant mortality and maternal welfare, among others, is obviously a matter for central consideration.

4. The Zoological and Archaeological Surveys ought to be classified as federal subjects, in the same way as the Botanical and Geological Surveys.

5. We desire to urge one other point. Though it would be difficult to classify universal primary education as a "federal" subject, we trust that, whether by Sir Walter Layton's "provincial fund" or otherwise, constitutional means will be found to finance universal primary education in necessitous provinces like Bihar and Orissa and Assam. Necessitous areas receive special consideration in England in the matter of education. We urge that necessitous provinces should receive similar consideration in India. Universal primary education appears to us as an essential element in any democracy ; it is quite useless to agree to this as a principle without providing the means to carry it into effect.

Yours faithfully,

P. J. HARTOG,
J. A. RICHEY (lately Educational Commissioner with the Government of India).

December 14.

LIBERALS AND ELECTORAL REFORM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your leading article to-day you suggest that in pressing for a measure of electoral reform the Liberal Party are actuated solely by considerations of party advantages, without regard to the national interest.

Surely it can be claimed that it is vitally in the national interest that our Constitution should be safeguarded against the possibility of a policy being carried into effect which fundamentally alters our economic life, when a great majority of the electors are opposed to it.

That is the danger facing us to-day. Recent elections have shown that a party may secure an effective majority in Parliament while polling only a minority of the total votes of the electorate. For example, in the 1922 election, the Conservatives with 5,500,000 votes obtained 367 seats, while Liberal and Labour Parties with a combined vote of over 8,000,000 secured only 259 seats. In the 1924 election the Conservatives obtained a still more sweeping majority in Parliament, though again they had polled a minority of the votes cast.

Probably 500,000 more votes at the last election for the Labour Party would have secured them an absolute majority in Parliament for the carrying out of a Socialist policy, although the electorate would have repudiated that policy at the polls by a majority of nearly 5,000,000.

Apparently you do not object to this state of affairs because you anticipate that at the next election the Conservatives will in turn gain the advantage through it. They would doubtless use their opportunity to revolutionize the economic policy of this country by introducing a far-reaching system of protection. But what would your attitude be were the position reversed, and the odds in favour of the return on a minority vote of a majority Labour Government, pledged to sweep away the capitalist system and subject to far-reaching measures of Socialism ? Would you then have said of the demand for electoral reform by either Liberal or Conservative parties that "The public will no doubt be willing to give them full credit for possessing a highly developed sense of self-preservation, but it may be hoped that they will neither claim nor receive credit for very much more" ?

Liberals dislike both Protection and Socialism, holding them both to be against the national interest. We regard both as mischievous intervention by the State in the affairs of the people, and we honestly believe that either would be disastrous. In pressing now for electoral reform, we are seeking to avert the danger of either being introduced unless supported by the majority of the nation. Could you not credit your opponents with the same unselfish and patriotic motives as animate yourself when pursuing some great national aim ?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

G. LLOYD GEORGE.

House of Commons, Dec. 15.

FOOTBALL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Dean of Durham, in your issue of to-day, regrets that few public schools now play Association football, and that on the professional side there is buying and selling. These pious regrets from so eminent a divine on matters that have been common knowledge for the last 30 years would suggest that there is something radically wrong with the most popular national game the world has known.

It does not really matter what kind of football boys play at school. The ideal would be for all three games to be offered and allow of a choice. As for professional football, the average standard was never higher than it is to-day.

Arsenal, by whom the highest prices have been paid, have the finest line of forwards (especially the inside three) that have ever played together. And one does not blame a manager for succeeding in business by fair means. More than a million people in England watch and enjoy football every week. It is their one relaxation from work and worry ; they gain health from the outing, the excitement, and absorbing interest in the team and match. Association football of to-day is a valuable national asset.

Nearly 60 years ago the Dean was a famous back in the Eton game ; he never played first-class Association and would hardly claim to be a competent judge of modern football, and his views on this subject, of which he is now of necessity an armchair critic, must needs carry less weight than his views on co-education, Christian union, and river pollution so ably and forcibly expressed from time to time in your columns.

Your obedient servant,

B. N. BOSWORTH SMITH.

Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Dec. 13.

LABOUR MEMBERS' MANIFESTO

THE FIVE SUPERMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—From some points of view the manifesto of the 17 Labour M.P.s may be an encouraging sign of grace ; but in at least one respect it is surely an apposite and striking instance of that kind of pretentious make-believe of which the country is so heartily sick.

The country is interested in one main thing at the present time : how to "get a move on" Government. Those who have given any thought to this must be reduced almost to despair by the manifesto and by some of the comments made upon it. Its authors propose to reform Government by repeating and elaborating all the administrative blunders which plunged Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government into incoherence 10 years ago, reduced the Lord Privy Seal's office to impotence last year and prompted the recent establishment of that dreary futility, the Economic Advisory Council. They propose to extrude from the Cabinet all Ministers except the Prime Minister, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one other Minister without portfolio. The extruded Ministers are presumably to continue to exercise their administrative functions, subject to any ukases which may be issued to them by their super-colleagues. These five supermen are then to hand over all control over trade to half a hundred import boards and commodity boards. Tariffs are to emerge, not out of factious debates in the House of Commons on a national Budget, but out of a running dog-fight between producers and consumers on each of these boards. Having thus provided the Government coach with 51½ wheels, a pair of shafts, and four horses each at the back and the front, and five coachmen without any reins, Sir Oswald Mosley sets himself gravely to argue with his critics whether the coach will move too fast and whether the coachmen will be able to dictate the direction in which it is to go.

It will not do. Government is administration, not policymongering. Sir Oswald is apparently impressed with the efficiency of business organization. Does he think the boards of directors of the most efficient businesses are composed of guinea-pigs and financiers who have no direct connexion with the administration of the firm's business, or of men who are each responsible for some department of that business ? The answer is obvious, but why does the politician find it so hard to learn so obvious a lesson ? The only way to vitalize government, reduce the size of the Cabinet and secure the economy for which the country clamours, is to reorganize the administrative machinery of government. The President of the Board of Trade is unable to look after the country's trade properly, not because, forsooth, he is a member of the Cabinet, but because he is not responsible for unemployment policy or factory legislation or technical education. The Minister of Labour, the Minister of Health, and the President of the Board of Education are wasting time and money by attempting to duplicate the work of local authorities or to do insurance business which could be more efficiently administered by boards representing, not the taxpayers, but the contributors to insurance funds. A Cabinet of 10 members responsible for the main departments of a reorganized Government will move ten times more quickly and surely than a Cabinet of five irresponsible policymongers.

Administrative reorganization is a difficult and thankless task in which the public take little interest. That is, no doubt, why politicians who urge "rationalization" upon business men are so conspicuously reluctant to rationalize their own business. But so long as they shirk it—so long, indeed, as the public encourage them to shirk it—they will fail to produce any industrial or commereial policy worthy of the name, or to convert economy from an incidental argument into a constructive programme.

Yours faithfully,

EUSTACE PERCY.

The Old Rectory, Albury, near Guildford, Dec. 13.

COUNTED OUT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After the "count out" on Sir J. Davidson's resolution there is no wonder that some people do not believe in Conservative care for economy.

But there is also a general dissatisfaction at the absence of Conservative M.P.s from crucial divisions, such as the Vote of Censure and Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister's amendment on the Dyestuffs Act, especially as he had some Liberal support. Conservative members cannot expect ardent work and support if they are so lukewarm.

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND A. BAGSHAWE.

Bath, Dec. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Neville Chamberlain's letter in your issue of to-day entirely ignores the difficulties which the fiasco of Wednesday night creates for workers in the constituencies. He explains why Conservative members were absent when the House was counted out. He does not explain why the discipline of the party is not sufficient—always supposing the organization is efficient—to guard against such an occurrence, when, as he says, "an important motion like that of Sir John Davidson" is under discussion. He then gives his personal pledge that he desires economy. But, Sir, surely this is superfluous. It is Mr. Baldwin's pledge, accepted by the whole party, which I prefer as a worker. And we workers desire to point to deeds. In common with the electorate as a whole, we are tired of promises and pledges unfulfilled.

The impression left in my mind by Mr. Chamberlain's letter is that he desires workers in the constituencies to impress on voters that private members' motions, no matter how important, are mere gestures in a game, since no goal can be scored. As a goalkeeper, my style is getting cramped.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A VICE-CHAIRMAN OF A CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

December 13.

SURGEONS AND THE TELEPHONE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I trouble you on the eternal question of the telephone ? I am a consulting surgeon and those who ring me up are frequently told that "there is no reply," though the most careful arrangements are made here for the telephone to be answered from 7 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Last night a number tried to get on to me urgently, between 9 and 9.30 p.m. The answer was that "there is no reply." I was sitting beside my telephone from 7 to 10.30 p.m. A similar incident occurred last week. I mention these facts in the interests of the public. If it happens to one surgeon it must happen to others. Complaints on the telephone appear to lead to nothing but polite negatives of responsibility. Meantime a patient who may be urgently ill has lost much time and has probably to ring up someone else, possibly with the same results.

Yours truly,

R. H. ELLIOT, M.D., F.R.C.S.

54, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W.1, Dec. 11.

Points from Letters

CHILDREN AND PUBLICHOUSES

I should like to call public attention to an evil which goes on day by day and is submitted to as inevitable which ought to be removed without delay. On Sunday night a lady living in a fashionable neighbourhood saw from her window a child in a perambulator outside of a publichouse left entirely alone in pouring rain. She was so distressed by the sight that she went out and called upon the publican to beg him to protect the child. He was not unsympathetic, but said, with a shrug of his shoulders, "I am very sorry, but it cannot be helped. It is due entirely to the law." When shall we as a nation be civilized enough to insist upon publichouses being made fit to receive women and children ?—Mr. CECIL CHAPMAN, The Athenaeum.

CASH BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Some tradesmen may find advantage in repayment or giving discount on prompt settlement of their accounts. But it is hard to see how any suggestion that the existence of these practices may properly be allowed to affect our conduct, when no arrangement of the kind has been made, can be justified. Surely if the price is fair and due the money is the creditor's and should be in his pocket with as little delay as possible. Otherwise we seem to be exposed to the imputation that we expect to be paid for what should be ordinary honesty. Sufferings of small tradesmen through neglect in this matter which I have witnessed have impelled me to write.—The REV. H. D. MADGE, The Halt, Pilgrims-road, Kemsing, Sevenoaks.

POULTRY FROM THE EMPIRE

Too often the poultry industry has been regarded as a decorative appendage to agriculture. It is not generally realized that the annual bill which the Old Country pays for imported eggs runs to something like £20,000,000, yet of that sum only 14 per cent. is spent in the Dominions. This is a striking fact, particularly as the Dominions, like Canada and South Africa, could, with encouragement, provide the necessary supplement to the supplies of the home producer. Another point is that in Great Britain the consumption amounted to only four, or at the most five, eggs a head a week, while we in Canada, for instance, eat more than an egg a day. A greater realization of the possibilities of the poultry industry and of the benefits of an increased consumption of its products, particularly products of the high quality demonstrated at the recent World's Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace, would do much to raise and to establish a means for considerable employment, and a fresh profitable basis for a source of Imperial wealth.—Mr. F. C. ELFORD, President, International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, is reported to have said that he will take into consideration the views and criticisms of the Press on the highway code. As the highly-strung, nervous, or old people are the least likely to trouble you with their letters, and as they are the class most affected by the suggestion made by a former Home Secretary in *The Times*, that pedestrians in towns should keep to the left of the pavement, which admirable advice was endorsed by two or three traffic experts, is it not a most fitting opportunity for gentle suasion to insert in the highway code a clause advising pedestrians on the pavement in towns to keep to the left ?—Mr. C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY, Arts Club.

HEADLIGHTS IN TOWNS

Correspondents appear to ignore the effect of their headlights on other motorists in towns. If the off-side lamp is extinguished and the other is well "dipped" something might be said for the practice, but if all motorists in towns used their full headlights the condition would be unbearable. Taxicab drivers seem to manage very well with side lamps only, and if motorists generally were content with a modest speed in towns there would be little need for headlamps. There is, no doubt, considerable scope for improvement on the usual system of town lighting, but the demand for very brilliant lighting at cross-roads seems to be a step in the wrong direction. Under these conditions it is almost impossible to get warning of cars approaching the crossing from right or left, since the beams of light from their lamps are not visible.—Mr. J. TREVOR SPITTLE, Cambridge.

"FROZEN" TRADE

In his letter of December 11 Mr. P. Hawkins suggests that if we forbid shares to be transferred at more than their par value and permanently limit dividends to a maximum of 8 per cent., we shall get cheap capital for industry. In fact, we should get none, for who would take the risk of investment in industry if his chances of profit were to be so rigidly restricted while he was left, as now, with the full risk of losing all the capital he had advanced ?—Mr. E. J. GARMESON, Chase Wood, Caterham Valley, Surrey.

CHURCH AND STATE

In your issue of December 12 Canon Wilson admits that both Church and State "are spiritual powers." Exactly, and that is why "the Church must in the last resort retain its inalienable right to formulate its faith in Jesus Christ and to arrange the expression of that faith in its form of worship." Does that "right" belong to the "spiritual authority" of the Church, or can it be invaded by Parliament ? That, I submit, is the whole point at issue.—The REV. NEIL C. SMITH, vicar of St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue, W.9.

PLEDGES OF ECONOMY

To the consternation of at least one of his supporters, Mr. Baldwin in his speech at Glasgow stated, "I have sometimes been asked to make a declaration of what economies I would effect. I do not believe in making dramatic headlined statements about anything unless you know exactly what you can do." Surely this knowledge of precisely what we intend to do is just what the electorate must be apprised of in the most unequivocal way ; and surely with long experience in office and in Opposition it is high time that our leaders should have a clear idea of exactly what they do intend to do to stop the rot if once more entrusted with power and be prepared with an exposition so clear that "he who runs may read."—Mr. F. H. C. TALLACK, Lusoh House, Chislehurst, Kent.

MEN IN DOMESTIC SERVICE

To meet "the present distress" arising from unemployment among men, would it not be well if a considerable number of the unmarried among them were to turn their thoughts to domestic service? We have butlers, footmen, and pages in large establishments. Why not extend the custom to the ordinary household and have men domestics? Anglo-Indians will tell us that this is universally so with them. If this suggestion were generally adopted, the difficulty arising from the scarcity of female servants, who often prefer work in factories and shops, and are caught by the lure of free evenings, would largely disappear, and employment would be forthcoming for many who, it is sad to think, will be out of work this Christmastide.—CANON WILLIAMSON, Tempsford Rectory, Bedfordshire.

WOMEN AND NIGHT WORK

A manifesto signed by women without practical experience of working women's difficulties, objecting to the prohibition of night work for them, has appeared in your columns. Working women themselves do not share these views. The *Labour Woman*, the official organ of the women's trade unions, said lately that it could not admit that men and women are exactly on the same plane. "A paper equality is no good. . . . Equality means oppression mostly." Night work for women is now forbidden in almost every civilized country.—S. R. PERKINS.

ETIQUETTE IN CORRESPONDENCE

I was much interested in the letter of your correspondent on the subject of courtesy ; it obviously counts for much. To *call* the attention of a subordinate, to *draw* the attention of an equal, and to *invite* the attention of a superior is just what should be. I wonder, will our rating authorities take the hint, and no longer *demand* payment of rates; surely a most offensive word! Let them first *invite* our attention to the fact that certain payment is due, and, if not paid, then *draw* or *call* our attention to the fact, and only in the last resort make a *demand*.—CANON A. G. HUNTER, The Larch Wood, Ashtead, Surrey.

BYWAYS OF BILLIARDS

For a mixed party of "rabbits" the following makes a good game. Throw 16 red balls on to the table, replacing any which fall into the pockets. Play from balk with one white ball, the weakest players starting first. Cannons and hazards count one. A red ball, when potted, remains in the pocket. When the red balls are reduced to eight in number cannons and hazards count two. When only four red balls remain cannons and hazards count four. When the last red ball but one is potted it counts 10, and the game ends with one red ball and the white ball on table. Throughout, when the white ball goes into a pocket, play from balk. For the want of a better name we call it "Tufnello." It would obviously not suit the Lindrums or Newmans, but provides good amusement for really poor players up to three to four a side.—Mr. CARLETON F. TUFNELL, Kenley, Surrey.

CARS OF TO-DAY

THE VAUXHALL CADET

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Vauxhall Cadet is a comfortable 6-cylinder 16.9 h.p. saloon which runs particularly well for the price.

The 5-seater gives very fair head clearance and sitting room with entrance by four doorways, and the driver can get in from either side. The front seats are easily movable ; the rearmost glasses of the six side windows are fixed, while the middle ones can be wound down more than half-way, and the forward ones fully. In the scuttle is a ventilator and there is a cupboard on either side of the instruments which include a clock and a petrol gauge. A flap pocket is on each door ; there are no ashtrays. The suction wiper is attached to the lower part of the one-piece windscreen, which will open out fully. The rear blind can be worked by the driver ; in the floor at the back there is a flush folding foot-rest. The spare wire wheel and 5in. for 19in. rim tire are in a well in the nearside front wing ; tools are in a locked cupboard in the dash under the bonnet; under the front floorboard, which can be lifted straight out, is the battery, away from the exhaust; the 8¼-gallon petrol tank, at the back, has a good-sized filler towards the nearside, though no gauze ; behind it is a folding luggage grid. The upholstery is of furniture hide ; the metal panelled saloon can be had in three colours ; and bumpers are fitted. The price is £280 for the car, or £298 with safety glass, sliding roof, quarter light blinds, and extra interior fittings. The saloon is more neat than smart in appearance.

The six cylinders have a bore and stroke of 67.5 and 95 mm., which make the capacity just over two litres—namely, 2,048c.c. The compression ratio is five to one ; it is said that 42 horse power is given off on the brake at 3,300 r.p.m. There are light piston and connecting rods, and the crankshaft runs in four bearings. The valves are overhead and the cover, held by two permanently attached hand screws, contains combined breather and oil filler. The pushrods and rockers have the customary means of adjustment, the valves have single springs, and lubrication is forced. On the nearside the three-branch circular inlet manifold is bolted centrally to the top of the four-branch square-sectioned exhaust manifold; and the mixture passing through is heated. The carburettor is handy and the bottom part is easily dropped by loosing a stirrup. The yokes holding the manifolds have get-at-able nuts, though the rearmost one is not quite so free. The exhaust pipe is towards the rear of the manifold, but is swept down forward of the engine support. There is a combined fan and impeller and a triangular belt drive includes the dynamo, which can be moved to tension the belt ; the cut-out is handy on the top of the dynamo. The impeller gland can be quickly tightened and clearance should allow repacking without dismantling. The honeycomb and film radiator is in a shell ; the water capacity is 2½ gallons. There is a dip-stick gauging the oil level, but the sump must be drained from below by a plug. On the offside there is a tap to run the water off. Timing is by duplex roller chain, without means of adjustment. A pump supplies the petrol to the carburettor ; it is just behind the crankcase breather pipe which leads towards the ground. There is a glass bowl filter; I should prefer a metal one. Further back and central in the length of the engine are the make-and-break and distributor with hand control. These parts are readily got at for tuning ; their position affords short leads to the sparking plugs which are set at an angle in the detachable head and have waterproof covers. The plugs are easily removed with a box spanner. The starter is under the bonnet and has a squared end forward for the spindle so that the pinion can be freed without trouble should it jam. Cam and lever steering has been adopted with the box attached to the frame. The electrical connexions at the foot of the column are not very accessible without removing the wing. The single-plate dry clutch has a warped disk for soft engagement and an oilless bush for the spigot. I saw no means of lubricating from outside the thrust and pedal-shaft bearings. The travel of the pedal can be regulated. There are three forward speeds with ratios of 5.1, 8.4, and 17.5 to one. The control is by a central flexible lever without stop for reverse. For oil replenishment there is only a level plug. Engine, clutch, and gearbox form a unit held at a single point in front and by two bearer brackets with rubber blocks on a dropped cross member at either side just forward of the clutch. On the offside of the gearbox is a steadying adjustable bar to the brake pedal cross-shaft. The open propelier-shaft has metal universal joints; the half-floating back axle is driven by spiral bevel gearing.

The suspension is half-elliptical and the springs behind are under the frame and the axle and have little camber. The front springs are flat, tapered, and held slightly out of centre. There are no stops at the back of them. Single-acting hydraulic shock absorbers help the springs fore and aft. The four brakes are applied by pedal; or the back ones only, by rods, by central hand lever. The fourwheel brakes have partly cable and partly rods. The shoes are half-servo and the brake mechanism is neat. Cables pull back a rod on each front brake which works an arm and so expands the cam. All four drums are enclosed, and can each be adjusted by a bolt and lock nut on the rear side of the drum shields; the pedal brake cross-shaft is floating. There is individual adjustment for the hand brake control just in front of the back axle and towards its centre. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 8ft. 11in., 4ft. 8in., and 8½in.

ON THE ROAD

The controls are delightfully light and easy, yet progressive. The brakes were powerful both ways, but thoroughly well graded and even. The steering was light, firm, and accurate, and with a good lock. The change-speed had a good feel and was simple to work. The engine is well balanced and never disagreeable, and I cannot complain of the single valve springs, as it ran quietly at all times. The lower gears were reasonably free from hum. It is an engine with a steady character, and the car accelerates properly and without shakiness on the over-run. The cooling was effective, as was the clutch action. The suspension was good. It is an easy and comfortable car to drive. The back axle had a slight hum which should be curable by adjustment of mesh. About 20, 40, and 60 miles an hour can be done on first, second, and top, though the last few miles an hour on second and third take a little working up. There were two persons in the car; the road was dry. The wind was fairly strong and mainly on the side, though adverse on the way out, especially on the stretch on which 50 miles an hour was attained. Thirty and 46 were the rates shown on the new hill, and here the pulling was very steady with gradual acceleration all the way. The same applies to the climb with a standing start on second on the rough old Dashwood Hill, at the crest of which 30 was reached. The load with a standing start on top proved too severe and only about two-thirds of the hill was defeated.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

PRIMARY EXAMINATION FOR THE FELLOWSHIP

At the Primary Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, held from December 2 to 13, 178 candidates presented themselves, of whom 57 were approved and 121 were rejected. The following are the names and medical schools of the successful candidates :—

S. C. Ahsappan, M.B., B.S. Madras, Madras Univ. and Middx. Hosp.; A. V. Baliga, L.C.P.S. Bombay, Bombay, King's Coll., and Middx.; F. H. Bentley, M.B., Ch.B. Vict., Manch.; A. Birnbaum, Lond.; G. W. Black, M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Middx.; H. A. Body, M.D., B.S. Melb., Melb., and Middx.; S. G. Browne, King's Coll.; M. Bryer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Barts. and Middx.; E. L. Button, M.B., Ch.B. New Zeal., Otago and St. Mary's; E. G. L. Bywaters, Middx.; F. A. d'Abreu, M.B., Ch.B. Birm., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Birm., St. Mary's and Middx.; D. O. Davies, St. Barts.; G. Y. Fegsetter, M.B., B.S. Durham, Durham; S. Y. Fegsetter, Durham; G. S. Ferraby, M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., King's Coll. and St. Mary's; W. C. Glassine, M.B., Ch.M. Sydney, Sydney Univ.; J. Grocott, Guy's; J. D. Hay, Camb.; F. J. Hector, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Bristol and Middx.; J. C. R. Hindenach, M.B., Ch.B., New Zealand, Otago and Middx.; F. S. Hirschfeld, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Melb., Oxf. and Lond.; Eva Ho-Tung, M.B., B.S. Hong-kong, Hong-kong and King's Coll.; W. E. A. Hughes-Jones, M.D., B.S. Melb., Melb., Univ.; Muriel R. Hulke, M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Univ. Coll.; E. A. Hunt, M.B., Toronto, Toronto Univ.; J. Kelly, M.B., B.Ch., N.U.I., Cork.

H. B. Lee, St. Barts.; G. J. Lillie, M.B., B.S. Melb., Melb. and King's Coll.; E. W. Lindeck, M.B., B.Ch. Cantab, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Camb. and Univ. Coll.; W. S. McKenzie, Camb. and Middx.; R. J. W. Malcolm, M.B., Ch.M. Sydney, Sydney and Middx.; G. S. Malik, M.B., B.S. Lond., Univ. Coll.; E. R. Medlycott, M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Guy's; T. W. Mimpriss, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Thomas's; W. F. Nicholson, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and diMdx.; J. A. R. O'Regan, M.B., Ch.B. New Zeal., Otago Univ.; R. C. Percival, Sydney and Lond.; K. M. A. Perry, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and Lond.; H. A. Phillips, M.D. Melb., Melb. and Middx.; A. K. Price, St. Thomas's; R. B. Pringle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Camb. and St. Thomas's; R. W. Raven, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Barts.; R. C. Reeves, M.B., B.S. Adelaide, Adelaide and Lond.; I. C. Rogers, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Middx.; L. S. Rogers, M.B., Ch.B. Otago, Otago and St. Mary's; F. R. Rowbotham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Manch. and Middx.; B. S. Rycroft, M.D. St. Andrew's, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Andrew's and Middx.; R. Shackman, St. Barts.; M. Silverstone, M.B., Ch.B., Lpool, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lpool Univ.; C. G. Sinclair, M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., St. Barts.; V. A. J. Swain, St. Barts.; S. M. Thomson, B.A. Cantab, Camb. and King's Coll.; T. M. Tyrrell, Camb. and St. Thomas's; W. Walsh, M.B., Ch.B., Birm., Birm. Univ.; W. K. Webb, M.B., Toronto, Toronto Univ.; J. G. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Middx.; and H. R. I. Wolfe, St. Thomas's.

PERTRIX AGAIN!

This is the copy of part of a letter received from D. M. K. Marendaz Ltd., on December 10, 1930 :—

"We have pleasure in advising you that at Montlhéry yesterday, Mr. D. M. K. Marendaz, driving a Straight 8 Graham Paige, was successful in breaking the International Class Record for 200 miles at a speed of 101.86 m.p.h.

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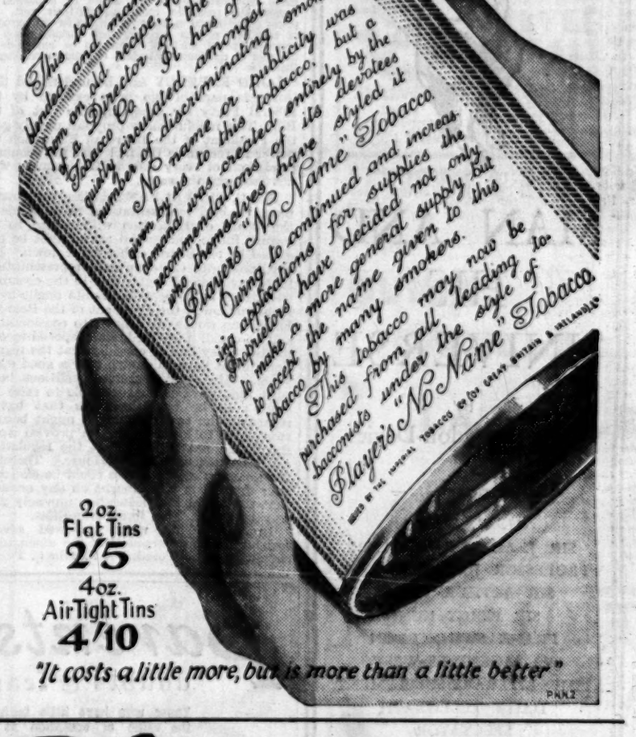
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BODY IN BLAZING CAR

THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED

MISS TUCKER'S EVIDENCE

The case for the prosecution was continued before the Northampton County Magistrates at Northampton yesterday when Alfred Arthur Rouse, 36, commercial traveller, of Buxted-road, Friern Barnet, was brought up on remand, charged with the murder of an unknown man whose charred body was found in a burnt-out motor-car on a country road near Northampton in the early morning of November 6.

Mr. G. R. Paling prosecuted on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. D. L. Finnemore appeared for the defence; and Mr. Henry Flint, a solicitor, was present on behalf of an interested party.

At the last hearing a policeman, who saw Rouse in the car while on his journey North the previous night, stated that the passenger in the car was "a man of small stature with an oval, pale face."

Rouse, in a statement alleged to have been made to the police, says he gave the man a lift. He stopped to fill up with petrol, and while he was absent a few minutes down the road he saw the car burst into flames.

The prosecution contend that Rouse was paying court to more than one woman and wished to disappear. They have advanced the theory that he set the car alight hoping that the remains of the passenger would be mistaken for his own.

Before any evidence was called Mr. Flint, addressing the magistrates, said:—"I understand that the person whose interests I have been instructed to watch will be called as a witness to-day, and in order to prevent misunderstanding I wish to say at this stage that her name is Helen Campbell."

William E. B. Dickens, works manager to a Northampton firm of motor engineers, gave evidence of inspecting the débris of the motor-car. He said that he removed the top of the gear-box and found that the second gear was engaged.

Answering Mr. Finnemore, for the defence, Dickens said that it was possible in the dark to get into second gear thinking it was the reverse gear.

EXPERT'S INVESTIGATION

Colonel Cuthbert Buckle, fire assessor, of Walbrook, E.C., said that he had had experience of 10,000 fires, and had investigated many cases of the burning of motor-vehicles. When he was called to inspect the scene of the Northampton tragedy he saw a dark patch on the roadway. Then he went to view the remains of the car at the Northampton police headquarters and looked for defective joints in the exhaust system. He found the exhaust manifold slightly loose, and one exhaust port showed signs of "blowing."

Mr. Paling.—Would that be a possible cause of fire if the engines were running?—Yes, if there was leakage of petrol.

He added that there was no sign of sticking in the valve and nothing appeared to be wrong in the ignition system. The offside front tire was not burned and was still holding air at a pressure of 23lb. to the square-inch. The other front tire was badly burned, and the two rear tires were completely destroyed. It was most unusual to find the tires so completely burned in a roadside fire.

The witness gave a detailed description of the damage which he found had been done to the car. At the tank end of the petrol pipe the union was so loose that he could easily move the petrol pipe.

Mr. Paling.—Would it have been possible to have run the car with the loose petrol union?—No. Because there would have been a puddle of petrol round the driver's seat and the smell would be noticed.

The circumstances indicated, the witness continued, that there had been heavy fire under the car, but there had been no fire under the engine sump. He inspected the petrol can (which was produced). The handle was off and the brass threaded ring of the filler cap was also missing.

Mr. Paling.—Did you form any opinion as to what had happened to that can?—Yes, that the can had been on fire with some petrol in it.

Would it be necessary for the can to be filled with petrol?—No.

Mr. Paling asked the witness if, assuming that the car had stopped by the road with the engine stopped, he found any evidence that the fire had been caused accidentally.

The witness.—None whatever.

Where did you find that there had been any exceptional volume of fire?—Inside the body under the dash where the driver's and passenger's seats would go, and under the whole of the body of the car.

Mr. Finnemore (cross-examining).—You would not find evidence in the state this car was as to how it happened—it would only be theory?—I must leave that to you.

There was evidence, he added, of leakage of petrol, but no evidence to show how it ignited.

Your theory would be that the fire started inside the body of the car, or at least not in the engine?—It was not caused by the engine if the engine had been stopped.

He agreed that if the fire started in the petrol tank the blaze would be immediate.

If you had a fire in a small enclosed car the chances of getting out are very small?—If the fire started with the petrol it would be all over the car at once.

The witness said that the direction of the wind would account for the fact that the front off-side tire was not damaged. He thought that there was a lot of petrol in the tank when the fire started. In his driving experience he had never known a petrol union to become loose. Mr. Finnemore asked him whether he would be prepared to accept the word of a garage man, who suggested that it frequently happened through vibration over bad roads.

The witness.—It would still surprise me.

HAIR EXAMINED

Dr. Eric Hemingway Shaw, honorary pathologist of Northampton General Hospital, gave evidence of examining the charred remains of the man in the car. The various measurements of the limbs indicated that the remains were those of a man about 30 years of age and 5ft. 7in. in height. The remains were those of a perfectly healthy male person.

Mr. Paling then produced a brown paper parcel, which he opened and displayed, containing charred fragments of clothing. This the witness identified as having been found on the legs. The fragments included, he said, one piece four or five inches in diameter with two buttons attached, one of which was a "bachelor's button." There was also a lining attached, and a portion of trousers pocket containing three pennies. Other remains were a piece of striped shirt, a portion of underclothing, and a piece of leather, which might be fragments of a belt or braces.

Mr. Paling (holding the piece of leather).—Did you notice any smell?—It appeared to smell very strongly of petrol.

Mr. Paling produced another exhibit—namely, a wooden mallet. Handing this to Dr. Shaw he said, "Did you find anything on the mallet?"

The witness.—I found a considerable amount of dirt and several hairs adhering to it.

Mr. Paling removed a cap of white paper on one end of the mallet, and said, "Can you see any hair?"

The witness examined the head of the mallet under the magnifying glass and said, "Yes, there is still one small fragment adhering to it." He removed three of the hairs for examination.

And what conclusion did you arrive at with regard to those hairs?—I came to the conclusion that the longest hair was certainly a human hair, fair in colour.

And what about the other hairs?—They were covered with dirt and it was difficult to decide the colour in the same way as one could with the longest hair.

Did you form any conclusion as to the cause of death?—I came to the conclusion that death was due to shock following burns.

Mr. Finnemore (cross-examining).—Were there any marks of blood on the mallet?—I examined it for bloodstains, and I could find no trace of any.

Or pieces of skin, or anything of that sort?—No. The witness added that it appeared as if the hair he had established as a human hair had been broken off on the head; there was no definite sign of a root to it.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said in evidence that he examined the clothing, and noticed a distinct smell of petrol. He continued:—"I was shown a mallet and a microscopical slide containing two hairs. One hair was about an inch and a half long. It was definitely a human hair without a root. The other, much shorter, was more difficult on which to form any opinion. The longer hair appeared to be rather light brown in colour. This hair was sharply divided at one end, as if it had been clean cut. The other end was rather frayed, as if crushed and broken. I also examined microscopically the mucus from the air passages, and found in it a fine black deposit resembling particles of smoke." A test of blood from the lungs showed the presence of a very large amount of carbon monoxide gas, but it was not present in a test of blood taken from one of the veins. The witness agreed with Dr. Shaw as to the height and age of the man. There were marks on the teeth indicating that the man had suffered from a severe illness during childhood. The features were small.

The witness, giving further particulars of the probable appearance of the dead man, said that his nose was probably fairly prominent, his face rather long and not narrow. He found quantities of black pigment in the lungs, and this suggested that the man had lived in a very dusty atmosphere and followed an occupation such as coal mining. The deceased was alive and continued to breathe some time after the fire had started. The cause of death was shock due to burns.

Mr. Finnemore did not cross-examine Sir Bernard Spilsbury.

OBJECTION TO EVIDENCE

CONTENTION OF COUNSEL

Mr. Paling then called "Nellie Tucker." When she had got into the witness-box Mr. Finnemore objected to her evidence being given.

Mr. Finnemore argued that the evidence which she would give was inadmissible. He contended that it was a perfectly general fundamental rule that the only evidence which could be submitted to the Court in support of any charge, be it light or serious, was evidence of facts relevant to that charge. He continued:—"I take it from what Mr. Paling says in his opening that this young woman is to submit evidence to the purpose that this man's home and domestic life were not what they should be. How that on any principle can be evidence against Rouse on this charge I do not know. I cannot see what this girl can say bearing upon a charge of murder.

"I say frankly it may make it more difficult for a tribunal to deal with this case with absolute impartiality. Mr. Paling has suggested in his opening that Rouse has lived a somewhat irregular life, and wished to end it all by the extravagant method of picking up a man perfectly unknown to him, murdering him in cold blood, disposing of the body by burning, hoping in effect, as Mr. Paling suggested, that it would be mistaken for his own. There is no evidence of that, and if he argues that this evidence would show motive, my reply is you cannot put forward to the Court a purely fantastic motive in order to bring in the case evidence which otherwise would not be admissible for one moment. The answer to that is that from the moment this occurred there is not one single thing from start to finish which he did to effect any such vanishing or any such disappearance.

"On the contrary, the whole of the evidence is absolutely the opposite. He called to two youths; he took a ride on a lorry within a very short distance from where this fire actually occurred and with the car blazing at the time; he went to London, and then did not attempt to vanish. He made a journey in broad daylight in a public vehicle in his own name and carrying a suitcase bearing his initials, and went to a place near Newport where he was perfectly well known, in his own name. He stayed there the night, and the next day said he wanted to go to Cardiff in order to get back to London. He went with a man as far as Cardiff and told him his name was Rouse. He travelled back in a coach to London in his own name without any concealment whatever, still carrying his suitcase. He went because, as Rouse says, it was his intention to go to Scotland Yard to tell them what had happened.

"No doubt there have been things in this man's married life which do not redound to his credit. But that is not a matter for this Court on this charge. He is entitled to be tried on the evidence of this particular charge that he is alleged to have set his car on fire with this man inside it and deliberately killed him. When the alleged motive put forward by the prosecution is not supported, Mr. Paling is not entitled to have a roving commission and put before you evidence which otherwise would not be admissible."

A REPLY

Mr. Paling, in reply, said that there was a logical motive which had been borne out to a certain extent by the evidence already given, and which would be further borne out to a certain extent by the evidence which would be given by Miss Tucker and other witnesses.

"When I opened," Mr. Paling continued, "I mentioned the lies Rouse told to Brown and Bailey, lies he told to the lorry driver, lies he told to all those people in Wales—the story that the burnt-out car was not his car and that his car had been stolen. Why did he tell all these stories? For the simple reason that he wished to conceal the fact that the car which was burnt out was his. Why did he wish to make out that case when the number plate was on it? The suggestion is that something went wrong, and the thing that went wrong was that when Rouse got out of the hedge he suddenly discovered those two young men going home. That upset his plans completely."

Mr. Paling, supporting his contention, had begun to read a statement in which Rouse was alleged to have said, "I am very friendly with several women," when Mr. Finnemore again objected.

"If Mr. Finnemore wishes me not to mention it I do not want to labour the point," said Mr. Paling. "If the Bench do not admit this evidence I shall call this witness on another point and examine her, but it will, of course, prevent me from calling other witnesses."

The Magistrates retired with their clerk to consider the point, and on their return the Chairman said that they had agreed to admit the evidence in view of the motive suggested.

MISS TUCKER IN BOX

Miss Nellie Tucker, a domestic servant of Hendon Way, Hendon, said in evidence that she had known Rouse nearly five years, and she had a child, of whom he was the father, on May 2, 1928. He contributed towards its maintenance, but not regularly. The last time that he paid anything was on November 1 this year. She obtained an order for the maintenance of the child against Rouse at North London Police Court. She gave birth to another child on October 29 this year at the City of London Maternity Hospital. Rouse was also the father. She last saw him between 7 and 8 o'clock at night on November 5, when he visited her in the maternity hospital.

Answering Mr. Finnemore, the witness said that she had been friendly with Rouse for a number of years, and after the first child was born they both remained friendly.

At the police court he admitted that he was the father and he offered to pay 10s. a week?—Yes.

Was the reason you went to the court because at the time you were at an institute and the authorities there told you that you must take proceedings to have it in proper legal form?—Yes.

The proceedings were adjourned until to-day.

THE VIVISECTION BILL

UNION'S REPLY TO B.M.A.

The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, whose Bill is to be introduced to-day by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, has made a reply to the British Medical Association's letter on the Bill, extracts from which were published in *The Times* yesterday.

Miss Beatrice Kidd, who made the reply, stated:—"Our contention is that the salaries of vivisectors should be paid by those who desire vivisection, and not by those who regard it as a moral offence. The enormous funds raised voluntarily for the Cancer and Distemper Research Funds, neither of which has fulfilled its purpose, show that the vivisectors can rely upon their friends, without putting their hands into the pockets of the public.

"Nobody suggests that cutting operations are performed upon animals without the use of anaesthetics, but the B.M.A., ignoring the permission to keep the animal alive after recovery therefrom, might well be reminded that human beings suffer (and may sometimes die) after operations, and what is painful to them cannot be painless to an animal. Most drugs can be standardized by chemical means; where reliance is placed upon animal experiments the result is bound to be uncertain because animals differ."

Miss Kidd said that pituitary extract was a mere fashion; many competent obstetricians would not use it. As to the detection of tuberculosis in its early stages by animal experiment, authorities like Dr. Muthu repudiated the idea. She continued:—"Vaccines and sera, with their long roll of fatalities, should now, in the opinion of some medical men, be discarded, but those who have lost relatives through their use might well be spared having to pay for them. Lastly, it must not be forgotten that the ghastly tortures of poison gas inflicted upon old horses and other animals will continue to be financed by public money unless Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy's Bill receives support."

ACQUITTALS

Before the COMMON SERJEANT (Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, DAVIS GOLDBERG, 50, tailor, and ARTHUR SHOLENSKY, 26, manufacturer, charged with conspiring with other persons unknown to defraud such persons as should be induced to deliver goods on credit to Davis and Arthur, Limited, were found *Not Guilty*. The defendants were discharged.

CHANGING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

RURAL DEFENCE IN SURREY

Tentative proposals by county councils for the readjustment of district boundaries under the Local Government Act, 1929, are causing concern in many rural districts which consider they are threatened with "urbanization." Criticism of the suggested methods of reorganization is particularly strong in Surrey, where it is believed that purely rural parishes would be injuriously affected, and a Rural Surrey Defence Association has been formed with a view to securing modifications of the proposals of the special sub-committee of the Surrey County Council, which is engaged on the review of the present boundaries.

Mr. G. J. Cullum Welch, the honorary secretary of this movement for the preservation of rural areas and parishes, said yesterday that the communications he had received showed a large measure of opposition to the tentative proposals of the council. Many districts had held meetings and passed resolutions dealing with the matter. A letter had now been sent to Sir Edward Holland, the chairman of the special committee, asking what times and opportunities would be given to local authorities to discuss their objections, and a reply was expected shortly.

Opposition to the alteration of boundaries was to a certain extent anticipated when the Local Government Act was passed, and in the Memorandum L.G.A. 24, circulated by the Ministry of Health in September last year to county councils, town councils, urban district councils, and rural district councils, it was indicated that the wishes of the inhabitants should have a place among the principal considerations to be weighed by county councils in arriving at their recommendations.

"The question of the weight to be given to the wishes of the inhabitants," the memorandum noted, "has always given rise to differences of opinion. The Minister sincerely trusts that local electors will recognize to the full the importance of securing efficient units of local government, and will acquiesce in the alterations requisite to attain that object. Due care will no doubt be taken to see that the case for the alteration is fully explained to, and appreciated by, local electors, and their views will be carefully weighed. In the last resort, however, the consideration of the public advantage must prevail."

Among other "principal considerations" mentioned in the memorandum were financial strength and general good government, equity of local burdens, and community of interest. The distribution of local burdens between ratepayers in different areas, it was pointed out, has always been a factor in boundary questions. The position in this respect will be materially affected, and in many cases may be substantially eased, by the new system of General Exchequer Grants, and alterations which are desirable for administrative reasons may thus be facilitated.

"COMMUNITY OF INTEREST"

Concerning community of interest, the observation was made that "this is an important element in proposed alterations of boundaries, but the term is often loosely used. The expression is not rightly used when, for instance, there is but one interest in common between the areas. It applies to a general community of interest in a variety of matters, such as a common centre for industry, shopping, and amusements, and sharing in various common services. None of these matters taken singly can be regarded as constituting a community of interest, but taken as a whole they may have a decisive bearing, especially in proposed extensions of boroughs and urban districts. But even this factor must be conditioned by the primary consideration, improvement of local government, and should by no means be accepted as conclusive if this object would be hindered.

"While bearing in mind the foregoing and other pertinent considerations, county councils should make every endeavour to obtain agreement on their proposals. Experience indicates that a large measure of agreement, if not complete agreement, is usually possible where there is frank consultation and discussion between the parties and a reasonable spirit of accommodation.

Sir Edward Holland, in a letter which he sent last week to the *Surrey Mirror and County Post*, set out the present position with regard to the proposals. Concerning their merits or otherwise, he could say nothing, he observed, except at the proper time and place. Outlining the steps which had so far been taken to carry out the duties imposed on the county council by sections 46 to 49 of the Local Government Act of last year, he recalled that early in November, 1929, a largely attended conference with the representatives of the borough and district authorities was held at the County Hall, and an invitation was extended to the authorities to submit suggestions. As a result many valuable and helpful memoranda were sent in. Similarly a conference with representatives of parish councils was held in March this year. All the communications received have been carefully considered in detail by the special committee at a series of meetings.

A TWELFTH CENTURY ABBEY

PRESERVATION WORK AT LANERCOST

Work has begun at Lanercost Abbey, Cumberland, an Augustinian foundation dating from the twelfth century, for the consolidation and preservation of those parts which are now under the control of the Office of Works. These include the whole of the ruins to the east of the present church, the cloister garth, and the block consisting of the crypt, or undercroft, and the Prior's Tower to the south.

The old slype or passage—probably used by the Prior as his private road to and from his house to the Priory—will be opened up immediately, and will ultimately be the means of access for the public to the cloister garth and Choir. Work is also to be begun forthwith on the Prior's Tower, which will first be stripped of its mantle of ivy, the growth of centuries, and the ground on the south side of the crypt will be levelled so as to reveal the undercroft at its original depth in the time of the monks. The renovation, which is being carried out by the Office of Works, will, it is expected, take about three years to complete.

NORFOLK FARM WAGES

PROPOSAL FOR PART-TIME WORK DEFEATED

DR. G. STEVENS POPE presided at a meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Wages Committee at Norwich yesterday, held to hear objections to the wages order for 1931 which had already been passed by the committee the basic wages being 30s. a week with certain provisions for special classes of employees.

It was stated that four objections to the new provisions had been received from farmers in Norfolk. Mr. J. F. WRIGHT, for the farmers, put forward two amendments, one of which was to secure to the farmers permission to employ their workers on part-time at periods when work was slack, and another to the effect that teammen be eliminated from the new provisions with regard to holidays.

The CHAIRMAN and the two appointed members decided that they were not prepared to support these proposals and the amendments were accordingly lost.

The CHAIRMAN proposed and Mr. WITARD seconded that the proposals as published be confirmed and sent to the Wages Board. This was carried, the chairman, the appointed members, and the labourers' representatives voting for it, and the farmers' representatives against.

Mr. WRIGHT, who is secretary of the Norfolk branch of the National Farmers' Union, after the meeting said that they had endeavoured to secure an amendment to enable farmers to engage men on short time in preference to total dismissal, which the farmers realized would involve hardships. They deeply regretted having to take such a step. If two or three days' work in the week could be given it would help to relieve the position of the men. The present order prevented any such arrangements being come to between employer and worker, as the farmers would be compelled to pay a full weekly minimum wage for the two or three days' work. Mr. Wright mentioned that Dr. Pope made it clear that he recognized that the farmers' request for provisions to permit of short-time payment was made with the main desire to help the men, but pointed out that it would defeat its principle and also defeat the whole basis of the Act. The worker was obviously to lose security of employment, added Mr. Wright, while the foreign food producer was fully engaged raising his produce to dump on this market, thereby depriving the workmen of the countryside of employment and forcing the farmer to relinquish cereal growing.

LONDON TRAFFIC STOPPAGE

TUBE STATION FLOODED

A BURST WATER MAIN

Serious dislocation of traffic was caused yesterday by the bursting of a water main in St. Giles's-circus, W.C., where Oxford-street, New Oxford-street, Tottenham Court-road, and Charing Cross-road meet. The water flooded Tottenham Court-road tube station, which had to be closed, and some 500 omnibuses which normally cross the circus had to be diverted through side streets. It was stated by an official of the Underground Railways last night that the work of pumping the water from the station was almost completed, and that there would be a normal service of trains this morning.

The mishap occurred during the busiest period of the morning traffic. Part of the road surface in the middle of the circus was forced up by the pressure of the water, which, in gathering volume, swirled into the entrance to the station and poured over the escalators on to the track. The current was short-circuited, and trains were stopped. The Central London Railway line runs in switchback style, and in some places the water was 4ft. deep. There were four trains in the tunnels on the British Museum side of Tottenham Court-road. The passengers were conducted through the compartments and up to the station. It is officially stated that there was no panic and that no one was hurt. The greatest distance that had to be walked was about 50 yards, some of the way being through water. The escalators were switched off by the station staff.

The Fire Brigade was called to help in the pumping, and in the afternoon notices were posted stating that a service of trains was running between Liverpool-street and British Museum, and northwards from Marble Arch. Both Oxford-circus and Bond-street stations were affected by the flooding. Except for about an hour and a half, the trains on the Hampstead and Highgate line were running normally, although they did not stop at Tottenham Court-road. The delay was caused when water on the track short-circuited the electric signalling, and this necessitated the trains going slowly for a time. Preliminary examination by the Underground engineers did not reveal any substantial damage to the railway, but some ballast was swept down by the water and a good deal of work became necessary. Soon after 5 o'clock Tottenham Court-road station was reopened to passengers for the Morden and Highgate line; but the first train between British Museum and Marble Arch stations could not be run until five minutes past 8. Shortly afterwards a normal passenger service was running. An official of the underground explained last evening that the damage had proved greater than at first appeared. Much of the plaster work lining the escalator shaft roof was forced away by the weight of the water. Late last night water was still running into the station. It trickled down the side of the escalators and was running freely down the emergency staircase. A pumping engine was being used to drain it away as fast as it entered.

STREET BARRIERS

When the main burst, St. Giles's-circus was flooded to a depth of about 2ft. It was over half an hour before the flow of water ceased. A large number of the Metropolitan Water Board's workmen were hurried to the scene, and barriers were erected in all the streets converging on the circus, cutting it off completely from vehicular traffic. The crossing at Tottenham Court-road is one of the busiest in London, and for a time traffic was completely disorganized. Policemen waded into the miniature lake to divert omnibuses into improvised alternative routes—some of the drivers had to exercise their own discretion in getting from point to point—and to control the crowds of people wishing to cross at the junction of the five roads. Mounted police were called to help. At one time there was a line of vehicles extending from Holborn-circus to High Holborn, moving at less than walking pace and being held up in blocks for intervals of 15 minutes. Later definite routes were organized, and the pressure was relieved, although it became impossible to take a vehicle within a quarter of a mile of the circus. The effect of the interruption of traffic, both underground and by road, was felt in many parts of London, and lasted many hours.

CONFUSION LAST EVENING

There was confusion at the "rush" hour last evening, when thousands of home-going business people found that not only was the Central London tube service interrupted between British Museum and Marble Arch stations, but that St. Giles's-circus, normally one of the busiest points in London, was impassable. Long detours had to be made, and every street, even the narrowest, within half a mile of this point was full of vehicles seeking a way out of the congestion, and compelled to move at a walking pace or less, with long halts between each forward move.

To go from Kingsway to Oxford-circus by omnibus it was necessary to make a long detour, and the journey between these two points, which normally takes five or six minutes, occupied 25 minutes last night. Many omnibus drivers were uncertain what route to take, and bewildered passengers did not know where they were being taken. Many who decided to walk made the journey more quickly than others who went by omnibus.

An official of the Metropolitan Water Board stated yesterday that it was almost certain that the cause of the trouble was the bursting of a 24in. main which runs through Oxford-street. He added that it might be a long time before road traffic was allowed to go along Oxford-street, because the blocks pushed up by the water will have to be relaid. The water supply in the district was affected for a short time, but was transferred to another main. The cold weather is thought to have contributed to the mishap; another possible cause may be a subsidence in the ground.

A wide area of roadway has already been opened up by workmen, and shopkeepers in the district view with apprehension the effect which the closing of St. Giles's-circus to traffic will have on their Christmas trade. In several cases water penetrated the basements of shops and damaged stock.

ELECTRICITY IN THE FREE STATE

SUCCESS OF THE SHANNON SCHEME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, DEC. 15

In addressing the Dublin Rotary Club to-day, DR. T. A. MACLAUGHLIN, managing director of the Shannon Electricity Supply Board, outlined the progress that had been made in the electrification of the Free State since the completion of the Shannon water power scheme.

Dr. Maclaughlin said that within 14 months a measure of success had been achieved which had not been expected for at least two years after the coming into operation of the scheme. Already about 100 towns and villages had their streets lit with Shannon current. There also had been a marked advance in the use of electricity for domestic purposes, as no fewer than 900 electric ranges already had been sold, and appliances of all kinds were in growing demand.

In relation to large-scale industrial power, Dr. Maclaughlin said that Messrs. Ford's factory in Cork, and the large plant of Messrs. Pierce, of Wexford, were run entirely on Shannon current, while the tramway systems of Dublin and Cork also were on the Shannon circuit.

SIR WALTER ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

The MASTER of the TEMPLE, Canon Carpenter, yesterday distributed the prizes at Sir Walter St. John's School, Battersea. He said that the school had inherited an ancient and honourable tradition. That tradition was a living thing, and every one connected with the school had to do with the maintenance and augmentation of that tradition. Things were difficult in the present times, and to a great many problems it was hard to find an exact answer. All the same the world was God's world. He would not believe that any problem was really quite insoluble, though it might for the time being pass the mental powers of most of them to perceive rightly and exactly what ought to be done. By the application of maxims of unselfishness problems would often solve themselves.

NEW CARDIFF BRIDGE

END OF 18 MONTHS' WORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 15

Work on the new Cardiff bridge is rapidly approaching completion and it is hoped to have it ready for opening a few days before Christmas. The bridge, which connects the city with the populous Canton suburb, is the third to be erected since the days of the old wooden structures, the last bridge which carried all east and west bound traffic having done duty since 1859. The piers and abutments of the first stone bridge erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century are still *in situ* and have been utilized for the northern side of the new structure.

The new bridge, which is 250ft. long and 70ft. wide between the parapets, consists of four spans. The parapet is of Portland stone balusters with panelled dies carrying a moulded coping. The abutments are marked by ornamental pylons enriched by carved panels bearing the coat of arms of the City of Cardiff in high relief. The pylons themselves are designed to carry bronze electric light standards, a pair being attached to the face of each pylon. The new bridge forms a logical development of the Duke-street widening scheme carried out in 1926, and gives a carriage-way of 59ft. clear with two footpaths each 9ft. wide. The whole of the widening of 25ft. has been carried out on the northern side.

The work of rebuilding, which has cost approximately £20,000 exclusive of the approaches, has occupied nearly a year and a half, one-way traffic having been maintained over the bridge in the meantime. The new structure will add considerably to the aesthetic and architectural amenities of the city, and, with Cardiff Castle in the background, will form an impressive approach to the city from the western side, while the view northwards towards the Garth Mountain gives a delightful stretch of riverside and woodland beauty seldom encountered in the heart of a large town.

The bridge has been built by Mr. J. M. Broadfoot, contractor, Newport (Mon.), from designs prepared by Mr. G. H. Whitaker, the Cardiff City Engineer and Architect, and his staff.

BOW BELLS

BROADCAST CHIMES IN AID OF APPEAL

After a silence of five years the music of church bells was heard again from the steeple of St. Mary-le-Bow at Cheapside yesterday. They were not, however, the Bow Bells of tradition. A number of other famous peals, including those of York Minster and of St. Margaret's, Westminster, have been recorded by the Gramophone Company, and these were the chimes that sounded over Cheapside. An electrical reproducing equipment had been installed inside the church, and the sounds were broadcast over the City through loud-speaker trumpets in the belfry and on the royal balcony on the north side of the steeple. This balcony of stone, designed by Wren, is an architectural allusion to the "grand stand" which Edward III. erected here to enable Queen Philippa to watch the joustings in Cheapside.

The broadcast chimes came clearly and most naturally upon the air, and many people stood in the streets below to listen to the unfamiliar music. It will be heard again from noon to 12.30 and from 1 to 1.30 p.m. each day until Friday, as a reminder that St. Mary-le-Bow needs help before its own historic bells can be heard again. The great Fire destroyed the old peal, which is said to have called back Dick Whittington to be thrice Lord Mayor of London, and most of the existing bells were cast in the reign of Charles II. Three of the peal of 12 are now cracked, and the others require rehanging. The steeple has been in need of repair since the Silvertown explosion shook it in 1917, the roofs have been attacked by the death-watch beetle, and much work on other parts of the building is necessary to make it sound and to modernize its lighting and heating arrangements and the organ. The amount so far subscribed falls short by some £12,000 of the £15,000 for which the rector has appealed.

Opposition to the Sheffield Gas Bill and the South Yorkshire Gas Network Bill is to be withdrawn by the Rotherham Corporation provided that the position of the corporation as distributors of coke-oven gas in part of the South Yorkshire area is protected.

WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

NEED OF MARRIAGE BAR

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of the Treasury, Sir Malcolm Ramsay, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, sitting at the House of Lords yesterday. Lord Tomlin presided.

Sir Malcolm Ramsay said that not only had he to check the arithmetical accuracy of the accounts, but he was specially charged to satisfy himself that the money had been applied to the purposes for which Parliament intended it. It was his duty to inform the House of Commons of anything which appeared to involve improper expenditure or waste of money or stores. Referring to the employment of women he said that women were employed in the Department before the War as typists and shorthand-typists. During the War a considerable number of women were also employed as temporary clerks in the examination of accounts, and on the general post-War reorganization the writing assistants and a proportion of the clerical officers were recruited from women. Since the admission of women as candidates for the executive class in 1929, three had been appointed to the Department as assistant auditors.

LORD TOMLIN.—Are men and women equally eligible to the grade of assistant auditor?—In theory, yes. In practice there are limitations in the appointment of women. It arises partly from prejudice and it is partly owing to the conditions under which we work. Women are not admitted to the executive grades in Service Departments where men have to work. It follows that, so long as that bar occurs, I cannot send a woman to audit the accounts, still less could I send a woman down to interview quartermasters who stay at the little "pubs" on the Caledonian Canal. So, while they are admitted to the executive grades, and I am very glad indeed to see them, there are practical limitations to their employment. For instance, I could not at present find room for a fifty-fifty distribution between men and women.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL asked if the Whitley Council had increased the efficiency of the Civil Service.

Sir Malcolm Ramsay.—I think the Civil Service is more efficient than it has ever been, but how much that has to be put down to the National Council and how much to other causes is a very vexed question. "Before the War Civil servants used to regard the heads of departments rather as the gods on Olympus, obscured by the clouds from the people in the valleys below. I had hoped that the establishment of the councils would change that attitude and lead to closer relations and a better understanding. Perhaps I was too sanguine or too innocent."

Mr. JOHN BROMLEY (a member of the Commission).—The employees are not quite tamed yet?—No, I do not mean that; but we have not yet got the atmosphere of good will which I expected.

Sir Claud Schuster, Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, asked if women were eligible for clerical posts in the Law Courts, said they were eligible, but there was only one. It was so difficult to find accommodation for them at the Law Courts. He suggested that the National Whitley Councils would serve a more useful purpose with new rules of procedure and an independent chairman. Every one who had a staff of women knew that there was a great deal of sickness among them which went unrecorded. They could not do without the marriage bar. The removal of it would be a great cruelty to clerical women. They did not want its removal themselves. They ought not to want to carry on their work when they were married.

The Public Trustee (Sir Oswald Simpkin) said that the Public Trustee's office at the present time was only just maintaining its financial equilibrium, and any substantial increase in expenses would necessitate a corresponding increase in fees. This step would be very unpopular and might do irreparable injury to the good will of the office.

Sir Oswald said that he was strongly against equal pay. Women had not so many obligations as men, and he could not help feeling a sort of instinct that equal pay was not right.

Mrs. MARY HAMILTON (a member of the Commission).—There is no arguing with an answer of that sort.

In reply to Mrs. WINTRINGHAM, Sir Oswald said that difference of pay involved no difference of status. He added that he was in favour of the marriage bar. A woman could not serve her home and the office.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

News in Brief

The Thames dropped 5in. yesterday at Shepperton, where last night it was 3ft. above normal.

Mrs. Caroline Trickey, of Victoria-place, Budleigh Salterton, Devon, has died at the age of 104. She was a native of Sidmouth.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has consented to open the thirty-third Cookery and Food Exhibition at the New Hall, Olympia, on January 14.

George Nugent, a fitter employed by a firm of metal window manufacturers, fell while working at the Bank of England yesterday and was killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Delmé Davies-Evans, Penylan, Carmarthen, has been selected by the executive committee of the Carmarthen Division Conservative Association as prospective Conservative candidate.

A West African ju-ju idol has been washed up on the Essex coast at St. Osyth. It is thought that it drifted across the sea or else was dropped overboard from some vessel. The idol has been given to the Colchester and Essex Museum.

At Reading Quarter Sessions yesterday, Joseph Harry Christmas, 21, a labourer, of Rose-street, Wokingham, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for cruelty to his 11-months-old son. He pleaded "Guilty."

A 64-year-old man named Tanner, of Bishopston, Bristol, was found dead beside his car in a garage near his home yesterday afternoon. He had been mending the car, and death was apparently due to the effects of poisonous gases.

Before Mr. Justice Roche, at Leeds Assizes yesterday, JOHN EDWARD WOOD, 19, a motor driver, of Thornaby-on-Tees, pleaded "Not Guilty" to abducting Jane Norah Senior, 13. The jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, and Wood was discharged.

Harriet Fears, 29, a domestic servant, was committed for trial at Eastbourne yesterday on a charge of murdering her newly born male child. Evidence was given that the child's body was found in an attaché case in Fear's bedroom with a string round its neck.

John Pearson, 22, of Rotherham-road, Great Houghton, Albert Holden, 32, of Darfield, and Norman Nicholson, 24, of Thurnscoe-lane, Great Houghton, Yorkshire, who were among the 17 miners injured in the Houghton Main Colliery explosion on Friday, have died.

Old Boys of the City of London School have presented the late headmaster (Prebendary Chilton) with a motor-car and an album containing the names of the subscribers in appreciation of his 23 years' services in that capacity. Dr. Chilton has gone to Maidenhead to reside.

During the fog yesterday a light engine leaving a goods yard jumped the points and left the rails 200 yards beyond Grange station, between Barrow and Carnforth. It struck obliquely two passenger compartments of a train bound for Carnforth. The passengers escaped with shock.

Lady Bertie of Thame, who has been chairman of the Central London Women's Committee of the Ladies' Life-boat Guild since 1925, has resigned owing to the fact that she is now living almost entirely in the country. She has been succeeded as chairman by Lady Dorothy D'Oyly Carte, the deputy chairman. The new deputy chairman is the Lady Bearsted.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to be present at the "Not Forgotten" Association's grand Thé Dansant (Music-tea and dancing) to-day. (p. 1)

The Port of London Authority give notice that they have submitted certain proposed by-laws amending the Port of London Fishery By-laws, 1914, for confirmation by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. (p. 4)

The Trustees of the Mary Ewart Trust invite applications from past and present students of Somerville College, Oxford, for a travelling scholarship for purposes of study. (p. 24)

FAITHFUL SERVICE

On our front page are announced the deaths of John Edmonds, "lately head gardener at Bestwood Lodge, and for 60 years a faithful servant to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans and family"; and of Elizabeth Roberts, "for 53 years nurse and friend in the family of the late Walter Ewing Crum and Mrs. Crum, aged 78."

THE Watches illustrated are fitted with reliable fully Jewelled Lever Movements which carry the fullest guarantee and thoroughly uphold the 'Mappin' tradition of Quality. In the Company's selection are Watches to suit every taste and purse.

*The Company has prepared a beautifully illustrated Catalogue of Gifts in Jewellery, Watches

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE NATIONAL FAULT

By CALLISTHENES

If all those who write about the present state of national industry and trade showed the same sagacity and penetration as were shown in the recent articles by Sir Arthur Salter we should be a great deal nearer the end of our troubles.

For Sir Arthur, with an authoritative precision, removed every one of the excuses which prejudice, partiality, or propaganda have given for the decline in British trade and left his readers face to face not with a national misfortune but a national fault.

"The fault," he says, "is that Great Britain is not adapting itself quickly enough to new conditions."

"The evidence," he says, after surveying the excuses one by one from world war to dumping, "points conclusively to some national defect, independent of external or world factors.

"What is this defect? A comparison with other countries certainly suggests that it is to be found in the fact that our economic system is much more rigid, stiff, and inelastic than theirs. It adjusts itself less quickly and less completely to new conditions."

But much of the value of the diagnosis will be lost if those who have read it think that since it is a national fault it can be cured by national measure. The advantage will be lost if they agree, then sit and wait for the Government to do something—to impose a tariff, to readjust our currency, to compel rationalisation.

There is already more than enough of this sitting and waiting. The course which we have taken and the course which should be taken by every self-reliant and progressive business is to ask: "*Are we ourselves free of this fault? Have we as an individual business shown that we can scrap old methods and adopt new?*"

There is no room for self-complacency in these matters. We must be wary, we must be stern with ourselves, for there is a subtle and pervading tendency in every business man and every business firm to stick to the old ways after they have been put out of date by world progress.

We believe we can say for this House that there is in it not one single method which has not been subjected to a cold utilitarian scrutiny in the last six months. We believe we can say the same for each of the six months since this Store began. For the truth is that every system in this House is on its trial every day, is compared ruthlessly with the systems of stores all over the world, is tested unflinchingly by economic results.

It may be that something has been overlooked. It may be that we have not been doing it thoroughly enough. Sir Arthur Salter's diagnosis has persuaded us to an even still stricter scrutiny.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

THE SALE ROOM

BYRON AND BURNS DOCUMENTS

A considerable variety of literary and historical letters and documents, from many sources, brought £2,044 10s. at Sotheby's yesterday.

In point of price the highest figure, £290 (Crowe), went for a series of 17 letters written by Lord Byron during his residence at Missolonghi to Samuel Barff, of the firm of Barff and Hancock, bankers at Zante, dating from January to April, 1824, the property of the grandchildren of Samuel Barff. Extracts from all the letters and a facsimile of one of them are given in the sale catalogue. A letter from Byron to Charles Hanson, at the Earl of Portsmouth's, Wimpole-street, December 13, 1815, not included in Mr. Protheroe's edition of Byron, fetched £17 (Manning).

Burns also figured prominently in the sale. The autograph manuscript of an epistle "To Mr. Mitchell," collector of Excise, Dumfries, 1796, two pages quarto, brought £100 (Maggs); a large folio sheet, of the Excise Returns, Dumfries District, April and May, signed on front Robt. Burns, and the thermometer and hydrometer used in his duties as exciseman—£54 (Main); an autograph poem, "Wilt thou be my Dearie," &c., two pages octavo—£40 (Tregaskis); an autograph letter from Burns to Mr. Whyter at Paterson's Inn, one page quarto—£39 (Scheuer); and an autograph verse to Mrs. Kemble on seeing her in "Yarico"—£21 (Dobell). A remarkable letter, one page quarto, from the collection of the late Professor J. O. Westwood, from Napoleon I. to Madame Tallien, dated Milan 20 Floreal an 4 [9th May, 1796], in which, learning that she is going to Spain, he advises her to visit the Cavern of Gil Blas, and says he always made a point of visiting any place of antiquity, fetched £205 (Scheuer).

EARLY AUSTRALIAN DOCUMENTS

Dr. J. Arnold's "Journal from August, 1810, to December, 1815," upwards of 500 pages octavo, believed to be unpublished, and largely dealing with affairs in Australia, fetched £217; while two remarkable letters from Dr. J. Arnold from Sidney Cove, February-March, 1810, 19 pages folio, also forming an important contribution towards the early history of Australia, fetched £198. Messrs. Maggs were the buyers in both instances; they also purchased for £58 a collection of Horace Walpole letters, manuscripts, books, &c.

SPORTING PRINTS

Christie's sale of sporting prints, mezzotints, and etchings, from various sources, produced a total of £1,451 yesterday. The chief items included a copy of Sir D. Y. Cameron's Ben Lomond, which fetched 190 guineas (Reid and Lefevre); and "Hawking," after J. Howe, by Charles Turner, in colours—170 guineas (F. Sabin).

CITY CLERK'S REMARKABLE RECORD

At Guildhall yesterday Mr. T. Lewes Sayer, lately retired from the Town Clerk's Office, where he was senior minuting clerk, was presented with a cheque from members of the Court of Common Council. Mr. DEPUTY T. HOWARD DEIGHTON said Mr. Sayer had retired after 49 years' valued service. He was attached to the County Purposes Committee for 41 years, to the Port of London Sanitary Authority for 30 years, to the General Purposes Committee for 12 years, the West Ham Park Committee for 25 years, and to the Library Committee for 17 years; while he served the Corporation Benevolent Association for 42 years. That was a remarkable record. Mr. Sayer had always been closely identified with the great ceremonials of the Corporation. He could look back upon the entertainments given to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the Jubilee and her Diamond Jubilee, and to the Coronation luncheons to King Edward and King George V.; he assisted in making the arrangements for the entertainment of the ex-Kaiser twice; and of recent years all the Corporation functions in connexion with the Peace Celebrations owed much to him.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

Entertainments

THE MUSICIAN'S GRAMOPHONE

CHRISTMAS MUSIC

As usual the December lists of gramophone records offer seasonable music. The place of honour must be given to a recording of Corelli's Christmas Concerto. This is one of the *Concerti Grossi* for two violins, violoncello, and strings, which were published in 1712. The movement that gives the concerto its particular aptness to the season is the finale, a beautiful *Pastorale*, which has so close an affinity with the Pastoral Symphony in *The Messiah* that one suspects that Handel had it in mind as a model for his treatment of the same theme for that piece. Altogether the concerto justifies the high praise of Burney, who speaks of the effects as being "so majestic, solemn and sublime, that they preclude all criticism." One cannot, indeed, imagine a better gift for a music-lover than this grave and lovely work. It is well played by the Berlin State Opera Orchestra under Dr. Weissmann, and, though one would have preferred a harpsichord for the cembalo part, the pianoforte is discreetly used (Parlophone, E11064-5).

The "Siegfried Idyll," which has been recorded once more by an anonymous orchestra under Herr Bruno Walter, also has its appropriateness, since it celebrates the birth of a child, and is far too beautiful to be tied down to the particular. This performance is superb. The moulding of the phrases has that suppleness of which Herr Walter is the especial master, and the shaping of the whole work is beautifully balanced. The last side of the two disks contains one of the most lovely pieces of orchestral playing one has heard on the gramophone (Columbia, LX79-80).

There are numerous choral records, among which the two Christmas choruses from *The Messiah*, sung by the Philharmonic Choir under Mr. Kennedy Scott, with Miss Suddaby as the singer of the recitative, "There were shepherds," are a good example (H.M.V., D1876). The Gramophone Company is also advertising a recording of the Pastoral Symphony, which occurs between these two choruses. Carols are supplied by the Westminster Abbey Choir, who sing four, including Martin Shaw's "Rocking" and "Sweet was the song." These are quietly sung and the effect is excellent (H.M.V., C2080). Even better is a record of the Coventry Carol by the St. George's Singers, with the Boar's Head Carol and another on the reverse (Columbia, DB303). A record of "In Dulci Jubilo" by the Royal Choral Society under Dr. Sargent is not so satisfactory. Either the size of the choir or the hall in which the record was made has set up an unpleasant resonance.

"PATIENCE"

Among secular things there is a complete recording of *Patience* by the D'Oyly Carte Company under Dr. Sargent, which is the latest addition to the album series of Gilbert and Sullivan operas (H.M.V., D1909-18). The performance and recording are well up to standard. Less expensive is an abridged version of *The Mikado* recorded on six 10in. disks by the Columbia Light Opera Company (DB321-6). Some of the songs in this set are accompanied on a pianoforte. The singers make their words clear, but the performance has not much polish.

This seems to be the place to mention a delightful record issued some months ago of two of Sousa's marches by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Stokowski (H.M.V., E556). It is amusing to hear this fine orchestra going through the paces of "El Capitan" and "The Stars and Stripes for ever," which are so firmly associated with *haute école* in the circus that one almost smells the tan and sees the equestrian lady a-tiptoe on her prancing steed. Not that Sousa is to be despised. He could write a good tune, which is more than the concocters of dance music for jazz bands are capable of doing, if we are to judge from the samples before us. Their inventiveness seems to extend no farther than the finding of ridiculous titles for their concoctions. It is the poverty of these things that has been partly responsible for a revival of interest in Johann Strauss, and here is yet another record of two of his waltzes, "Wiener Blut" and "Fruhlingsstimmen," played with conscientious beauty of tone but with too little of the true Viennese *schwung*, by the Boston Orchestra under Mr. Koussevitsky (H.M.V., D1774). Dance music of another kind is represented by six Scottish Country Dances played by the National Folk Dance Orchestra under Mr. Stanford Robinson (Columbia, DB293-5).

VARIETY THEATRES

MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AT THE PALLADIUM

As Miss Tallulah Bankhead proposes to go to Hollywood shortly to make a talking film it is perhaps appropriate that she should appear at the Palladium this week in a sketch which is better considered in its stage setting than its dialogue. *Always Apologise*, by Audry and Waveney Carton, is merely a domestic squabble concerned with the misadventures of a casually arranged bet on the Derby. Vera Martin is elated by the telephoned news that the winner of the race is a horse which she imagines she told Major Martin to back for her. Major Martin, having fulfilled no such commission, is scolded at length and with petulant vulgarity before it is discovered that the message was really given to a deaf servant. The fact that the maid has transmitted the wrong name makes an opening for more recriminations until it is learned that the race was won by the animal substituted in the tearful Ivy's version of the telegram. So far as there is humour in the sketch it is concerned with a wrangle as to who is to apologize for faults of omission or action, and the curtain comes down with the question still undecided. It is all slight but noisy, and Miss Bankhead is amusing in tirades, screeches, and gesticulations which the audience finds sufficiently entertaining. Major Martin is presented as provokingly fatuous by Mr. John Deverell.

Mr. Don Lee and Miss Rito Louise appear with the 16 Palladium Girls in a pleasantly rhythmical dancing scene; Miss Dorrie Dene is cheerfully irresponsible in songs which never seem to find a finish; Mlle. Nina Doria sings more daintily and conventionally; and the comedy of Miss Olivette Haynes and Mr. Fred Beck has funny angles.

THE COLISEUM

Miss Ilse Bois appears for another week at the Coliseum, but Miss Bois is not the kind of artist of whom so much, and no more, can be recorded. Miss Bois has a sense of humour which artfully eludes every definition laid down to snare it in a few words—indeed, it may truly be said that the more Miss Bois is seen the more mysterious becomes the secret of her technique. She has high spirits (that is obvious on seeing her for the first time), she has a sense of humour, and, what is not always the concomitant of humour, an acute, but not malicious, sense of caricature. She can, then, reduce the American "cutie," the French tragedienne, the English music-hall comedienne of the 1900's to an equal level of absurdity, but her invincible good humour records their attractions as surely as it exposes their shortcomings. Noni and Horace, who had a long turn to themselves, were somewhat disappointing. Noni is too dependent on the accidental to make a Grock—the slings and arrows he has to bear are shot from the outrageous fortune of a slippery floor and not from some contrary, helpless centre within himself, and when members of his orchestra disguise themselves as the Three Musketeers it is surely time to underline the plea that orchestras are on the stage to play music and not to indulge in charades, however attractive and amusing. Miss Gertie Gitana was energetic and entertaining, and Mr. G. H. Elliott sang the songs appropriate to the "Original Chocolate-Coloured Coon."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

SPECIAL CHOIR SERVICE

The choice of unaccompanied motets for the service of the Special Choir in Westminster Abbey yesterday had the merit of unfamiliarity. It left the beaten track of English Cathedral music; it also, for the most part, ignored the season of the year. The Latin works began with Palestrina's splendid "Dum Complerentur" (Whitsuntide) and included three well contrasted specimens of Orlandus Lassus—"Christus resurgens," "Justorum Animae," and "Adoramus Te." These were sung with a fine body of pure tone and in the statuesque manner which distinguishes the English interpretation of such music from the Italian as exemplified in the singing of the Lateran Choir. While we would not sacrifice the English ideal of "chapason" tone we may feel that Palestrina at any rate, if not Lassus, gains something from that more impulsive treatment which his modern countrymen give to his music.

The Westminster Special Choir want stronger articulation in their singing. In the works sung in English it was often difficult to tell, even from a position quite close to the singers, what words the boys were singing. The only English works were Herbert Howells's charming carol "A Spotless Rose" (also the only Christmas piece) and Holst's majestically marching arrangement of "Turn Back, O Man" (the only number with organ accompaniment).

For the rest there were two motets by Rachmaninov, "The Veneration of the Cross" and "Gladsome Radiance," and Max Reger's "Palm Sunday Morning." Rachmaninov's church pieces seem written chiefly for that effective disposition of resonant voices (and especially deep basses) to which Russian choirs of former times inspired composers. They were well sung. Reger's elaborate motet has all that self-conscious intellectual ingenuity which besets the second-rate descendants of J. S. Bach. The choir achieved it, but something better might have been given with less effort.

Between the groups of motets, which were not classified according to time or country, but disposed with a view to musical contrasts, a string quartet (unnamed) played Haydn's Op. 76, No. 5 (the quartet with the rarely beautiful slow movement in F sharp major) and Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" variations. This was an interesting experiment, and only not wholly successful because the tone of the players placed in the organ loft was apt to evaporate in the great space and height of the Abbey.

CONCERTS

"GERMANIC" FOLK-SONGS

For the benefit of its non-dancing members the English Folk Dance Society has arranged a series of evenings devoted to folk music. On Friday night at Cecil Sharp House Miss Engel Lund sang a programme of folk-songs of "Germanic" origin, including characteristic songs from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Holland, England, and Iceland, the singer's native island. Nothing demonstrated the sureness of her musical perceptions better than the way in which she sang the two English songs—with a straightforward but very lyrical sweep that contrasted with the passionate Yiddish songs from Eastern Europe which she had placed between her two groups of strictly national songs. The Norse songs were not very striking in character, though there was a beautiful sea song from Sweden, and Germany was represented by Brahms's arrangements, beautiful but doubtfully "folk." The Icelandic songs, as Miss Lund explained, treat of homely subjects and are not heroic like the Sagas. There was, however, a fine and curiously martial Christmas dance-song; a very charming lullaby, said to come from the Faroe Islands, had character. Of two Dutch songs "Het winter is vergangen" was beautiful by virtue of its melismata. Miss Lund is a capable linguist and a sympathetic singer who is quick to respond to national character in song.

MISS BEAUFORT AND MISS CHRISTOPHER

Both Miss Beatrice Beaufort and Miss Janet Christopher, who gave a recital of songs and duets at the Wigmore Hall on Friday night, have voices of sympathetic quality, the one soprano, the other mezzo. In the duets it was noticeable how well they blended together, and if the singing had been equal in steadiness of tone the effect would have pleased still more. Miss Christopher's control is not quite so sure as Miss Beaufort's, as her solos clearly showed; what is lacking is the power to maintain an even colour throughout a phrase. In the interpretation of some familiar Brahms songs she was unaffected and sincere. Miss Beaufort sang some Bach with a similar naturalness in the expression. A tendency to cover the words with excess of tone should be checked by both singers. Mr. George Reeves accompanied.

MISS ELLA ARENGO

Miss Ella Arengo, who sang a representative programme of songs at her recital at the Wigmore Hall on Thursday afternoon, has a pleasant soprano voice, which appeared to be capable of further development. The top register is pretty, but in the lower part of the voice the tone needs more support. She sings with a finished though perhaps over-sophisticated style, which, however, was not out of place in the group of light French *bergerettes*. The cadenzas in a Strauss waltz song showed the flexibility of the voice, and such other "effects" as *sotto voce* singing and the use of the head voice were well managed. But the more fundamental matters of breathing and uniform tone production would benefit by attention.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS

DECISION OF BIRMINGHAM JUSTICES

When the manager of the Gaiety Cinema, Coleshill-street, Birmingham, applied yesterday to the Public Entertainment Committee of the Birmingham Justices for an occasional cinematograph licence for Sunday, December 28, in aid of the British Legion Children's Fund, the decision was given as follows:—"The Justices are advised and are satisfied that, as the law stands, they have no power to grant such an application where a charge for admission is made—two of the Justices dissenting."

After this decision, Mr. Austin Baker applied, on behalf of the manager of the Hampton Picture House, Great Hampton-street, for a licence to show films at the cinema on alternate Sundays, beginning in February. He contended that his application did not come within the recent decision in relation to Sunday cinema shows. About 150 local people had formed themselves into the Birmingham Film Society, and they desired to show selected films. It was proposed that each member should pay a subscription of 6s. a quarter for the purpose of hiring films. No labour would be employed outside members of the society, and there would be no charge for admission.

In reply to questions he said that no payment would be made to the owners of the cinemas, except for the actual lighting and heating, and that none of the films in the list had been taken or disseminated under the auspices of the Soviet Government.

After retiring, the Committee granted the application, subject to there being no payment made on admission, which should be restricted to members, and also on condition that no film would be shown unless passed by the British Board of Censors or by the Justices, who would be able, at any time, to inspect the books.

The Lord's Day Observance Society yesterday sent a protest to the London County Council against the Leicester Square Theatre and the Elephant and Castle Trocadero Theatre advertising Sunday cinema performances for the first time on Sunday next. The two theatres have not yet been opened, and the society calls upon the L.C.C. to veto the Sunday performances at both cinema halls, pending the decision of the Court of Appeal.

An official of the Elephant and Castle Trocadero Cinema said last night, in an interview:—"We have not advertised a cinema performance for next Sunday. The Lord's Day Observance Society have made a mistake. Possibly their protest is directed against future performances at the cinema on Sundays."

NATIONAL ART COLLECTIONS

PRIVATE VIEWS FOR MEMBERS OF FUND

By permission of the President and Council of the Royal Academy and by arrangement with the Persian Exhibition Committee, members of the National Art-Collections Fund are invited to a soirée on the evenings of January 14 and 15, at 9 o'clock.

The purpose of the soirée is to enable members to visit under exceptional conditions the Exhibition of Persian Art to which public and private collections all over the world have contributed so generously. Those whose names begin with A—K are asked to apply for an invitation for January 14, and those with L—Z for the following day.

In connexion with the opening of the newly decorated rooms at Hertford House (which have been closed for some time) members of the National Art-Collections Fund will be admitted to a private view of the Wallace Collection on January 22 and 23, from 8–11 p.m.

At the Loan Exhibition of Scottish Antiques and Historic Treasures, to be held in aid of the Time and Talents Guild, and other charities, at 27, Grosvenor-square, W., by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, from February 5 to February 22, members of the National Art-Collections Fund will be admitted daily (except Fridays) at the reduced fee of 1s. 6d.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ART FOR CHRISTMAS

Of the many Christmas exhibitions we have seen the one at the Arts League of Service, 41, Gloucester-place, strikes us as having the most serious artistic interest. Though other works are included, the backbone of the exhibition is a collection of sculpture, sculptors' drawings, and pottery, and it is so disposed as to produce a very dignified effect. Most of the sculpture is in the form of carving, with animal forms predominating, the artists being Mr. Frank Dobson, Mr. Henry Moore, Mr. Alan Durst, Mr. Richard Bedford, Mr. John Skeaping, Miss Barbara Hepworth, and Miss Elizabeth Muntz. In a sense it is a demonstration, in its full range of what appears to us to be a very healthy movement in English sculpture; firmly based upon the materials used, but exhibiting a variety of formal treatment according to artist. To make a distinction that is convenient rather than conclusive, some of the artists appear to be materializers of shape and others shapers of material. Mr. Moore and Mr. Dobson might be put with the former, and Mr. Skeaping, Miss Hepworth, and Mr. Bedford with the latter. The animal subjects have a special educational value, because they do not present the same difficulty as human subjects to people who have not grasped the reason for what must be called deformations in sculpture. Drawings by some of the artists named add not a little to the interest of the exhibition. Of the pottery it is enough to say that it is by Mr. Staite Murray.

At the Bloomsbury Gallery, 34, Bloomsbury-street, there is a Christmas exhibition of Viennese *objets d'art*—in glass, pottery, metal, embroidery, book production, and jewelry. Here, as in music, dress, and cooking, "Viennese" is more than a geographical description; it stands for elegance, fancy, and the artistic qualities that are properly called entertaining. On the whole the glass, whether in objects for use or in the fantastic figurines of human beings, and animals which look, as someone aptly said, as if they had "crawled out of glass," makes the best general impression; but there is an enchantingly elongated nymph in stainless metal by Karl Hagenauer, Robert Haas has some first-rate examples of book production, including woodcuts, and Hertha Sladky embroidered panels which are both imaginative and decorative. At the same galleries there are tapestry panels, very "modern" in design, but sound in colour—most successful in still life subjects—by Miss Marjorie Craigie, and sketches of Wimbledon Common by a Russian artist, Mr. Alexander Anitchkof. This is not the first exhibition we have seen with Wimbledon Common as the sole subject, but Mr. Anitchkof has made of it a real artistic discovery. In 86 oil paintings, as modest in size and style as they are tactful in design and charming in colour, he has shown the remarkable range of scenery that can be found on the Common in all its variations of weather and season. "September," "Birches in Autumn," "Heather," "Cloudy November Day," "Green and Purple (March)," and "At the End of March," are particularly pleasing sketches; but the whole exhibition is an object-lesson in the intelligent use of limited landscape material.

Though handwoven textiles from India, Yugoslavia, and elsewhere are included, the Christmas exhibition at the New Handworkers' Gallery, 14, Percy-street, Tottenham Court-road, is predominantly English, and English in a rather special sense of the word. That is to say, though not all the wares—weaving by Mrs. Mairet, hand-painted textiles by the Misses Barron and Larcher, and pottery by Mr. Michael Cardew and Mr. Bernard Leach—are of what is sometimes called derisively the "cottage" type, the general emphasis is upon the native tradition. It will appeal specially to those who attach importance to the fact of handicraft, and the names quoted will speak for the quality of the work.

English, again, is the exhibition of hand-painted pottery by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Powell at the Brook-street Art Gallery. These artists may be said to carry on the Morris tradition, with due recognition of the changes in taste and domestic circumstances, and their special claim to attention is in the beauty and freedom of their brush decoration. They not only produce beautiful things themselves, in lustre, delft, and blue and white, ranging from domestic wares to large ornamental jars and heraldic plates, but, working in association with Messrs. Wedgwood, they have had an enlivening effect upon factory production. Towards the solution of that difficult problem of how to secure freedom and individuality when things have to be made in quantity theirs is one of the most promising attempts of our time.

"THE HEIR AT LAW"

REVIVAL BY CLAPHAM BOYS' HOME

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Those who remember their performance of the Goldoni play last year needed no urging to see the Clapham Boys in *The Heir at Law*, which is being given this week at the Clapham Boys' Home. The boys maintain their high standard in this revival, which is staged by Mr. Laurence Gilliam, who, though Hamlet would call him valanced, appears as Lady Duberly, with a deep, aristocratic voice. Naturally that plausible humbug Dr. Pangloss, her son's tutor, who belongs essentially to the eighteenth century, fills most space on the stage, with his Greek and Latin asides to the audience, and Master Swami is successful in keeping him there.

But again it is Master Colin Smith as a sweet and languishing heroine who takes first place. With his innocent appearance and pathetic treble he actually makes the sentimental speeches of Caroline Dormer seem as realistic as the setting. Zekiel, in a good study of a country lad, perhaps comes nearest her in this respect, especially in the characteristic passionate outburst with which he protects his sister against the new-fledged lordling. These two, with the ex-grocer, Lord Duberly, and, indeed, the other males of the company, give hearty life to the manly parts in this old comedy, which is often really witty and nearly always amusing.

A Reuter message from Los Angeles states that Mrs. Stephen C. Millett (formerly Diane Ellis), the film star, has died at Madras. Miss Ellis married a New York millionaire in Paris two months ago, and they were going round the world on their honeymoon. Diane Ellis was born at Los Angeles in 1909. Her first important engagement was in *Paid to Love*, with George O'Brien, and her latest was *Is Zat So?* which was seen in England recently.

ENTERTAINMENTS

"NOT FORGOTTEN" ASSOCIATION.
(In cooperation with the British Legion.)
In the presence of
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARY
(the Countess of Harewood).
Patroness
HYDE PARK HOTEL,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 3.30.
THÉS DIVERTISSEMENT.
Music—Tea—Dancing from 4.30.
EMINENT ARTISTS ASSISTING.
Proceeds to be devoted to
"CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS" AND "TREATS"
for the "Boys in Hospital Blue."

N.B.—There are over 6,000 WOUNDED still in hospital in Great Britain and Ireland (2,500 in London area alone).

Tickets, 12s. 6d. and 21s., to be obtained of Miss MARTA CUNNINGHAM, C.B.E., Founder and Hon. Organiser, 86, Ladbroke-road, Holland Park, W.11 (Park 3415) (or payment on admission).

OPERA

STREATHAM HILL. (Streatham 9470.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
EVENINGS, at 8 (Fri. at 7:). MATS. WED. SAT., 2.30.
TO-NIGHT ... DIE FLEDERMAUS
Mat., To-morrow ... CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI
Wed. (Evening) ... LA BOHEME
Thurs. ... IL TROVATORE
Fri. (at 7:) ... THE MASTERSINGERS
Sat. Matinée ... MADAME BUTTERFLY
Sat. (Evening) ... DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
EVGS., 8.15. Mon., Sat., & Boxing Day, 2.30.
"ANOTHER COCHRAN TRIUMPH."
—*Yorkshire Post.*
"EVER GREEN."
Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers.
"FOR A WHOLE YEAR THE LONDON PUBLIC WILL FLOCK TO MR. COCHRAN'S EVER GREEN PASTURES."
—Mr. James Agate in the *Sunday Times.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
CLOSED Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 29th.
Christmas Mats., Dec. 26, 27, 31, Jan. 1 & 2.
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. At 9. Tu., Fri., & 27 Dec., 2.30.
"TO SEE OURSELVES."
By E. M. DELAFIELD.
Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas Season.
MON. NEXT & TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 & 8.15.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
The Famous Farcical Comedy. POPULAR PRICES.

ARTS THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45.
LAST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE.
LOPOKOVA and COMPANY
in a Masque of POETRY, MUSIC, and DANCING.
Box-office from 10 a.m., and all Libraries. (Tem. 7544.)

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6036.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON
JANET MEGREW W. CRONIN-WILSON
GEORGE PUGHE EMLYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WEYMAN JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 6d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)
CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS.
Closed Christmas Eve. Matinées, Dec. 26, 27, and 29.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVGS., at 8.30. Mats., TUES. & FRI., at 2.30.
Extra Mats., Sat., Dec. 27, Wed., Dec. 31, & Jan. 3.
TWELVE HOURS.
By John Willard.
"CHOCK-FULL OF LAUGHS AND THRILLS."

CRITERION. 2.30, 8.40. Mats., Tues., Sat.
(Ger. 3844.) THE IRISH PLAYBOYS in
The famous Farcical Comedy (LAST WEEK.)
GENERAL JOHN REGAN.
By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM.
"UTTERLY DELIGHTFUL."—*Daily Sketch.*

DALY'S. Gerrard 0201. NIGHTLY, 8.15.
MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, at 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON
presents
"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-road. (Museum 2176.)
Commencing Christmas Eve, 7.30, & then Daily, 2 & 8
Julian Wylie's Pantomime,
ALADDIN.
LUPINO LANE, ELLA RETFORD & NELLIE WALLACE.
Now Booking for Christmas Eve and onwards.

DUCHESS, Catherine-st., Aldwych, W.C.2. Tem. 6888.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 (subsequently 8.30).
Mats., Thurs., Sat., and Boxing Day, 2.30.
JANE'S LEGACY.
A Comedy by EDEN PHILLPOTTS.
(Author of "The Farmer's Wife.")
Louise Hampton, Colin Keith-Johnston.
Frank Pettingell, Henry Caine, Barbara Gott.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. MATS., MON., WED., 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EMBASSY. (Opposite Swiss Cottage Station.)
"BLACK COFFEE."
NIGHTLY, 8.15. Mats., Thur., Sat., 2.30. (Primrose 2211.)

EVERYMAN. Hampstead 7224.
LAND of the CHRISTMAS STOCKING.
TUES. NEXT, and TWICE DAILY, 2.30, 6.30.

FORTUNE. (People's Theatre). 8.30. Pop. prices
THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S.
Wed., Th., Sat., 2.30. All Star Cast. (Tem. 7373.)

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30. Extra Mats., Dec. 27, Jan. 1.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
LONDON'S ROLLICKING FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"STREET SCENE."
By Elmer Rice. (113th Performance.)
Extra Mat. Boxing Day. No Perfs. Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Ct.-road. (Mus. 1424.)
Sat. next, at 8. Mats. Mon., Wed., Fri., 2.30.
CHRISTMAS SEASON. EDWARDIAN VERSION OF
CINDERELLA.
Songs and costumes of the times. (Box-office, 10 to 6.)

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
LAST WEEKS.
Final Performance, Saturday, January 10.
EVERY EVG., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON.
1st Performance, Dec. 18th, 8 p.m. Subs., 8.15.
1st Mat., Sat., Dec. 20th, 2.30.
Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
Herbert Clayton's & Robert Macdonald's
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
(for a Short Season), with
ANNIE CROFT. BILLIE HILL. MARK LESTER.
BERTRAM WALLIS, JERRY VERNO, &c.
Box-office Now Open. Ger. 0648.

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., and Boxing Day, 2.30.
Last Week of EVELYN LAYE in
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.
NOTE.—The Theatre will be Closed Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. (Dec. 22, 23, 24, 25) and Reopen with PEGGY WOOD and original company at the Matinée, Boxing Day.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY.
Commencing Monday Next, and Daily, 2.15.
WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS.
Box-office (Hol. 5367) and all Libraries Now Open.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. Sat. at 8.0. Subs., 8.30.
Mats., Boxing Day & Daily, 2.30. Closed Dec. 24th.
FREDERICK RANALOW in
"THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG."
A New Musical Play.
ROY BYFORD. VIVIENNE CHATTERTON.
LAWRENCE BASKCOMB. ANNE BOLT.
THE GRESHAM SINGERS.

LITTLE. EVGS., 8.30. Temple Bar 6501.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY presents
CAVIARE.
A LITTLE SHOW. (Christmas Fare.)
Mats., Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.

LYCEUM PANTOMIME.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Boxing Day and Twice Daily, at 2 and 7.30.

LYRIC. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
Commencing TO-MORROW (Eve.), Twice Daily, 2.30 & 8.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
TOAD OF TOAD HALL.
By A. A. MILNE.
From "The Wind in the Willows."
Music by H. FRASER-SIMSON.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. SAT. NEXT, 8.15.
(Subsequently 8.45.) FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY.
Matinée Boxing Day and Sat., Dec. 27th, at 2.45.
A CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET.
With KARSAVINA, Leon Woizikowski, and the Marie Rambert Dancers. Box-office open 10 to 6.

THEATRES (continued)

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30
PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) CHRISTMAS SEASON.
MON. NEXT & TWICE DAILY, 2.30 & 8.15.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
By Brandon Thomas POPULAR PRICES.

PHŒNIX THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road. (Tem. 8611.) Last Week.
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., THURS. & SAT., 2.30
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
and NOEL COWARD in
"PRIVATE LIVES."
By NOEL COWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and
GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore-Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.
Extra Mats., Boxing Day, Dec. 26, and Sat., Dec. 27.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS., & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with
Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
"NIPPY."
A New Musical Comedy,
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON,
Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

PRINCE OF WALES. 8.30, Th., Sat., 2.30.
Proprietor, Tonie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
IRIS HOEY in
THE QUEEN BEE.

PRINCES. NIGHTLY, 8.30. Temple Bar 3633.
Mats., Weds., Sats., and Boxing Day, at 2.30.
"OH, DADDY!"
"A roaring popular success."—*M. Post.*
W. H. BERRY. HEATHER THATCHER.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) EVENINGS, 8.15.
MATS., WED., SAT., & BOXING DAY, 2.30.
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE-ST.

Imperial and Foreign News

SOVIET TIMBER TRADE

"SLAVE" LABOUR OF PRISONERS

Sir Hilton Young, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the Prime Minister:—

House of Commons, Dec. 11

Dear Prime Minister,—I enclose a translation of statements made by three escaped Russian prisoners now resident in this country, accompanied by a statutory declaration by the interpreter, made before a commissioner of oaths.

The statements consist of an account of the conditions under which the timber industry is carried on by the prisoners of the Soviet Government at Archangel and in other prison camps. The industry is apparently manned mainly by prisoners. The conditions under which they live and work are appalling—some acquaintance with Archangel and its inhabitants and surroundings helps me to realise how appalling. The identity of the men is not disclosed in this statement, for the reasons set out in the first paragraph of the declaration. I can supply you with their names and addresses in confidence, should you desire the information. I understand that they are prepared to give evidence on oath, provided it be taken *in camera*.

As you are aware, many cargoes of timber from Archangel are imported into this country. I write to inquire whether, if this evidence be attested on oath, his Majesty's Government will take action in the matter through the Commissioners of Customs under the Foreign Prison-Made Goods Act, 1897.

If it be not possible to proceed under that Act, then I would venture to inquire whether his Majesty's Government propose to take any steps to put a stop to a trade which is stamped with the worst features of servile labour. Trade carried on under such conditions is not only unfair to workers in the British timber industry, it is a disgrace to civilization, and it is not consistent with our traditional reputation for humanity that Great Britain should continue to engage in it.

In view of the public interest in this question, I propose to send to the Press a copy of this letter and the accompanying statement, and of any reply that you may be good enough to make.—I remain, yours faithfully, HILTON YOUNG.

The following reply has been sent by the Prime Minister's private secretary:—

10, Downing-street, Dec. 11

Dear Sir Edward,—The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge your letter of December 11 and the statutory declaration which accompanied it. He notes that you propose to send to the Press a copy of both these documents and of his reply, and he wishes me to say that he is having the matter looked into. —Yours very truly, NEVILE BUTLER.

ESCAPED PRISONERS' STORY

The following is the statement made by the Russian interpreter sent to interview the three escaped Russian prisoners referred to in Sir Hilton Young's letter. The interpreter has made a statutory declaration before a commissioner of oaths that it is a fair and accurate account of the statements made by the escaped prisoners in Russian:—

1. There have been living in this country since June three Russian prisoners who escaped on board a British ship from Archangel at the end of that month. The families of these men are in Russia, and for fear of reprisals by the Soviet authorities it is impossible to disclose either the names of the men, the port at which they landed, or the name of the vessel and of its captain. These facts, however, have been recorded on oath, and can be disclosed under a pledge of secrecy. It is sufficient for the present purpose to state that one is a Cossack, another a farmer, and the third a shopkeeper.

2. On Thursday, December 4, 1930, I saw the three escaped Russian prisoners at a certain seaport in Great Britain, in the presence of a chartered accountant and a shorthand writer. The three Russian escaped prisoners stated that they were employed in Archangel in collecting and loading timber. When loading the ship on which they eventually escaped, they prepared a hiding place by leaving sufficient space among the timber for them to crawl into. They hid in this little hole one by one as the cargo was being loaded. They had been collecting food for the attempt for a long time beforehand, with the help of their comrades, and contrived to stow enough away for bare existence. They lay hid in the hole six days before the ship left Archangel, dreading discovery by the Soviet guards, and remained hidden for about a week after the ship sailed, when they were compelled to come out for lack of water.

When the ship arrived in port in this country they could not make themselves understood as they did not speak, or understand, English. The port authorities called in the help of a gentleman—a chartered accountant—who speaks Russian, to find out their story. He was so appalled at the experience they had gone through that he befriended them and aroused the sympathy of his fellow townsmen. A petition to the Government to allow them to remain in this country was started in the town, and was duly signed and sent to London. As the result of these efforts the men have settled down and obtained employment. They are trying to learn English in the hope of being able to accomplish the main object of their escape—to be able to tell foreign Governments and countries how appalling are the conditions of life in Archangel and how innocent people have to go through most terrible sufferings.

The prisoners of Archangel were engaged in timber work of one kind or another—felling, barking, sawing, and transporting. Two of the witnesses had been engaged in loading and the third in felling. They were able to give figures of the prisoners employed in other timber camps in Russia. Prisoners are sent from one camp to another. They obtained the information from prisoners who had been transferred to Archangel.

Vishesky, on the North Dvina		30,000 prisoners, all working on timber
River	.. ..	10,000 prisoners
Ussolsk	.. ..	25,000 prisoners
Penujsky	.. ..	30,000 prisoners, all working on timber
Kotlas	.. ..	A camp has lately been started
Murmansk	..	20,000 prisoners
Solovetsky	..	20,000 prisoners
Kema	.. ..	

DYING LIKE FLIES

At Archangel prisoners who knew any foreign language were forbidden to load foreign ships, as the Soviet Government were afraid they might reveal to representatives of foreign countries the appalling conditions in Russia. The prisoners in this camp had to work 12 hours a day with no rest days at all. They had to cut down or load a certain amount of timber in the 12 hours, but as many of them were ill and weak they could not do their work in the time allotted, and had to go on working until they had finished. No consideration was made for illness. The prisoners died like flies. They could not stand the long and heavy work in the intense cold and with bad food in their weakened condition. In the winter the temperature is 45deg. below freezing point.

The food consisted of 2lb. of bread, which was only given to a prisoner if he fulfilled his task. If he could not do so his ration was cut down accordingly. Prisoners seldom got the full amount of 2½lb. for this reason. Sometimes a prisoner got only 1lb. of bread a day, or less. Occasionally they were given a little fish soup, but nothing else. The soup was made of rotten fish, and was practically uneatable. They were given hot water without tea or sugar. Only a little hot water was given, and the prisoners suffered not only from hunger but also from thirst. Consequently they had to drink the water from the river, which is polluted. Many died from diseases conveyed by the foul water.

A prisoner never received any parcels of food or clothes which his relatives tried to send him. The authorities got hold of them and divided them among themselves. Most of the prisoners are in rags and there is no question of snow boots; usually all they have to wear on their feet is wooden shoes.

There is no medical aid whatever to be obtained. If a man cut off a finger or had a swollen or poisoned leg or other disablement he was obliged to work all the same. One of the refugees once had a frozen foot which he was unable to use, but he was dragged to his work. All the prisoners have to work, whether ill or not, until they fall down. The Communists say that they do not mind if 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 die off, because most of them being political prisoners or persons who do not agree with Communist views it would be as well that they should die in this way. Among the prisoners, however, were thousands of peasants, the majority of whom are illiterate and cannot have taken part in any political work. From 10 to 20 prisoners die in a camp every day.

If a prisoner is too weak to work he is flogged and put into a hole dug in the earth; and as he is in rags and gets hardly any food when he is not working he dies off very soon in the intense cold.

NO ROOM TO SLEEP

In the camp at Penujsky the prisoners have to sleep in tents when there are 55deg. of frost, until they have built themselves a wooden hut in which to spend the night. In the Archangel camp some of the prisoners are housed in barges on which barracks are built of very thin boards. There are no beds or any kind of sleeping accommodation save a large shelf that goes round the barracks, on which the prisoners sleep. There is not room for all, and many have to sleep wherever they can find space, some of them in a sitting position.

The filth in this camp is impossible to describe. No laundry is obtainable, there are no sanitary conveniences, and the place is swarming with bugs and fleas. The prisoners have to select special hours in which to try to kill them off. It is, in fact, a daily occupation, as there are millions of the insects all over the camp.

In all the camps, and particularly in the Archangel camp, if a prisoner tried to escape he was instantly shot in the presence of the other prisoners as an example. Agents of the O.G.P.U. (the Soviet secret police) have only the legal right to shoot prisoners when they try to escape, but if an agent is displeased with a prisoner he will tell him to go to the forest near by and under the pretence that he is trying to escape shoot him from behind. Under such conditions, of course, no justice whatever can be obtained.

In most cases a convict prisoner and his family are sent to prison camps in different parts of Russia. If, for instance, a prisoner is sent to a camp in the north, his family are sent to a camp in Eastern Russia. The wives and children of the prisoners are taken from their homes and sent miles away from any town or village and left to make the best of it they can. All their money and property are confiscated by the Government. They are given a small piece of land and a horse for about 15 families. Many of these people are thus without protection of any kind, and die from starvation. Very often the families of convict prisoners are sent to the North of Russia to carry out construction and other work for the Soviet Government. They receive no money, and only get a small pittance in the way of food. On the River Lusa, in the North, there is a camp which contains 30,000 of these women and children. They receive 1lb. of rye bread a day and a little fish soup, that is all.

There are two classes of prisoners: well-to-do peasants (*kulaki*) and political prisoners, who are regarded as anti-Communists. They are placed in different camps, but the treatment in one is just the same as in the other.

The prisoners said in conclusion:—"We would like also to say a word about the priests. Most of the churches in Russia have been closed by force by the Soviet Government; and the greater number of the priests are working in these prison camps and carrying out timber collection. Their only offence is that they represented religion. These priests are the only ones who are allowed to retain their beards; but they are not allowed to go near any foreign ships which are being loaded. They are only allowed to work in connexion with the collecting of timber."

The interpreter adds the following footnote:—I was informed by the chartered accountant that the captain of the ship in which the refugees escaped stated that there were 100 ships being loaded with timber at Archangel, and that about 500 prisoners were employed for loading each ship.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

TURKISH AMBASSADORS CALLED TO CONSTANTINOPLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15

The simultaneous arrival in Turkey of Ahmed Ferid Bey, Kemal ed Din Sami Pasha, and Munir Bey, respectively the Turkish Ambassadors to London, Berlin, and Paris, has given rise to much speculation here. Actually the Ambassadors were instructed to return in order to consult with the Government about the deadlock which has arisen owing to the partial default of Turkey on the November coupon of the Ottoman Debt.

It is learnt that a section of the German holders of Ottoman bonds have made a direct proposal to Kemal ed Din Sami Pasha about the future payments by Turkey, and that this Ambassador will lay the proposal before his Government. Italian bondholders are also said to have made an offer through the Italian Embassy in Angora.

It may, however, be pointed out that the Council of the Ottoman Debt in Paris, which represents an overwhelming majority of the bondholders, has taken no further steps, and that the report that M. Declosières and Mr. Wyatt, the representatives of the Council, are expected soon to arrive in Angora is not confirmed.

Meanwhile General Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, is conferring with the Ghazi Pasha, who is spending two or three weeks in Constantinople before resuming his provincial tour. Both the President and the Prime Minister are understood to wish to find a way out of the present deadlock with the Council of the Debt, but no solution would as yet appear to be in sight.

RIVAL CHICAGO GANGS

A "DIPLOMATIC" WEDDING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15

About 5,000 people yesterday crowded the interior and the vicinity of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at Cicero, a suburb of Chicago controlled by "Scarface" Al Capone, to witness the princely ceremony which united in marriage Miss Mafalda Capone, his 18-year-old sister, and John J. Maritote, the younger brother of Frank Diamond, the powerful gangster who shares with Capone the distinction of being listed as one of the "public enemies" of Chicago.

This marriage, by which Capone hopes to further his policy of peaceful expansion by means of a family alliance, was arranged between the Capone and Diamond dynasties as a matter of high policy without much more reference to the wishes of the principals than was customary in the days when the Hapsburgs followed the advice "Tu felix Austria nube." The wedding is expected to cement the mutual interests of Capone and Diamond in the beer, spirituous liquor, and other businesses, and render unnecessary the gang war which was reported to have been impending.

Five persons were arrested during the ceremony by detectives who had mingled with the crowd, and were led out. These five are being charged with possessing firearms. Some uneasiness was apparent among some of the other guests. Apart from this incident, and the number of injuries received when the crowd, which had gathered in the street, fought to gain admittance to the church, the ceremony was one of unmarred magnificence.

After being photographed by long lines of Press photographers the bride and bridegroom left for their honeymoon in Cuba. Al Capone himself was unable to be present.

SOVIET REORGANIZATION

Moscow, Dec. 15.—The Tass Agency states that the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. have decided to liquidate the Commissariats of Home Affairs of the Union and of the Autonomous Republics.

Andrei Andreeff has been elected president of the Central Control Commission of the Russian Communist Party in place of Orjonikidze.—*Reuter.*

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

SOCIALISTS' DEMANDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15

A score of men and women Socialists, representatives of labour organizations and social welfare societies, moved about the corridors of the Capitol this morning carrying from office to office the demand that not $150,000,000 but $500,000,000 should be appropriated by Congress for the relief of unemployment.

The most forceful and effective of them all was Mr. Charles Ervin, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The union of which he is the spokesman is the only one in the country which has forced on its industry the adoption of a system of unemployment insurance, but it was not of social expedients such as this but of immediate relief that he spoke. If some natural convulsion had brought distress to 17,000,000 men, women, and children, he declared, Congress would not hesitate to set aside half a billion dollars to alleviate their misery. To-day, he added solemnly, unemployment in the United States, spreading from the individual to families and dependents, had reduced fully that number to a condition little better than if they had been the victims of an earthquake. Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency in 1928, followed him, urging that the time called for immediate and generous action.

There is no likelihood that much more will be done than was asked in the President's message, and the manner of doing that much was still a matter of heated discussion to-day. The Senate having voted the sum of $118,000,000—which is $8,000,000 more than the House of Representatives provides—would take from Mr. Hoover the freedom to allot money between department and department of the Government which the other Chamber allowed. During the week-end it appeared that the men who will represent the Senate in the Inter-Cameral Conference on this question had agreed among themselves to cede the point for the sake of agreement, and they faced a number of rebellious colleagues when they appeared this morning. They were forced before the discussions ended to promise that before they surrendered this point they would seek a vote of the Senate, and there for the time being the matter rests.

Meanwhile, however, there is pending a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, which may carry a lighted candle into the powder magazine where Mr. Hoover and the Senate just now stand. It was prompted, of course, by the recent Presidential statement that some members of Congress were "playing politics at the expense of human misery." It starts with the assertion that "millions of American citizens are in destitute circumstances due to unemployment, and face suffering." It adds that the President "in his recent statement has indicated that consideration for the interests of income-tax payers necessitates restriction on the Government relief measures necessary to aid jobless and other dependents" and it affirms that "it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the relief of human suffering in this emergency should take precedence over consideration of the interests of wealthy income-tax payers."

There will be some juggling with the rules before this can be brought to the vote, and there will be an attempt to modify it; but there is little doubt that the resolution has a good chance of approval. And if this should happen, unquestionably there will be another blast from the White House, with results which only the malicious could enjoy. The elimination of the preamble, with its picture of destitute millions, has been suggested in the belief that what remained would then be merely an innocuous statement of principle, but there will be a fight before this is allowed.

Mr. Hoover, for the moment at least, is in a determined mood, ready to continue the fight. But if he wins this round he will have gained little. He has neither the political astuteness and the dramatic sense of Theodore Roosevelt nor the sheer audacity of Woodrow Wilson, and, even with one or all of these attributes, it is doubtful whether any President could at long last defeat what once was called "a little band of wilful men."

FURTHER INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15

The Department of Labour announces a sharp decrease in employment during November, as compared with October, accompanied by a drop in pay-rolls more than twice as great.

The estimate covers the 15 major industrial groups. The average decrease in employment for the whole 15 was 2.5 per cent. and the decrease in pay-rolls 5.1 per cent. In the manufacturing group employment dropped 2.7 and pay-rolls 6.1 per cent. The earnings per head in this group were 3.5 per cent. lower in November than in October. Although the fall in employment during November as compared with October is naturally somewhat less than last year immediately after the crash, it is greater this year than it has been for the eight years previous to 1929.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN HAINAN

BRITISH SLOOP DISPATCHED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, Dec. 15

H.M.S. Sandwich has been dispatched to Hoihow [on the northern coast of the island of Hainan, opposite Paksha on the Kwangtung mainland] for the protection of the resident foreigners, mostly missionaries, who are alarmed because Communists are approaching the town.

"Reds" have been active in Hainan for many months, but it has been hitherto understood that their numbers were comparatively small. Chinese reports state that many Hoihow firms have closed their doors in expectation of serious trouble, and have appealed to the Canton Government to send military reinforcements.

THE MEUSE VALLEY DEATHS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15

The judicial commission of inquiry set up in connexion with the recent deaths during a fog in the Meuse Valley has now been completed. It consists of several chemists, who are to analyse any industrial gases in the atmosphere; doctors, who are continuing their autopsies of the victims; the director of Liége Observatory; and experts who specialized during the War in questions relating to asphyxiating gases. The reports of the Observatories at Brussels and Liége show that the winds at the time of the disaster were very slight.

Damage estimated at nearly $1,000,000 [£200,000] was caused yesterday by an explosion and fire at Malibu Beach, near LOS ANGELES, which destroyed 18 houses belonging to film actors, scenario writers, and song writers.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

VICEROY ON CONGRESS RESPONSIBILITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15

The Viceroy opened to-day the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. He said that he would have other opportunities while in Calcutta of speaking on political issues, and confined himself on this occasion to acknowledging with appreciation the reference made in the annual report to the dispatch from the Government of India on constitutional reform. He went on then to speak of the general depression, "which has affected almost every branch of commerce and industry in nearly every country of the world."

The Viceroy admitted that his optimistic prediction of two years ago had not been justified by events since, but pointed out that trade returns showed that the United States, Japan, Italy, and Canada had suffered more severely than India. Rubber and sugar were definitely suffering from over-production, but cotton, wheat, and other commodities were affected by under-consumption. While the hard times they had been having in India were due to world-wide causes, the civil disobedience movement carried its own share of responsibility, for it had "immeasurably aggravated the situation, both by a boycott directed against trade in foreign goods and, indirectly, by creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and unrest." The boycott in Bombay had not only led to the closing of a number of mills and the unemployment of mill hands, but had caused serious losses to merchants who, having capital locked up in unsaleable goods, had been unable to substitute for their stocks of foreign cloth the indigenous article. Handloom weavers were in distress, and the political unrest, by reducing the demand for cotton, had caused a further decline in the value of the raw material.

The Government had come to the conclusion (the Viceroy continued) that it could do little to alleviate the distress due to world conditions, but was carefully examining possible reductions in railway freight charges, which were already exceptionally low. He described the efforts being made through the Agricultural Research Council to improve the production of sugar and rice, and added that he hoped that the proposed Jute Committee would do for the jute industry what the Central Cotton Committee was doing for cotton and would form a meeting-ground for all concerned in that industry. After referring to the opening of India House, to the retirement of Sir Atul Chatterjee and his succession by Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, and to the help given India by the Empire Marketing Board, Lord Irwin said: "The foundation and strength of British commerce lie in the British character, in the trustworthiness that inspires confidence in others, and in the courage that meets obstacles with assured determination to overcome them. Of your ability to come triumphantly through the present crisis I entertain no doubt. I feel confident that those same qualities which have given Britain the position she holds in commerce at home, in the Dominions and Colonies, and in foreign countries have still their indispensable part to play in the future of India's commercial life."

To-night the Viceroy was entertained at dinner by the Bengal Club, with Sir George Rankin, Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta and president of the club, in the chair.

MR. CHURCHILL AND INDIA

ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS MODERATES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 15

If Mr. Churchill has accomplished nothing else by his speech in the City he has succeeded in bringing about for the first time unanimity in the Indian Press of all creeds, from conservative English newspapers to the organs of Congress.

Congress is to be congratulated in that it did not take the proffered opportunity, as at first seemed inevitable, of using the speech to stir up political or racial strife. It is quite evident that the Congress moderates are alive to the Indian situation, and that behind the cynical expressions of incredulity in British good faith contained in their Press there exists an increasing element of political reasonableness. Whether the right means are being adopted to nurture these sentiments is another question. It is argued that it is for Congress itself to separate the wheat from the chaff, and no doubt in time this will come about; but in the meantime there is no encouragement for the wheat to take root. The Government of India has never sufficiently distinguished between power and influence. Its pedestals are so high that sometimes its gods are scarcely visible, and often quite inaudible except through the loud-speaker of the police. To some Government officials Congress is anathema and everything inside its ranks must be exorcized, even the leaven of reasonableness that some of its very intelligent members are beginning to display. This Indian turmoil of to-day is being kept boiling as much by the eternal question of racial prejudice, jealousy, and exaggerated *amour propre* on both sides as by any insuperable political differences.

TRIBUTE TO LORD IRWIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Dec. 15

At the Toc H anniversary on Sunday the Governor, Sir George F. Stanley, paid a warm tribute to Lord Irwin, who, he said, "has led the country in times of extraordinary difficulty, in spite of carping criticism both here and in England, and has chosen the right path at a time when a single mistake or the slightest deviation would have produced the most unhappy results. If Lord Irwin is now denied the credit due to him for his great work, history will give it."

BENGAL HINDUS' PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.—Twenty-four members of Legislative Councils have telegraphed to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State, to Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, and others, pointing out that Sir Provash Chandra Mitter and Mr. J. N. Basu have failed to represent Bengal Hindus and insisting on the solution of the Bengal case as part of the Hindu case for all India, no separate settlement being acceptable. A meeting of Hindu citizens has adopted a resolution of similar purport, while the Marwari association has telegraphed to the Prime Minister protesting against a separate settlement of the Hindu-Moslem question in Bengal.—*Reuter.*

THE LOUVAIN LIBRARY DISPUTE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15

The Court of Appeal in Brussels to-day reversed the judgment of the lower Court, which ordered the University of Louvain to replace on its library building the balustrade designed by the American architect Mr. Whitney Warren. This balustrade recalled in an inscription the destruction of the library by the Germans during the War. The University appealed against the decision, and has now won the day. The balustrade will therefore not be restored to its place. The Court held that the architect could not invoke his rights of authorship, which were confined to ownership of the plans. These did not stipulate that no stone could be changed in the course of execution of the work.

N.S.W. UPPER HOUSE

HEARING OF INJUNCTION SUIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 15

Five Judges of the State of New South Wales sat in Full Court to-day to hear the suit brought by two members of the Legislative Council (the Upper House) for an injunction to restrain Sir John Peden, the President of the Council, from presenting to the Governor the Bills abolishing that body.

The entire sitting was occupied by the arguments of Dr. Evatt, who put the case of the New South Wales Ministry. He submitted that the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Mr. Justice McCawley against the King in respect of the power of the Queensland Parliament to alter the Constitution could equally be applied to the New South Wales Parliament. He also contended that the Imperial authorities had given the New South Wales Parliament full and complete power to repeal all Acts of Parliament, and declared that it would be unique in the constitutional history of the Empire if Parliament could not alter the legislative Acts of its predecessors.

*** The case of Mr. Justice McCawley against the King involved the question of the power of the Queensland Legislature to amend the Constitution, and its history is briefly as follows:—In 1917 a commission was issued by the Governor to Mr. McCawley appointing him Judge of the Court of Industrial Arbitration. This Court had been constituted by the Industrial Arbitration (Queensland) Act of 1916, and every Judge of the Court was to have the status of a Judge of the Supreme Court. Later the Governor issued a commission to Mr. McCawley appointing him a Judge of the Supreme Court. When Mr. McCawley presented himself to the Supreme Court for the purpose of taking the oaths of office objection was raised to his doing so on the ground that the Industrial Arbitration Act was *ultra vires*. The matter was taken to the Full Court and judgment was given against him. Finally an appeal was made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which held that the Industrial Arbitration Act was not *ultra vires*. Lord Birkenhead, in delivering the judgment in March, 1920, explained that the Constitution of Queensland was not a controlled Constitution and that Parliament was at liberty to alter it.

THE OUSTRIC CASE

EVIDENCE OF AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 15

M. René Besnard, who was French Ambassador in Rome at the time of the introduction of the Snia Viscosa shares on the Paris Bourse, appeared to-day before the Parliamentary Committee investigating the Oustric case.

He maintained that his action in favouring the quotation in France of the shares was in no way incompatible with his position as Ambassador. His first report in favour of the transaction was made after consultation with his Commercial Attaché. When, a few days later, following a further investigation, the Commercial Attaché changed his opinion, his unfavourable report had been communicated to the Minister of Commerce by post and to the Quai d'Orsay by the diplomatic bag.

A copy of the letter sent to the Minister of Commerce was produced in Court. The date of its arrival was June 15. The report sent by the bag arrived at the Quai d'Orsay on June 21. The Court was unable to ascertain why neither of these documents had apparently been shown to the Minister of Finance, nor to M. Moret, of the Bank of France, before June 23, when the authorization was signed. It was decided to continue the investigation of these matters. M. Besnard concluded his evidence with the statement that he had never urged the quotation on diplomatic grounds.

KENYA BUDGET

£21,000 REDUCTION IN ESTIMATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Dec. 15

The report of the Select Committee—of which the elected members are a large majority—on the Kenya 1931 Budget has been accepted by the Government, with a consequent reduction in the proposed expenditure of £21,000. The amended Estimates are at present awaiting the Secretary of State's sanction. The chief savings have been made by the abolition of new posts and reduction of the police, prisons, and military votes.

In view of the need for economy the Committee urged that the Government should seek commercial advice on the reorganization of the clerical service. A suggested reduction of the Governor's salary to the amount obtaining before Sir Edward Grigg was appointed was not recommended, the elected members recording instead their hope, for submission to Sir Joseph Byrne, the new Governor, on his arrival, that in view of the financial position he might see fit to give a lead to the other departments by a reduction of the Government House vote. The Committee recommended that the Government should standardize the wages paid to unskilled African labour and bring them into line with the wages paid by private employers; that immediate steps should be taken to modernize the marketing facilities for produce from the native reserves, a matter in which the elected members regretted that so little had been done; that trained native artisans should be put in touch with employers, where, again, the elected members criticized the Native Affairs Department; and that the Government should appoint a committee to inquire into the work of the London Information Office, of the value of which to Kenya the Committee expressed its doubt.

Concerning frontier defence, the elected members asked first that the Government should protest to the League of Nations against the expenditure required to maintain the Northern Frontier against Abyssinian incursions, the post of British Consul at Maji having been vacant for 18 months; and, second, that, as many raids had their origin in the unadministered part of Southern Sudan, the Government should request the Sudan Government to contribute towards the military cost of the defence of that frontier. Besides various other reductions, the capital grant to certain medical missions was refused, and the European-elected members voluntarily reduced their own allowances from £3 to £2 daily.

The Uganda Budget, recently published, shows a deficit of £200,000 chiefly due to the large programme of public works necessary to keep the permanent staff employed. A thorough overhaul of the country's expenditure is promised, as there is no likelihood of an increase in cotton prices for several years.

FINNISH POLICE RAIDS ON COMMUNISTS

MANY ARRESTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 15

After a brief interval the political police have again begun to arrest Finnish and Russian Communists. In Helsingfors alone more than 40 persons have been arrested, including about 15 women.

Important arrests were made yesterday at a house in a fashionable part of the town, where about 100 Russian and Finnish Communists had assembled at a Bolshevist function. Among those arrested were apparently some of the leading Soviet agents in Finland, including three Soviet officers who were living here under false names. The police further discovered four secret headquarters of Soviet agents, with printing plants, large quantities of forbidden literature, and numerous reports from Communist societies in various parts of the country. Some of those arrested carried arms.

Telegrams in Brief

M. Khinchuk, the new Soviet Ambassador to GERMANY, presented his credentials to President von Hindenburg yesterday.

A Government Bill fixing the strength of the BELGIAN Army for 1931 at a maximum of 62,000 men, was presented to Parliament yesterday.

Owing to bad weather the flight of 12 ITALIAN seaplanes to Brazil, which was due to start from Orbetello yesterday, has been postponed. It is hoped to make a start to-day.

Four persons are dead and 32 missing as the result of an explosion followed by a fire on board the yacht Eureka II. when 15 miles from Miami, FLORIDA, on a pleasure cruise.—*Reuter.*

Representatives of 21 countries taking part in the Pediatric Congress in STOCKHOLM have protested to the Soviet Government against the arrest of the Russian scientist, Professor Krasnogorski, and his wife.—*Reuter.*

Successful trials of a new Diesel electric engine built by the Swiss firm of Sulzer Brothers, for the South Manchuria Railways, have been made on the Winterthur-Frauenfeld-Romanshorn line of the Federal Railways.

There was a serious explosion on board the convict ship Martinière at LA ROCHELLE yesterday. An engineer officer was killed and much damage done. The ship was undergoing repairs before her next voyage to French Guiana.

As a result of the lack of funds due to the sugar crisis in BRITISH GUIANA, the local broadcasting station has been closed. The Postmaster-General at Georgetown invites suggestions for the maintenance of the service by private enterprise.

Marshal Pilsudski left WARSAW last night by an unspecified route for a destination which is said to be Madeira. The day and hour of his departure had been kept secret, and he was seen off only by his wife and daughters, the Cabinet, the French Ambassador, and a few officials and friends.

CUBAN UNREST

DEMAND FOR PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15

The demand for the resignation of General Machado from the Presidency of Cuba, which was initiated by students, is growing in scope and strength. The National Confederation of Workmen—a moderate trade union organization—has called a meeting to vote on the question, and numerous other groups, including printers and journalists, are meeting for the same purpose to-day.

Large numbers of lawyers, professors, doctors, and other professional men who signed, or are accused of signing, the manifesto against General Machado issued by the faculty of the National University have had to flee from Havana to the interior of the island.

The Government's efforts to press on the investigation of Communist activities in Cuba has been suddenly interrupted by the resignation of two of the special Judges in charge of the investigation, who explained that there were so many personal friends and relatives among the accused men that they were unwilling to act further.

BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 15

The decision of the provisional Government to restrict immigration into Brazil has been made in consequence of the economic condition of the country and the number of unemployed.

Except in certain cases, from January 1 next, no foreigner above 12 years of age, travelling third class or steerage, and intending to visit Brazil for a period longer than 30 days, will be permitted to land unless in possession of at least two contos of reis (£50).

Other Foreign News on following page

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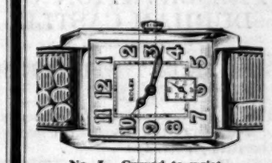

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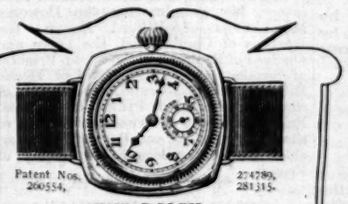

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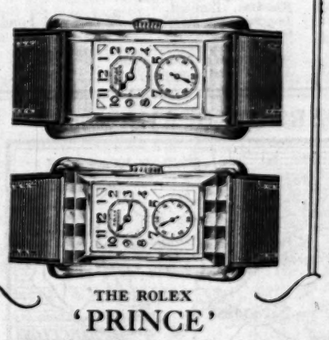

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OUTBREAKS IN SPAIN

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

MADRID RISING QUELLED

MAJOR FRANCO INTERNED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 15

A military revolt broke out this morning at Cuatro Vientos Aerodrome, but was promptly quelled by the Government without loss of life.

About 9 o'clock two military aeroplanes with red disks covering the national colours began cruising low over Madrid in the bright sunlight of a crisp winter day, dropping leaflets by thousands, which were read with astonishment. This strange proclamation said:—

Last night the Republican movement so long awaited and desired by all lovers of justice broke out all over Spain, effected by the people and the Army combined. Reports received by the provisional Government everywhere confirm its anticipated success. You must all join the movement and so avoid civil war, and show the world that the Spanish nation is capable of controlling its destinies in conformity with modern ideas of justice, peace, and work, thus preventing passions from making innocent victims. Join us and deserve well of the country and the Republic. Should you be weak enough to oppose the national will you will be the first victims. Unless you submit, your barracks will be bombed within half an hour. Soldiers, viva Espana! Viva la Republica!

Shortly afterwards it became known that Cuatro Vientos aerodrome was in the hands of the rebels. The Government acted rapidly. A column of troops was hastily organized under the command of General Orgaz, who dealt effectively with the rebels at Ciudad Real in January last year, and infantry and artillery surrounded the aerodrome. After a short bombardment by the artillery a white flag was hoisted, and loyal troops took possession of the aerodrome and made numerous prisoners. There appear to have been no casualties.

EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT

An eye-witness gives the following account of the affair at the aerodrome. Major Franco took command there, accompanied by Mayor Reyes, his companion in his escape from the military prison, and also by Rada, his mechanic on his long flights, and several other officers. When the aerodrome was surrounded Major Franco escaped towards Portugal with other officers. While in possession of the aerodrome the rebels sent out appeals to other aerodromes by wireless to join the movement.

Life in Madrid continued quite normally and there was no visible excitement in the streets, which were thronged. About noon martial law was proclaimed, and policemen were used to distribute *communiqués* stating that the airmen's rebellion had been overcome. Communications by telephone with the provinces and abroad were interrupted by order of the Government. Direct news from Barcelona this afternoon stated that all was quiet.

Strong police forces are patrolling Madrid, watching the Athenaeum Club, and shadowing Republican leaders, some of whom have been arrested. At dusk an aeroplane appeared and dropped leaflets, which read:—

Low-born scoundrels, apparently eager for your blood, stole a military aeroplane in order to distribute pamphlets exciting you to rebel, thus deceiving you basely. Your honour and commonsense will convince you of the vileness of such action, conducing to civil war. You should hound them down like mad dogs. Soldiers and workers, watch over the peace of your country and your families, and remain loyal! Long live Spain! Long live the King! Long live social peace!

If there is any real Republican feeling here, Madrid failed utterly to show it to-day.

MAJOR FRANCO INTERNED IN PORTUGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, DEC. 15

Four aeroplanes carrying officers, including Major Franco, arrived at Alverca and Amadora from Spain this morning. These officers were interned by the Portuguese authorities and sent to Masra.

The four aeroplanes were pursued by Spanish aeroplanes, which attempted by firing at them and by bombing to bring them down, but they were not hit.

DISORDERS AT SAN SEBASTIAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 15

A message from Hendaye, on the Spanish frontier, states that serious disorders broke out at San Sebastian this morning.

At 6 a.m. a band of civilians broke into the Governor's offices, killing two guards who resisted them, and wrecked the building. At the same time other parties of insurgents posted themselves at the entrances of the city and prevented anyone from entering. The police and civil guards promptly engaged the rioters, killing and wounding several of them, and arrested a large number of them. All the shops and cafés have been closed both there and at Irun.

Other messages from the frontier state that the greatest uneasiness prevails in Northern Spain owing to the threat of a general strike.

It is reported that a number of refugees are attempting to make their way into France by the Somport Pass, which is practically impassable owing to the depth of snow, and that so far no one has succeeded in crossing the frontier. In Jaca there are at present 6,000 troops in place of the usual 600 or 700. Exceptional measures are being taken on the Franco-Spanish frontier, and up to the present only a few motor-cars have crossed over.

SOUTH-WEST SPAIN CALM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 15

Complete calm reigns in the neighbourhood of the towns of Algeciras, La Linea, and San Roque. The daily train and motor services between La Linea and Malaga, Algeciras and Cadiz, and Algeciras and Malaga are running normally.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The official Spanish News Service in London received the following information by telegram late last evening from Madrid:—

Following the quelling of the Jaca revolt during the week-end, disturbances occurred to-day in San Sebastian, Santander, and Seville.

Under the influence of Major Franco, three officers and other members of the Spanish Aviation Corps stationed at Madrid took part in a demonstration over the capital, dropping leaflets on the citizens from their aeroplanes.

The Government took strong precautions throughout the country, and the situation in San Sebastian, Santander, and Seville was reported to be approaching normality at nightfall. To avoid capture, Major Franco and his three companions abandoned their followers and fled in their aeroplanes.

NAVAL PROGRAMME

ORDERS SPREAD OVER A WIDE AREA

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

At the suggestion of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, the Government have decided that the work of construction arising out of the naval programme for the present year shall be spread over as wide a field as possible, in view of the distress in all the shipbuilding areas.

It has already been announced that one cruiser and one destroyer leader are to be built at Portsmouth Dockyard, one cruiser and three sloops at Devonport, and two small submarines and a net-layer at Chatham. The other vessels included in the programme which was approved after the meetings of the London Naval Conference are to be built in private yards, and it has now been decided that the work shall be allocated on the following basis:—

One cruiser with machinery.—Messrs. Cammell Laird, Birkenhead.
Two destroyers and a set of machinery.—Messrs. Vickers, Barrow.
Two destroyers and a set of machinery on the Clyde.
Two destroyers and a set of machinery on the Tyne.
Two destroyers at Southampton.

The total cost of the whole programme, including the ships to be built in the Royal Dockyards, is estimated at £9,500,000. The orders which are now being placed in the private yards, together with the materials required for the dockyard vessels, will account for nearly £5,000,000 of this sum. The Government have decided that the signing of the London Naval Treaty, with the consequent limitation of the number of vessels to be built during the next five years, gives an admirable opportunity for stabilizing the work of naval construction in order that the men may have permanent rather than sporadic work, and the programmes of naval construction for this year and for next year are drawn up on that basis. It is not expected that the work on the programme for the present financial year will be begun until February.

ROYAL WEDDING IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, DEC. 15

The marriage took place to-day at the Castle of Friedrichshof at Kronberg, a few miles north-west of Frankfurt, between Prince Christopher, youngest twin son of the Landgrave Frederick Charles, Head of the House of Hesse, and Princess Sophia, youngest daughter of Prince Andrew of Greece.

The wedding guests included the bride's father, her grandmother the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, the Duchess of Cumberland, the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick, the Crown Princess of Sweden, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Louis Ferdinand, second son of the former Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, third son of the former Kaiser, and Prince Waldemar, elder son of the late Prince Henry of Prussia.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Agar, Cross and Company.
British Goodrich Rubber.
Ind, Coope and Company.
Kia-Ora, Limited.
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land.
Sunlight Laundries.
Town Investments.
Wiluna Gold Corporation.
Yarrow and Company.

THE DISORDERS IN SPAIN

SOVIET TIMBER CAMPS

HORRORS OF "SLAVE" LABOUR

PRISONERS' STORY

Sir Hilton Young, M.P., has forwarded to the Prime Minister a sworn declaration concerning three escaped Russian prisoners, now resident in this country, in which they reveal the appalling conditions under which the timber industry is carried on at Archangel and in other Soviet prison camps. He asks Mr. MacDonald if the Government will take action in the matter through the Commissioners of Customs under the Foreign Prison Made Goods Act, 1897; or, failing that, what steps the Government propose to take to put a stop to a trade "stamped with the worst features of servile labour."

The three prisoners hid among the timber which they had helped to load in a ship bound for a British port. They can neither speak nor understand English, and their story has been translated by an interpreter who has made a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths that it is a fair and accurate account of the statements made by the escaped men.

The prisoners had to work 12 hours a day with no rest days. They had to do a certain amount of work, whether they were well or ill, and their meagre ration of food was cut down if they could not do it. They suffered from both hunger and thirst, as well as the bitter cold, and died "like flies." No medical aid was available. If a prisoner tried to escape he was instantly shot as a warning to others.

The text of Sir Hilton Young's letter, together with the Prime Minister's reply, and the sworn statement of the interpreter, are published in full on page 13.

TRADE WITH EGYPT

A BRITISH MISSION

It is announced by Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, that, after consultation with the High Commissioner in Egypt, his Majesty's Government have accepted the recommendation of the Overseas Trade Development Council to dispatch a Trade Mission to Egypt early in the New Year. The Mission will be known as "The United Kingdom Trade Mission to Egypt." The *personnel* is as follows:—

SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR, Bt., K.B.E. (Chairman), managing director, Arthur Balfour and Co., Limited; director, National and Provincial Bank, Limited; chairman, Government Committee on Industry and Trade, 1924.

SIR ALAN GARRETT ANDERSON, K.B.E., director of Anderson, Green and Co., Limited (managers, Orient Line), the Bank of England, the Suez Canal Company, and the L.M. and S. Railway; hon. president, International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. R. BLAIR, director, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited; member of Advisory Committee to the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Mr. KENNETH LEE, chairman, Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company, Limited; member of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, 1925; member of the Imperial Shipping Committee; chairman and member of various Government Committees dealing with trade and industry.

Mr. T. L. Relton (Department of Overseas Trade) has been appointed secretary to the Mission. Mr. W. G. Bruzaud (Department of Overseas Trade) has been appointed assistant secretary.

The Mission is similar in character to trade missions sent to other foreign countries, and the terms of reference correspond exactly with those of the Mission which has recently visited Japan and is at present in China. The terms of reference are as follows:—

To inquire into the present position of trade between the United Kingdom and Egypt and to report what action should be taken to develop and increase that trade.

The precise date of the departure of the Mission has not yet been decided. It is expected, however, that the Mission will leave this country early in February.

PRESERVATION OF DURHAM CASTLE

GIFT FROM THE PILGRIM TRUST

The following official announcement was made by the Durham University authorities yesterday:—

"The Trustees of the Pilgrim Trust are placing the sum of £25,000 at the disposal of the committee for the preservation of Durham Castle. In reaching this decision the Trustees were moved by the need of protecting a great historical monument and the adverse economic circumstances of the county of Durham at this time. This welcome donation will enable the committee to proceed uninterruptedly with the work of securing the west front and encourages them to look forward with confidence to raising the sums still required for the other work."

AUSTRALIAN LOAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 15

It is almost certain that the Conversion Loan of £28,000,000 for the Commonwealth and the States has been oversubscribed.

There was a great rush of applications for new bonds and the conversion privilege to-day, the closing day, especially in Melbourne. The bond department at the Commonwealth Bank, which normally occupies only one floor, was extended to three floors. Scores of applicants could not be attended to and had to be told to return to-morrow.

DERATING APPEALS

The House of Lords gave judgment in two appeals yesterday under the Rating and Valuation (Apportionment) Act, 1928. It was held that it was the use to which hereditaments were put which must be considered in determining whether the provisions of derating applied, and not what might ultimately be done with whatever commodity was made on the premises. Premises primarily occupied and used for purposes which were not those of a trade or factory could not take advantage of the fact that a trade or factory was there carried on so as to obtain the benefits of the statute.

It was stated that 18,000 appeals were pending to Quarter Sessions and 800 from Quarter Sessions to the Divisional Court. Lord Buckmaster said that they had been asked to take the present cases without delay that "the plague of litigation might be stayed."

The cases are reported on page 5.

DEATH OF MGR. BARRY

We regret to announce that MGR. WILLIAM BARRY, scholar, theologian, and biographer, died at Oxford yesterday at the age of 81.

THE INDIAN PROVINCES

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

ABOLITION OF DYARCHY

The Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee of the Round-Table Conference had sittings at St. James's Palace yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson, and went through his draft report. The afternoon meeting did not begin until 4 o'clock, owing to Mr. Henderson's Parliamentary duties, and continued until 6.40 p.m., when the amended report was passed, though with definite reservations of opinion by certain members on some points.

The report endorses the judgment of the Simon Report that for the dyarchy maintained in the provinces for the past 10 years there must be substituted a unitary executive responsible to the Legislature and a system of joint responsibility of Ministers. (Lord Zetland raised the question of police administration, but this is to be dealt with by a Services Sub-Committee.) The appointment of Ministers should continue to vest in the Governor, who should ordinarily summon the member possessing the largest following in the Legislature and invite him to select Ministers and submit their names for approval.

The report does not accept the view of the Statutory Commission (and supported in the Sub-Committee by Lord Zetland and Sir R. Hamilton) that the Governor should have discretion to appoint an official to the Cabinet. On the other hand, it holds it to be of practical importance that minority interests should be adequately recognized in the formation of the provincial executives.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS

The powers to be retained by the Governor are far-reaching, though less wide than under the present system. He may withhold assent to legislation, may return a Bill for reconsideration by the Legislature, or reserve it for the consideration of the Governor-General. The existing power to direct that action shall be taken otherwise than in accordance with the advice of a Minister is to be restricted to the discharge of the specified duties imposed on him by the Constitution.

There are to be vested in the Governor suitable emergency powers to carry on the administration in the event of a breakdown of the Government or the Constitution. Such powers are not to remain in operation for more than six months without the approval of the British Parliament. It is important to note that eight British Indian members of the Sub-Committee dissent from the conclusions on the powers of the Governor.

The Provincial Legislatures should be enlarged, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, on the basis of ascertained needs, with consideration for the numbers and characters of the constituencies. Their normal term (now three years) should not exceed five years. With the possible exception of a strictly limited proportion of non-officials nominated by the Governor to secure the representation of groups unable to return their own members through the polls, the Legislatures should consist wholly of elected members, and the official *Bloc* should disappear.

SECOND CHAMBERS

It is recognized that conditions in some Provinces might make it desirable to introduce Second Chambers; but the decision to incorporate a Second Chamber in any Province other than Bengal, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa should not be taken until opinion in the Province definitely favours that course.

This morning the full Committee of the Conference meets at 10.30 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to discuss a heavy agenda. The first item is the report of the Burma Sub-Committee. This will not go through *pro forma*, for it is the intention of two or three members to raise the question of the principle of separation, which is held to have been adopted rather hurriedly in full Committee. There is no likelihood of the principle being seriously contested, but efforts will be made to secure that separation shall be contingent on a great measure of constitutional advance in the rest of India.

The next item on to-day's agenda is the report of the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee. Some of the questions discussed yesterday will be brought forward in accordance with the liberty to reserve judgment claimed by individual members. The interim report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee will also be considered.

The heavy business before the Conference and the strong desire of some of the Princes to be free to leave on the return journey to India by the middle of January preclude a long Christmas vacation. It is proposed to adjourn the Conference on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 23, and to resume the sittings on Monday, December 29.

*** The text of the report of the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee will be found on page 16.

M. POINCARE ILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 15

M. Poincaré is seriously ill. It was stated this afternoon that his condition, though grave, gave no cause for immediate anxiety; but a later unofficial report states that he was suffering from congestion of the lungs and that uraemia had set in during the day.

After the debate in the Senate on December 4, when the Tardieu Government was defeated, M. Poincaré, it is understood, felt unwell and sent for his doctor. M. Poincaré subsequently informed the President of the Republic that his health would not allow him to take office as Prime Minister. He continued his usual activities at home, and was preparing an address to be delivered at the Sorbonne this evening. Congestion of the lungs began to appear on Saturday, and obliged M. Poincaré to take to his bed. Since then no visitors have been allowed to see him.

It was announced late last night that during the evening M. Poincaré's condition had grown steadily worse.

INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that the Princess Royal was much better and has almost recovered.

Lord Crewe was reported last night to be better. He has left for Epsom.

Miss Phyllis Dare was stated last evening to be going on well.

Miss Jessie Millward was reported yesterday to be fairly comfortable.

BRITISH DYES

ANOTHER YEAR FOR THE ACT

LARGE MAJORITY IN THE LORDS

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The House of Lords fulfilled general expectation to-night by amending the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill so that the Dyestuffs Act shall be extended for a further year instead of ending, as a majority of the Commons had decided that it should, on January 15. The object of this proposed extension is to allow time for impartial and independent investigation of the probable effects of withdrawing from the British dye industry the protection which it has had since the Act was passed 10 years ago.

There was a large attendance of peers when LORD HAILSHAM stated the case for extension of the Act. He made it plain that the issue was wholly distinct from the tariff controversy, and that there was no question of the British dye industry being in a weak state; on the contrary, it was doing so extraordinarily well that the case for withdrawing the prohibition on dye imports was that it no longer required protection. British dye-makers feared that, if the home market were opened now, all their hitherto successful efforts to establish a strong industry would be made unavailing by German and American dumping. A more subtle method of destroying the British industry might be adopted by the Germans. Their expertness in producing novelties in dyes, the result of a long start in the industry before the War, would enable them to make the supply of those special colours to British users conditional upon purchase in bulk by the latter of the ordinary German dyes. If the Act were continued there would be no risk of exploitation, because British dyemakers had agreed that import licences were not to be refused, while the same dye could be bought from Germany, if the British price was greater than that paid by colour users in Germany.

The textile trade of Lancashire and Yorkshire was in a serious state, and required all the assistance that could be given to it, but its depression was not due to any difficulty in obtaining dyes, the cost of which was only between 1 and 2 per cent. of the fully-dyed goods. Finally Lord Hailsham pointed out that the Government had never disclosed whether, on the all-important question of national defence, their technical advisers in the Services were or were not opposed to the Dyestuffs Act being allowed to lapse. The Government had apparently taken their decision merely because they believed that the Germans would never attempt to recapture the British market for dyes.

GOVERNMENT CASE

LORD PARMOOR defended the Government's decision to discontinue the Act on the ground that, the British dye industry having been firmly established, advantage was now being given to the dye-makers at the expense of the users, who were handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining new colours. He was not convinced by the argument that the textile industry was unaffected by the prohibition of imported dyes; on the contrary, it was placed at a disadvantage. The fears which had been expressed for the future of the British dye industry when the protection of the Act was removed were mere illusions.

LORD CRAWFORD retorted that the spokesman of the Government had completely overlooked the vital national importance of dye-making to the future of British industry on the side of research. He was very sceptical of the suggestion, which had been made by the President of the Board of Trade in the Commons, that a trade agreement could be made with Germany after the Act expired. Research would return to Germany, and agreements about markets would be valueless.

LORD READING intervened in the debate to express astonishment at the Government's obstinacy in refusing to accept the modest proposal to continue the Act for a year. Surely the Government, who had set up so many committees, were not averse from inquiry. Lord Parmoor, he declared, had shown complete failure to appreciate the vital national importance of the home dye industry. Explaining that he spoke for himself and not for the Liberal Party, he claimed the authority of the late Lord Oxford and Asquith for the assertion that free trade and protection did not enter into the issue before the House; but, even if these did enter, he would still give the question his earnest consideration. The lessons of 1914 ought to be remembered.

THE DEFENCE SERVICES

A further statement of the Government's case was made by LORD ARNOLD, who repeated arguments already used. He met the request for information as to the attitude of technical advisers on national defence with the assertion that the dye industry would not be injured when restriction of imports was discontinued, and therefore the Services would be fully protected. If that were not so, provision would have to be made for the Defence Services in another way.

LORD HAILSHAM, in a brief reply, declared that the Government's reticence on the attitude of the Defence Services justified the assumption that the advice which they had received from that source they had disregarded.

The House then divided, and agreed, by 87 votes to 14, that the Dyestuffs Act should be incorporated in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

APPEAL FOR LAPSE OF DYESTUFFS ACT

An appeal issued at Manchester yesterday, entitled "Why the Dyestuffs Act should lapse," and sent to every member of Parliament, was signed, among others, by Sir Arthur Haworth, Mr. R. H. Cawley, Mr. G. W. Armitage, Mr. L. P. Behrens, Mr. Philip Godlee, Mr. F. Haworth, Mr. Forrest Hewit, Mr. Kenneth Lee, Mr. J. H. S. Lawson, Mr. W. Maxwell Reekie, Mr. H. Smalley, Mr. C. W. Wade, Mr. Mark Winder, Mr. F. Mills, Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, and Mr. H. P. Greg, who are all leading men in various branches of the cotton industry. The appeal states that the Dyestuffs Act was imposed as a national necessity for a period of 10 years and no longer. Its objects, it is stated, have been achieved. It has created disabilities in the dyestuffs consuming trades and it is considered that complete freedom of access to all suppliers of raw material should be established. The restrictions under the Act are said to have had an adverse influence on the trade in coloured goods which, added to the general slump in the cotton trade, has been disastrous. Trade in this branch has been gravely affected by the new foreign ranges in fast and bright colours, to compete with which British dyers are at a hopeless disadvantage by reason of the restrictions imposed. The attitude of the Licensing Committee is described as obstructive. It is considered that if the Act is allowed to lapse British exporters of coloured goods will again be able to meet their foreign competitors on equal terms.

NO DEATH PENALTY

FIVE YEARS' TEST PROPOSED

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Capital Punishment was issued yesterday. It is not a unanimous expression of opinion. The full Committee consisted of 15 members. On December 2 the six Conservative members—Sir Gervais Rentoul, Sir John Power, Mr. Culverwell, Mr. Ramsbotham, Major Ross, and Mr. Marjoribanks—decided to withdraw from all further proceedings of the Committee, and issued a statement that the draft report of the Chairman (the Rev. James Barr) was, in their opinion, so one-sided that it failed to represent certain important aspects of the evidence adequately, and thereby tended to create an erroneous impression in the mind of the public and of Parliament. The other members of the Committee were:—Mr. Ayles, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Mr. Lovat-Fraser, Mr. Thomas Lewis, Major Milner, and Mr. Toole—all Labour members; and Dr. Hunter and Mr. P. M. Oliver (Liberals).

The report puts forward alternative recommendations. Should Parliament decide to maintain the death penalty, the Committee recommend as follows:—

1.—That the McNaghten Rules on the subject of insanity should be revised, so as to give fuller scope to general medical considerations, and to extend the area of criminal irresponsibility in the case of the mentally defective, and of those who labour under some distinct form of insanity.
2.—That the death penalty should still, in law, apply to women on the same terms on which it applies to men; and that in this respect the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and the Secretary of State for Scotland, in tendering advice as to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, should continue to take each case on its merits.
3.—That inasmuch as 21 is the age when full civil responsibility is assumed, it should also be the age below which no one should be sentenced to death.
4.—That there might be a still larger exercise of the Royal prerogative and a raising of the line that has come through precedent to mark the limit of its application; and that such a raising of the line could be effected through a resolution of the House of Commons.

The report continues:—

But while we have thought fit to give these conditional recommendations, the investigations we have made fully warrant us taking a further step and disposing of the subject in the following definite recommendations:—

1.—That a Bill be introduced and passed into law during the present session providing for the abolition of the death penalty for an experimental period of five years in cases tried by civil courts in time of peace.
2.—That meantime and forthwith a resolution be passed by the House of Commons declaring that the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and the Secretary of State for Scotland, in tendering advice as to the exercise of the Royal prerogative of mercy, should recommend in each case that the death sentence should be commuted.
3.—In regard to the penalty that should be substituted for the sentence of death in the cases referred we recommend that it be the penalty now attached to reprieved murderers, interpreted and administered in the same way as at present.

The text of the report is summarized on page 16.

ELECTORAL REFORM

LABOUR AND ALTERNATIVE VOTE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The National Executive of the Labour Party is meeting to-morrow to consider the whole subject of electoral reform and the Prime Minister will attend a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party on the subject on the following day. Members of the Cabinet will then have an opportunity of hearing the views of the rank and file of the party on the alternative vote. It is now an open secret that many members are profoundly disturbed at the proposed alteration in the electoral system and they will require a great deal of evidence before they are convinced that a change which helps the smallest party in the House of Commons will also help the largest.

The National Executive considered the subject earlier in the year when Lord Ullswater's conference, which was unable to come to any final decisions on the subject, was sitting. The members of the National Executive were definitely opposed to proportional representation, but they did not express any very definite views on the question of the alternative vote, though it was known that they were averse to any negotiations between the Government and Mr. Lloyd George on the subject. In view of the position which has now arisen the attitude of the panels of the three parties at the Ullswater conference are interesting. They may be summarized as follows:—

The Conservative section indicated that they were not prepared to agree to the alternative vote in any circumstances. They supported a resolution that any change in the present system of Parliamentary elections should include the adoption of proportional representation with the single transferable vote. In the case of most of the Conservative members the support was conditional upon it being decided that a change of some character must be made. They supported a resolution that certain divisions should remain single-member constituencies, but opposed a proposal for the alternative vote in such cases.

LIBERAL POSITION

The Liberals supported proportional representation and agreed that certain constituencies should remain as single-member constituencies with the alternative vote. They also explained that in the event of proportional representation not being finally accepted, they would be prepared to consider the adoption of the alternative vote generally as being preferable to the present system.

The Labour representatives opposed proportional representation and explained that none of them was willing to support the alternative vote *per se*. Some of them, however, were prepared to support it on condition that other reforms were adopted at the same time such as the reduction of election expenses; the publication of accounts by the political parties locally and nationally; the prohibition of the use of motor-cars on polling day except in special cases; the abolition of all plural voting, and the repeal of the business premises qualification and the University qualification for the franchise.

In view of these expressions of opinion, the Labour members are anxious to know exactly where the Government stands, for they fear that unless it walks warily it may find itself in a position of acute difficulty. They desire to know, for instance, what will happen if the House of Lords, instead of rejecting an Electoral Reform Bill altogether, inserts a scheme of proportional representation in the place of the alternative vote. They argue that as the Liberals have not entered into a formal pact it would be possible for the Conservatives and Liberals to unite to secure the passage of a Bill amended in this way, and that in such a case the Labour Party would be in a more difficult position than ever.

POLITICAL NOTES

FINANCE OF HEALTH INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT DEBATE TO-DAY

After the discussion in the House of Commons yesterday on the work to be transacted before the Christmas recess, Mr. Tom Kennedy, the Chief Government Whip, and Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Health, discussed with Sir George Hennessy, the Acting Chief Conservative Whip, and Sir Kingsley Wood the possibility of expediting the consideration of the money resolution which must be passed before the National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Bill can be brought in. The Prime Minister had indicated that the resolution could not be taken before Christmas unless it was regarded as an agreed measure, and he was accordingly challenged in the division lobby by his own Left Wing. No member wishes to penalize any unemployed insured person who may happen to pass out of benefit after the end of the year and before Parliament meets again, but there is natural anxiety lest the health insurance scheme may be robbed of its contributory character.

As a result of the conference it was decided to make changes in the business of the House of Commons for the remainder of the week. The Committee stage of the National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Money Resolution was taken last night, and the report stage will be taken this evening. The second reading of the Bill will be moved to-morrow, and if the House agrees it will be passed through all its stages on that day. The Government will not ask the House of Commons to take the third reading of the School Attendance Bill before Christmas, though it is hoped to complete the report stage.

The debate on unemployment to-day will be opened by Sir Tudor Walters, who will be followed by either Mr. William Graham or Mr. Herbert Morrison. Mr. Lloyd George will speak later and probably Mr. Churchill also.

Sir Henry Croft presided over a meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Industries Association yesterday, when the following resolution, which is to be forwarded to the Dominion Prime Ministers, was passed unanimously:—

This meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Industries Association places on record its cordial appreciation of the spirit of the offer of reciprocal preference made by the Dominion Prime Ministers at the recent Imperial Conference. Further, this Committee, recognizing the very great value of the preferences which the Dominions have granted to British products for the last 30 years, desires to place on record its belief that reciprocal trade agreements as proposed would go a long way towards solving industrial depression and unemployment in Great Britain and assisting in the solution of the economic problems of primary producers in the Dominions and other countries of the Empire overseas, upon whom Britain so largely depends as her best customers.

This Committee, comprising nine-tenths of the Conservative members in the House of Commons, pledges itself to do everything in its power to promote this policy, which is the accepted policy of the Conservative Party.

Mr. H. L. Boyce will present a Bill to the House of Commons to-day on the question of Sunday entertainments and to amend the Sunday Observance Act. It proposes that in future no common informer shall be allowed to lay an information without the written fiat of the Attorney-General, and it is suggested that this prohibition should apply to any cases which are now the subject of legal proceedings

NEW GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Mr. Arnold Weinholt Hodson, Governor of the Falkland Islands, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone, in succession to Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, who was recently appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

*** Mr. Hodson was District Commissioner in Somaliland in 1912, and was appointed Consul for Southern Abyssinia in 1914. He served during the War, and was attached to the Abyssinian Army in the expedition against Tigre in 1919. He was appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands in 1926.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	DIE FLEDERMAUS	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	2.30 & 9
Arts	LOPOKOVA AND COMPANY	8.45
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JORN REGAN	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	8
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	8

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERT

Wigmore Hall	ORIANA MADRIGAL SOCIETY	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	1 to 11
Capitol	A DEVIL WITH WOMEN	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	WAR NURSE	12 to 12
Kensington	BURNING UP	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE BIG HOUSE	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	YOUNG WOODLEY	12 to 11
Plaza	THE SPOILERS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	1 to 11
Rialto	LITTLE ACCIDENT	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SO THIS IS LONDON	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1930

	PAGE
Special Articles:	
Wonders of the Essequibo. By Sir Edward Denham	15 & 16
Cars of To-day	10
Verses by Jane Austen	17
Obituary: Mgr. W. F. Barry	17
Map:	
The Disorders in Spain	14
Books of the Day:	
M. Poincaré's Memoirs; The Adams Family; Early Days in Natal	9
Illustrations:	
The Unrest in Spain	18
Correspondence:	
Works of Art Sent Abroad (Lord Lee of Fareham)	15
Mr. Churchill on India (Mr. L. Chaman)	15
Rembrandt Van Rijn	15
Appointments to Benefices (Lord Atkin)	10
Labour Members' Manifesto (Lord Eustace Percy, M.P.)	10
A Federal India (Sir Philip Hartog and Mr. J. A. Richey)	10
Liberals and Electoral Reform (Major G. Lloyd George, M.P.)	10
Counted Out (Mr. E. A. Bagshawe)	10
British Concession in Siberia (Mr. A. Chester Beatty)	10
Surgeons and the Telephone (Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Elliot)	10
Football in Public Schools (Mr. B. N. Bosworth Smith)	10
Outlook for Shipping (Mr. Philip Haldin)	23
Points from Letters:—Children and Publichouses; Cash Before Christmas; Poultry from the Empire; The Highway Code; Headlights in Towns; "Frozen" Trade; Church and State; Pledges of Economy; Men in Domestic Service; Women and Night Work; Etiquette in Correspondence; Byways of Billiards	10

Arrangements	17	Law Report	5
Art Exhibitions	12	Mails & Shipping	23
Auction Summary	24	Naval, Military, and Air Force	4
Broadcasting	7	News in Brief	11
Court Circular	17	Obituary	17
Crossword Puzzle	7	Parliament	8 & 9
Ecclesiastical	17	Political Notes	14
Estate Market	24	Sporting	6 & 7
Finance	19-24	*The Times* of 1830	7
Home News	11	University News	16
Imperial & Foreign	13	Wills and Bequests	17
Law Notices	5		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate southerly wind; dull, some rain; local mist or fog; rather cold.

Further Outlook.—Rain at times. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A Rural Surrey Defence Association has been formed to endeavour to secure modifications of the proposals before the Surrey County Council for the readjustment of district boundaries. (p. 11)

Real estate sales by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) amount to £2,160,015, including 72,123 acres of English, Welsh, and Scottish land. In the last five years the firm's transactions have involved a turnover of £13,963,235 and 388,923 acres. (p. 24)

Evidence was given before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, and the Public Trustee. (p. 11)

The public inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to extend their generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham, was opened yesterday. (p. 16)

"The whole question of wages and working conditions" will be discussed at the conference to which the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation has invited representatives of all the unions in the engineering industry. (p. 16)

The Trustees of the Pilgrim Trust are placing £25,000 at the disposal of the committee for the preservation of Durham Castle. (p. 14)

The bursting of a water main at St. Giles's Circus, at the junction of Oxford-street, Tottenham Court-road and Charing Cross-road, yesterday morning caused serious dislocation of traffic both on and below the ground. Tottenham Court-road tube station was flooded and had to be closed, and street traffic had to be diverted. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Government's decision to discontinue the operation of the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act was challenged, and the Act was reinstated in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill by 87 votes to 14. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the Education (School Attendance) Bill was again considered in Committee. (pp. 8 and 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Martial law has been proclaimed in Spain following a revolutionary outbreak at the Madrid military aerodrome yesterday. The aerodrome was shelled by Government troops and the insurgents dispersed. Major Franco, the leader, fled to Portugal, where he was interned. (p. 14)

The report of the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference was issued last night. It recommends that dyarchy should be abolished and that all provincial subjects, including law and order, should be administered in responsibility to the Provincial Legislatures. The responsibility for appointing Ministers should rest with the Governor. (pp. 14 and 16)

The Viceroy, speaking at the opening of the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta yesterday, said that Congress was partly to blame for the present economic depression in India; he expressed his confidence that British commercial qualities would still have a great part to play in the future of India. (p. 13)

Sir Hilton Young has sent to the Prime Minister a sworn declaration concerning three escaped Russian prisoners, in which they describe the appalling conditions under which the Soviet timber trade is carried on. (p. 13)

The hearing of the suit brought by two members of the New South Wales Legislative Council, for an injunction to restrain the President of the Council from presenting to the Governor the Bills abolishing that body, was begun yesterday in Sydney. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Captain V. A. Cazalet won the Amateur Squash Rackets Championship in the Bath Club court yesterday when he beat K. C. Gandar Dower in the final round; D. Butcher beat C. Read in the second half of their match for the open championship at the Conservative Club yesterday; and the Royal Navy v. Royal Marines championship was begun at Prince's Club. (p. 6)

The second half of the billiards match between Lindrum and McConachy was continued at Thurston's yesterday, when Lindrum reduced his opponent's lead. (p. 7)

The draw for the third round of the Football Association Cup was announced yesterday. Many important matches are to be played in London. (p. 7)

The first Test Match between the West Indies team and Australia was continued at Adelaide yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Liverpool's New Loan; Larger British-American Tobacco Profits; Security for the German Young Loan; Default on Rio State Loan; Barclays Bank (D., C., and O.) Results; Rand Gold Shipments in 1930; Alleged Rand "Strike"; and Life Assurance Commissions. (p. 19)

In the Money Market money was in ample supply; discount rates were firmly maintained. The Bank sold £320,000 in bar gold but received 200,000 sovereigns. Among the Foreign Exchanges the German rate rose above the gold export point from London. Spanish currency rallied after weakness. Argentine and Brazilian rates declined. Silver rose 1-16d. to 15½d. per ounce. (p. 21)

The Stock Markets yesterday suffered from further liquidation, and prices showed a general fall. The weakest groups included leading Industrial shares, South American bonds and Railway stocks, and Rhodesian Copper shares. The new Smethwick Loan was quoted at 1 discount. (p. 19)

A CLERGYMAN'S RIGHTS

A point of more than merely ecclesiastical importance is raised by the letter from LORD JUSTICE ATKIN which appears in our columns this morning. It arises from the "Benefices (Exercise of Rights of Presentation) "Measure," which is included in the business of the House of Lords for this afternoon, after a long and chequered career before its final adoption by the Church Assembly. Its framers had to embody within it two main principles, each sound in itself, yet each difficult to accommodate in a practicable scheme with the other. The first was that parishioners, when they desired it, should have some voice in the appointment of their parish priest. The second was that no unfair stigma, of a kind that might damage his subsequent career, should be attached to a clergyman unsuccessfully nominated to a living, as very well might happen if his appointment had been vetoed by a Parochial Church Council for undisclosed reasons. So strong was the feeling on this latter point that the original Measure had to be withdrawn and redrafted. In its penultimate shape it provided that in cases where, through a vote of the Church Council, the Measure was made operative, the patron should either consult the churchwardens as to their wishes, without any obligation to disclose the name of his candidate, and obtain their assent to his exercise of his right of presentation, or alternatively should obtain the approval of the Bishop for the particular nominee whom he wished to present.

At the last moment, however, an unofficial amendment was carried which deleted the word "alternatively." Protests against this change have been made by the Churchmen's Defence Union and others, but without avail. Under the Measure, as it left the Assembly and will come before Parliament to-day, three courses are possible when a living in other than CROWN or episcopal patronage becomes vacant. If the Parochial Church Council is content to trust the patron, and does not within thirty days of the vacancy signify its wish to make the new Measure operative, the patron will proceed to nominate exactly as he has done in the past. If, on the other hand, the Council decides by resolution to avail itself of the new Measure, the patron must confer with the churchwardens. In theory he is not bound to reveal the name of the man whom he wishes to nominate. In practice he may find it difficult to obtain the assent of the churchwardens unless, in addition to listening to their views, he actually names the man whose appointment he desires. It is then most unlikely that the identity of the suggested nominee will not become a matter of common parochial knowledge and parochial gossip. If the churchwardens prove hostile, and in consequence the name is withdrawn, it will be remembered afterwards, perhaps when he is being considered for another living, that so-and-so was proposed for such-and-such a parish and that the parishioners refused to have him. If, however, the patron secures the assent of the churchwardens, he can proceed with the exercise of his function. If not, the third course of procedure comes into operation. The question is referred to the Bishop as a court of appeal, and his decision is to be based, not on any such general ground as an assurance that the patron can be trusted to make a suitable choice, but upon the capacity or character of a specific candidate whose name is placed before him. The patron need not have told the churchwardens the name of the man whom he wishes to nominate, but he is obliged to tell the Bishop, and can only nominate him after securing the Bishop's approval.

It is obvious that this most powerful right of veto, the exercise of which may prejudice the subsequent career of the man against whom it is put into operation, needs to be rigorously guarded against all risk of misuse. Hitherto, as LORD ATKIN points out, it has been so guarded by the law of the land. Under that law a Bishop can refuse institution only for specific reasons. If he does so refuse, then he must state those reasons in writing, and either the clergyman himself or the patron nominating him is entitled to require that the justice of the allegations in regard to matters of fact shall be tested in a public Court. No Bishop in the past has been able to refuse institution except for reasons that a Court of Law would recognize as valid, and occasional attempts to do so have been overruled. It is thus a novel power that would be conceded to the Bishops by the Measure to which LORD ATKIN calls attention, and there can be little need to emphasize its possible dangers. Theological prepossessions, personal animosity against the views with which the patron's nominee is identified, unfounded stories to his personal discredit, gossip about his domestic affairs, are matters of the kind that might not impossibly sway a Bishop in reaching his decision, for special training has not made every Bishop an expert judge either of character or of legal evidence. And a wrong decision, made conscientiously and with the best intentions, might inflict irreparable harm on an innocent man. The Bishops themselves should welcome such a modification of the Measure as would preserve the right of appeal to an open Court, for they need not fear that a just decision would be upset, and they could not wish an unjust one to stand. LORD ATKIN mentions that the Ecclesiastical Committee decided not to call attention to this change in the law in their statutory report. Various members of that Committee are also leading members of the Church Assembly, and no doubt they hesitated at this stage to imperil a Measure which has cost the Assembly much time and trouble. That view will rightly weigh with the Lords also; but it is to be hoped that, after LORD ATKIN'S disclosure, the Measure will be very carefully considered this afternoon with the object of estimating what grounds there are for the fears of so eminent a lawyer. If they should be found to be substantial the Measure could easily be re-submitted later, after this single flaw had been removed. The delay would be a small price for the averting of what might be a serious injustice.

Revolution and Censorship

The strict censorship imposed by the Government in Madrid makes the news from Spain extremely disquieting. At one o'clock yesterday all telephonic communication with the outside world was cut off, and telegrams could be dispatched only after they had been trimmed by the Censor. Governments threatened by revolution invariably resort to censorship, upon the calculation that they will thus allay anxiety; and invariably the device has precisely the opposite effect. The worst construction is put upon their action and, in the absence of authentic news, alarmist rumours become current. Clearly the events of the last few days in Spain are serious. How serious they are it is impossible yet to say; but the censorship makes them look black. The revolt of some troops and bands of peasants at Jaca, in the north of Spain, on Friday night was easily crushed next day. Troops were rushed from Saragossa and Pamplona to Huesca, and met and quickly defeated the rebels advancing along the road from Jaca. It is admitted, however, that Jaca is but one of many centres of active disaffection, and it is suggested that the rising there was premature. Certainly the Government acted with praiseworthy promptitude and vigour; but when the rebels were beaten political considerations seem to have been forgotten. Two junior officers, a captain and a lieutenant, were condemned to death by Court-martial, and they were executed on Sunday afternoon, a procedure which seems to have shocked a great many Spaniards and increased the hostility to the Government. In any case the Jaca rising was followed yesterday morning by a revolt at the aerodrome at Cuatro Vientos, not far from Madrid. A number of aeroplanes were sent up over the capital and revolutionary proclamations were showered down. Troops were sent out to Cuatro Vientos, and—according to the meagre accounts passed by the Censor—after half an hour's bombardment the rebels at the aerodrome surrendered. Meanwhile martial law was declared throughout Spain, and, so far as can be judged, there were no disorders in the capital. It is claimed that Barcelona also remained quiet, but there were strikes and disturbances in other towns. Further strikes are expected to-day.

The unrest in Spain has many causes. The fall of the peseta has affected prices; there is unemployment; there has been a widespread increase of Republican sentiment; and impatience at the slowness of the promised return to normal conditions has been growing. The late MARQUÉS DE ESTELLA achieved much for Spain during his Dictatorship, but an autocrat, however benevolent, inevitably arouses discontent if he deprives his countrymen of freedom for too long. The MARQUÉS himself was so well liked that a great deal of the resentment which his régime provoked was vented not upon him but upon the KING, and when GENERAL BERENGUER took over the government of the country Republicanism was rising. If GENERAL BERENGUER had quickly restored the Constitution, or provided a new one, and brought a new Cortes into being, anti-monarchical sentiment might have diminished till it was harmless. But the GENERAL felt himself unable to hurry. The Government remained a scarcely veiled dictatorship, but under a Dictator who did not dictate. He weakened the old control and put nothing in its place. He restored only enough of Spain's lost freedom to give every subversive element its chance, and Socialists and out-and-out Communists, as well as Republicans, took full advantage of their opportunities. The Government declare that they have taken the "necessary precautions" to deal with the present situation, and it may be hoped that their optimism is well founded; but so long as the censorship remains they must expect the world to suspend judgment. At a time when the national currency has fallen so low Spain cannot afford to have her credit unnecessarily damaged, and, if the revolutionary movement is indeed as little dangerous as the official *communiqués* and the telegrams passed by the Censor suggest, then the sooner the censorship is raised the better for Spanish credit.

Common Sense on the Roads

The draft Highway Code prepared by the Ministry of Transport will not officially come into force until it has been reviewed by representatives of the various interests concerned in its observance, and has further received the sanction of both Houses of Parliament. It has, however, been approved already by every rational being under whose notice it has come; and its warnings and precepts should be quickly mastered and committed to memory by the community at large. Their basic principles are those of common sense and consideration for others. The Code opens with a reminder that each one of us is a responsible citizen, with a duty to the community not to endanger or impede others in their lawful use of the King's Highway. To that use every member of the public—pedestrians, cyclists, persons leading, riding, or driving animals, and the drivers of motor or horse-drawn vehicles—has a prescriptive right. But the right carries with it the obligation to respect the rights, the conveniences, and the safety of all other road-farers without any exception. The right and the obligation are complementary, but on the roads, as in life, the obligation is by far the more important. If at any moment an apparent conflict arises between the two, the paramount duty of all people of good manners is to waive the right and carry out the obligation. That way lies the greater safety of the roads which it is the object of the Code to bring about.

At the same time its provisions are so carefully designed, and so clearly the product of common sense founded on the experience of the last thirty years or so, that—if only the obligations are properly observed—the rights are as fully secured as they can be. By the great body of reasoning persons who take their walks or rides or drives abroad on the major and minor roads in town and country the advice and maxims of the Code are on the whole conscientiously and subconsciously followed of their own accord. There remain the rest, the comparative few who think more of themselves than of others. For such as these there is the new Road Traffic Act. In their case the Ministry points out that, although a failure to observe any provision of the Code will not of itself render anyone liable to criminal proceedings, yet in either criminal or civil proceedings any such failure may be relied upon by a party to the proceedings as tending to establish or to negative any liability which is in question. The Code will therefore reinforce the law, and the two together, backed by the force of public opinion, should at all events do something to reduce the dangers of the roads.

Whose Report?

Last night without any warning, and with signs of hasty printing in a difference of title, there was issued to the House of Commons the Report of (or from) the Select Committee on Capital Punishment. A document treating of so serious a subject, and full of historical, philosophical and even sentimental matter—as citations from lawyers, statesmen, metaphysicians, saints, and poets of many nations and periods prove—cannot for obvious reasons be examined in its full bearings at short notice. For the moment it is legitimate to say that at least as much interest attaches to the circumstances of its appearance as to its contents. The Committee, by common consent, was by no means a strong body from the first. Moreover, as was announced at the time, but is not recorded in the Report, six members out of the fifteen felt themselves in such acute disagreement with the course which the investigations had taken that they withdrew from further attendance while the Report was taking shape. According to the practice of Select Committees, the Report is not signed, and according to the same practice there can be no minority report. The public therefore are left in the dark as to the degree of agreement which the Report may represent, and also as to what sort of objections was in the minds of those who did not see the Committee's sittings through. Whether or not those dissentients would have been better advised to attend the last meeting, and to have prepared a statement (though not a minority report) for inclusion in the volume of evidence, is relatively unimportant in comparison with the effect which the Report actually produces. A document touching on such difficult problems, and yet so mysterious in its credentials, makes disappointing material for study. Instead of bearing authority on its face, as the nature of its subject demands, the Report is of an anonymity which makes almost inevitable the question: Whose Report is it and what is it worth?

Time for Inquiry

Last night the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill gave the House of Lords an opportunity to exercise one of its proper functions as a Second Chamber—that is, of postponing ill-considered action by the Commons with the object of ensuring fuller inquiry. It is unnecessary now to recapitulate the chequered history of the British dyestuffs industry; that was admirably done last night by LORD HAILSHAM, who had no difficulty in showing that there is an overwhelming case for continuing the support given to the British industry for ten years by the Act of 1920. In this matter, as SIR JOHN SIMON reminded the House of Commons, the late LORD OXFORD was careful to assert that even the so-called principle of Free Trade is not an issue, and this opinion was endorsed by LORD READING last night. The question by common consent is purely one of national expediency. LORD CRAWFORD said that there were only two countries where dyes were cheaper than they are here, and, if this is true, the continuance of the Act cannot constitute much hardship for users. In the end the House of Lords decided, by eighty-seven votes to fourteen, to prolong the Act for another year. Since the Government can hardly refuse to accept so modest an amendment, the action of the Lords will give a breathing space, during which the whole position should be reviewed by an impartial and fully qualified authority.

Loans from Public Galleries

The British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loan) Bill, which will come before the Lords to-day for second reading, was foreshadowed by the first part of the final report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries. In that report the Commissioners expressed their opinion, or their sentiment, that "the time has come when a positive move "should be made by this country in the matter "of international loans either for exceptional "centenary or other special exhibitions, or for "the purposes of reciprocal loans." When that report was drawn up (it was published on October 10 of last year), the art-loving public was fully aware of the great debt of gratitude which it owed to the Dutch and other Governments for their loans to the Dutch Exhibition at Burlington House in the preceding winter, and had a shrewd notion of the even greater benefits for which it was shortly to be indebted to the Italian Government and others for the unequalled exhibition of Italian art. Such benefactions, as eagerly enjoyed as they will ever be warmly remembered, naturally seemed to call for some return in kind; and SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said as much at the dinner given to celebrate the opening of the Italian Exhibition.

A letter from LORD LEE, which is published on this page to-day, draws attention to the other side of the case. The gist of his objection to the Bill is that the powers it would confer are too wide. When the Leonardo da Vinci, with her priceless freight of Italian pictures, was at sea in the gale a year ago, the more prudent were murmuring already that the risk was indeed too great to run; and the sum of experience gained in the last twenty years is that, in spite of all that science and skill can do, the dangers of transport are greater than any of the world's masterpieces should incur. To leave to the Trustees the difficult and invidious task of deciding what they shall lend and to whom, what they shall not lend and to whom they shall say no, could only result in giving offence in all quarters. Happily there is, as LORD LEE suggests, a middle course between the reckless freedom proposed in the Bill and the ungracious refusal to consider any loans to those from whom we have so nobly borrowed. If the Trustees' powers to lend were limited to British works of art, we should be lending to our friends that which they can get nowhere else.

WORKS OF ART SENT ABROAD

LOANS FROM BRITISH GALLERIES

A WISE PROHIBITION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Bill introduced by the Government to authorize the Trustees of the British Museum and of the National Gallery to make loans of objects contained in those collections for exhibition overseas, while simple in form and disarming in its phrasing, is none the less a complete reversal of a long-standing prohibition and, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, is fraught with grave dangers to the most precious of our national treasures.

Lay enthusiasts for popular exhibitions are apt to make light of the risks involved, which indeed can only be fully realized by the owners, public or private, of objects lent which have been returned to them bearing evidences of rough handling, if not of serious damage. In some cases even worse has happened. To quote two examples only, the memories of the Brussels Exhibition in 1910, when the whole of the British exhibits were destroyed by fire, and of the Antwerp Exhibition last April, when three works of ancient art were stolen from the British section, are still fresh in the minds of the bereaved lenders.

Apart from such exceptional cases, it must be obvious that to remove delicate works of art from their permanent home and to subject them to all the risks of packing, transit by rail and sea, unavoidable shocks and jars, variations of climate, &c., can do them no good and may do irreparable harm, which sometimes does not fully develop until considerably later. In such cases insurance is no remedy, as no cheque, however large, can replace the irreplaceable.

It is true that the Bill leaves the decision as to what objects may, or may not, be lent to the discretion of the Trustees. This, however, would only accentuate their troubles, because it is obvious that the demands which they would have to face would not be for comparatively unimportant works, but for our most renowned treasures. It would be urged, for example, that the only adequate "return gesture" for certain loans made to us would be to send overseas (to Rome, Chicago, or even Teheran) our "Arnolfini" Van Eyck, Michelangelo's "Entombment," or Piero della Francesca's "Baptism of Christ." Is that a prospect which National Trustees could regard with equanimity? And yet if, having been clothed with the necessary powers, they should refuse such requests, what reasons could they advance? Would they have to explain that they have not sufficient confidence in the exhibition managers to entrust our finest pictures to their care? Or are they to attempt to fob off applicants with some second-class alternatives? In either case, would the controversies which would ensue contribute to international good will? And what, in the meantime, would be the position of the Trustees and the Directors—pressed on the one hand, perhaps by the Foreign Office to play the diplomatic game, while, on the other, haunted by fears for the safety of the national property for which they are responsible? They would continually be confronted with crises, both internal and external, which would be well-nigh intolerable and from which they have hitherto been protected by the existing law.

It may be said that unless we do reciprocate in future we cannot expect any more loans from abroad. I take leave to doubt, however, whether foreign Governments, in Europe or elsewhere, will forgo the opportunity of advertising their national culture in London, whatever decision we may arrive at.

Broadly speaking, the bulk of the loans already made by foreign museums have not been wholly disinterested. On the contrary they have been carefully calculated and made with the quite definite, and wholly legitimate, object of advertising the art of the country of origin. A small proportion of the State-owned exhibits in recent exhibitions no doubt came from other countries, but not enough to vitiate the principle that the chief motive of the lenders has been a patriotic desire to "tell the world" that their own national culture was second to none. I leave out of account loans by private owners, because no legislative sanction is required for these and they can continue in any case.

Such courtesies we can appropriately reciprocate in kind, and there would I believe be unanimous agreement that works of art of the British School might, under proper safeguards and conditions, be lent for exhibition overseas. The fact that British achievement in this sphere is very little known, and most inadequately represented abroad, would justify the taking of a certain risk—particularly as regards paintings, which are more numerous and less easily damaged than earlier works of the Continental schools.

Here is a modification of the existing law upon which all could reasonably agree, but I am convinced that the scope of the Bill as drafted is far too wide, and that, in its present form, it should not be allowed to pass.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

LEE OF FAREHAM.

White Lodge, Richmond Park, Dec. 15.

MR. CHURCHILL ON INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The future of India is being discussed in a friendly way by the great leaders of both the nations, and the good will which is being fortunately exhibited by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Peel, and Lord Reading, as the heads of their party delegation, has undoubtedly cleared to a certain extent the gloomy atmosphere of mistrust and misunderstanding among the constructive thinkers at home; and when this is the case, when all the well-wishers of Hindustan are anxiously trying to bring back peace and happiness for both the countries, it is tactless for any statesman in this country to shout out the odds as Mr. Churchill has done recently. Such outbursts are like oil on fires, and I must say that they create another difficulty for those who are wholeheartedly working day and night round the great Round Table.

Here, Sir, with great pleasure and satisfaction I sincerely thank you and your most influential journal on behalf of young India for the most sympathetic and just attitude you have consistently shown towards the natural aspirations of the modern India; and, after all, it is fair for Great Britain as the maker of United India and her great united nationality to be proud of it as the greatest achievement for her in the whole history of the past world.

Yours truly,

L. CHAMAN, Hon. Secretary, Chief Punjab Association, London.

The Chaman, Park-road, Chiswick, W.4, Dec. 13.

REMBRANDT VAN RIJN

The "ugly" modifies its looks
With Time's metempsychosis,
And values, in the critics' books,
And books of (Messrs.) Moses,
And in the age of Uncle Sam
Are sensibly enlarged,
Since Rembrandt died in Amsterdam
A bankrupt undischarged.

And now the last of Saskia's heirs
Relents, and fain would alter
The verdict of three hundred years
That stamps him a defaulter.
Good: but there is a bankrupt yet
In High Court of Cassation.
The world's a beggar, deep in debt
Beyond all liquidation.

D. S. M.

The King will hold a Council on Thursday, December 18.

WONDERS OF THE ESSEQUIBO

UNTAPPED WEALTH OF GUIANA

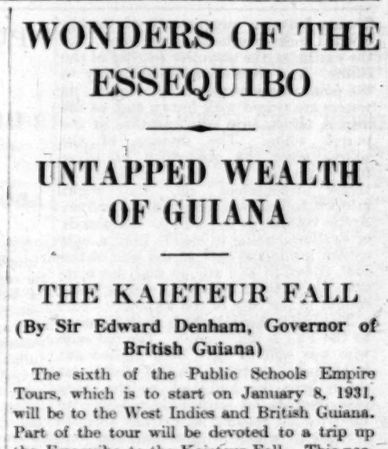
THE KAIETEUR FALL

(By Sir Edward Denham, Governor of British Guiana)

The sixth of the Public Schools Empire Tours, which is to start on January 8, 1931, will be to the West Indies and British Guiana. Part of the tour will be devoted to a trip up the Essequibo to the Kaieteur Fall. This particular journey will take 12 days, but it may not be long before much less time will be taken, for an air service to Kaieteur is now being considered.

It is not every schoolboy who knows that this waterfall has a clear drop of 741ft. and is nearly five times the height of Niagara Falls. The Kaieteur, or Kaietuk Falls as they should properly be called—the words mean "the old man's fall"—lie in the hinterland of British Guiana on the Potaro river. Though known to a number of people in the Colony, the Falls have been visited by very few travellers from other parts of the world. The difficulties of the journey have been the principal reason why so few have penetrated to the spot which to-day preserves remoteness and silence which add greatly to the effect Kaieteur has on all who have seen it. The river, with a width of 300ft. to 400ft. and a depth of 35ft., takes a sheer drop to the valley of nearly 800ft., where it flows away amid ravines of thickly wooded sandstone cliffs on its winding course—broken in places by falls and rapids which have to be circumvented by portages—until eventually it reaches the Essequibo river.

It was only in 1870 that Barrington Brown, a Government Surveyor in British Guiana, discovered these Falls during a journey down the Potaro river. He describes how heavy



masses of vapour drifting before the north-east wind, making the trees, grass and shrubs around him dripping wet, first indicated the neighbourhood of the Falls, and how he and his Indians "gazed with wonder and delight at the singular and magnificent sight" that lay before them, "not being prepared for anything so grand and startling." He writes:—"I could not at first believe my eyes, but felt that it was all a dream. I was prepared to meet with great falls on our way down, knowing from our altitude by aneroid that we were some 1,200ft. above the sea on the Upper Potaro and that the mouth of the river was at a level of only 65ft., but nothing of so grand and extraordinary a nature as this ever entered my mind for a moment. . . ." A few months later Sir George Young, as was recorded in his obituary notice which appeared in *The Times* of July 5 last, went up to the Falls with Brown and two others.

OVER THE RAPIDS

In recent years the journey has been made easier and it has been possible to go by steamer from Georgetown to Wismar on the Demerara river, thence by railway to Rockstone on the Essequibo, and on by launch and boat to Tukeit at the bottom of the Falls, and return in ten days. Owing, however, to the financial depression which British Guiana, like all sugar-growing parts of the Empire, is suffering to-day the Rockstone-Wismar railway has been closed down, and the journey I recently made was by way of the Essequibo over the falls and rapids above Rockstone, which are regarded as dangerous and require skilled captains and boatmen to negotiate.

The experience was exciting in its way, but with the motor-boat engine it was less dangerous than it once was, though there is always the feeling that the engine may stop when the boat is wavering half over a rock and half submerged. To reach Tukeit, at the bottom of the Falls, necessitated many changes. The Falls could not be negotiated, and our boats had to be dragged round or else left behind and another boat picked up on the other side. From Tukeit the ascent to the Falls has been described as "a villainous climb which does not improve with acquaintance."

The names given to the spots that one passes denote the feelings of previous travellers. One of them dates back to Indian times and is known as the Devil's Mother's Pillars, its origin probably lying in the superstitious veneration for this neighbourhood. It has now been translated, through the medium of a Government report, into the Devil's Mother's Pillows. Another point is named Give Back Advance Hill, the advance being the amount given to the porters who carry baggage up the climb, and who at this point are supposed to be ready to sacrifice the advance wages paid them. A halting-place at the top is known as Amen Point.

A NATIONAL PARK

The monotony of the climb is broken by the sounds of animal, bird, and insect life. The first and loudest cry is that of the baboons. They have a rival in the "anvil" frog, so called because the noise he makes resembles the beat of a hammer on the anvil.

A number of beautiful birds were seen, toucans and parakeets, flying from tree to tree, and two pairs of the "Cocks of the Rock" (*Rupicola crocea*), whose bright red-orange plumage makes them one of the most brilliant birds in the tropics. The cries of macaws, of the "Trumpeter" bird (*Psophia crepitans*), of the "Bell" bird or campanero (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*) with its "do-rong-kong-kang" notes, were heard, while numberless small humming birds and bee-suckers were to be seen flitting among the high tree-tops. The district round the Fall has now been proclaimed as the Kaieteur National Park, and steps are being taken to prevent the destruction of any animals or birds.

One of the most striking features of the Fall is that until one is almost upon it there is no indication of its presence. Standing on the ledge which enables one to look down and see these mighty waters take their leap of nearly 800ft. the sensation experienced is that the water is being turned as it falls into steam below, and that the stillness is due to the instantaneous breaking up of the mighty waters. The effect is greatly heightened by this silence, and it is not until one leaves the spot that the unceasing roar coming from the great distance below is realized. The setting also strengthens this impression of deep solitude. Not a house is to be seen. There is a rest-house near the Fall, but that lies below the level of the top. Miles below one sees bend after bend of the river

flowing between escarpments of thickly wooded rocks overhanging the river, like the castles of the narrower reaches of the Rhine. The river advances smoothly to the point where it is hurled into space; its waters are tinged with brown and, as the leap is taken, turn into cascades of the purest white. The division of the waters gives the impression of silver foxes rushing in their millions to throw themselves off the rocks into ice and snow which rise as from an Arctic volcano in the valley. Thousands of swallows, rising in clouds from a vast cavern inside the cliff at the side of the Fall, speed to and fro up and down its sides as if their aim is to escape being caught in the rush of the waters.

The Indian legend which gives its name to the Fall is unromantic. The old man who was said to have been pushed out in his corial or wood skin and sped to his doom over the Fall had, so the story goes, become an intolerable nuisance to his tribe on account of his age and the "chigoes" which his grandchildren were required to extract from his feet. The setting is worthy of the Passing of an Arthur or a Montezuma: the end of a great chief passing over the waters to his death. Then would the rocks below, which are said to be the corial and the canister of the old man, be worthy of regard. The face which can be detected at the side of the rock has features which should give it more romantic associations than the tale of the old Indian.

It has been the hope of Administrators of this Colony who have visited these Falls, notably Sir Walter Egerton and Sir Cecil Clementi, now Governor of the Straits Settlements, that it would be possible to make Kaieteur a health resort for the Colony. All lovers of Nature must regret any invasion of these solitudes; but all who are interested in the progress of the Colony must desire to see its finest scenery opened up and the possibilities of development carried into a hinterland which has hitherto been one of the problems of the Colonial Empire.

TOWARDS PROSPERITY

The difficulty of transport has always checked progress in British Guiana. There are not merely the outlets to be found for industrial and commercial enterprise, there is also the important question of a hill station which is an asset of the greatest value in the development of any colony. The Kaieteur savannahs are situated at an altitude of 1,200ft. to 2,000ft. with an even temperature and cool nights. There are wide open plains on which cattle may be reared with success, and enormous possibilities of water power which may be provided without damage to the scenery of the Fall. There are openings for the mining of gold, diamonds, and other minerals. The time may yet come when Kaieteur will be a centre of prosperity and wealth.

With the help of a loan from the Colonial Development Fund a road is now being built from Bartica, on the Essequibo river, to a point 54½ miles south, whence it is proposed to connect with the river so as to avoid the falls and rapids between Bartica and Rockstone. This road can only serve as a local by-pass for traffic between Bartica and the Potaro district if it is not carried farther on to the Potaro river. It is hoped that a further loan may be secured to obtain this extension, and that after further surveys have been made the road may then be taken up to the Kaieteur plateau, when it should be possible to make the whole journey of about 140 miles by motor from Bartica. This road will not merely be a tourist route, it will pass through much valuable auriferous country between the hills of Omai and Kaburi, from which over 120,000oz. of gold has already been extracted. It will enter the Potaro district, the gold output from which amounts to over 500,000oz., and from which 70,000 carats of diamonds have been obtained. It will also be possible to tap the balata industry which lies away to the south-west, but uses the Essequibo river as its means of transport.

This Potaro district had at one time a population of 20,000, mainly gold and diamond seekers, and its prosperity was described to me as being such that there were "dance halls all down the road, and lawyers coming down from Georgetown." To-day there are only a few hundred people in the district, but their numbers increase as discoveries of gold and diamonds are made, and are restricted mainly by the present difficulties of transport.

As the settlers were attracted into Kenya by the lure of big-game shooting, and British capital elsewhere in Africa followed on the trail of those who sought the sources of the great rivers, so if once the construction of a road through to Kaieteur can be achieved it may yet be the guiding star of British Guiana, bringing the men and money the country so badly needs.

** Other well-known falls are:—The Victoria Falls at Livingstone, varying in height from 265ft. to 343ft., broken at heights from 80ft. to 240ft.; the Niagara Falls: height of the Horseshoe Fall on the Canadian side, 155ft., height of the American fall 167ft.; and the Gersoppa Falls (S. India), one of which has a sheer drop of 829ft.

WEAVERS' EARNINGS

EFFECT OF MORE-LOOMS SYSTEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 15

The second leaflet was issued to-day by the executive of the Weavers' Amalgamation to their members in continuance of the case they are seeking to establish against the cotton manufacturers' "more-looms-to-a-weaver" system.

As in the former leaflet, it is upon the alleged practical effect of the employers' proposed new piece price-list that the system is condemned. The amalgamation recognizes that it is the endeavour so to reduce the prices of their products that they will be able to compete in the world's markets, and they admit that "it is unquestionably true that the greatest decline in Lancashire trade has been in the grey cloths."

"It is this very serious decline that everyone who has the interests of the trade at heart is seriously disturbed about, but it is upon the method by which we can stabilize our position and move forward to winning back the business that has been lost that much controversy has taken place. The employers obviously have made up their mind upon what they consider the method of approach to this problem should be. They are now definitely alleging that the system of more looms to a weaver and the new piece price-lists will enable them so to reduce the price of their goods that there is a reasonable chance of more work for the workers already in employment and the re-absorption of weavers who are out of work."

Examining this argument, the next section of the leaflet is headed "Effect of the Employers' Proposals," and here it is asserted, with full details and figures, that the effect upon weavers' earnings is far-reaching and drastic. For a common coloured cloth for which, under the present Colne coloured goods list, 9s. 1d. is paid, it is stated that on six looms a weaver would get only 5s. 9d. (a reduction of 36.6 per cent.); on eight looms 4s. 5½d. (a reduction of 50 per cent.); and on 10 looms 3s. 8d. (a reduction of 59.6 per cent.). Corresponding percentages of reduction of earnings on a dobby cloth would be 41, 54.4, and 65.4 per cent., according as six, eight, or 10 looms were worked.

The leaflet concludes:—

"Great as these reductions are, we are entitled to ask what effect they will have on the mill production costs and what they will mean on the selling price of a yard of cloth. Our manufacturers may sell cloth to the merchants in the piece, but the consumers who use the material buy it by the yard. Examination of our calculations shows the weavers' wages per yard at less than ¼d., rising to slightly more than 1d., and the employers' proposals could only have an infinitesimal effect on this factor in production costs."

PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER

REPORT ON DEATH PENALTY

ABOLITION PROPOSED FOR FIVE YEARS

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Capital Punishment issued its report yesterday. (Stationery Office, 1s. 6d. net.) The recommendations contained in the Report (which is not endorsed by the six Conservative members of Parliament who, with seven Labour members and two Liberals, comprised the Committee) are given on page 14.

The Rev. James Barr was the chairman of the Committee, which was appointed on December 5, 1929, and reappointed on November 7, 1930, "to consider the question of capital punishment in cases tried by civil courts in time of peace, and to report whether another penalty, and, if so, of what nature, should be substituted for the sentence of death in such cases where that sentence is now prescribed by law.

The objects of punishment are stated in the report to be based mainly on considerations of natural justice, atonement, the security of society, and the reformation of the criminal. On the question of the death penalty as a deterrent, the report says that it would be idle to deny the influence of the fear of death on many minds. Yet this formidable deterrent has its limitations. The committee concludes from evidence submitted that the larger number of murders in this country are the result of sudden impulse or overmastering passion, into many of which the thought of the penalty can hardly have entered, although many of them are not without former premeditation.

The range of deterrency of the death penalty, the report states, has been narrowed by the decrease of its application. The number of executions last year was almost the lowest on record, being for England and Wales seven executions only, and for Scotland none; the average for the whole country being for the last 10 years 14.7. Capital deterrency is also affected by the number of reprieves. During this century, from 1901 to 1929, in England and Wales 411 have been executed and 327 reprieved; while in Scotland 20 have been executed and 15 reprieved. It is admitted that there would be greater deterrency if there were the absolute certainty that there would be no reprieve, and no mercy shown of any kind; but such a full deterrency is impossible, and the public would not have it. Especially do these considerations apply to the case of women.

The question is asked by the Committee:—If it be that in certain cases the death penalty is still the greatest deterrent, are these cases sufficient to compensate for all its manifest and manifold disadvantages? And is it the indispensable and sole deterrent for the crime of murder? Some contend that certain criminals dread a long sentence even more than death itself; and the deterrent effect of a life sentence was freely admitted.

UNSOLVED MURDERS

This section of the report continues:—

It may well be maintained that, if men premeditated at all, they must revolt from the thought of penal servitude and that those who will not be deterred thereby will not be deterred at all. . . . It is laid down by all jurists that the deterrency and efficacy of a punishment depend more upon its certainty than upon its severity, that a less punishment which is certain will do more to prevent crime than a greater punishment which is uncertain; and that the mitigation of the penalty increases the certainty of its infliction. . . . Nor can the fact that there are still unsolved murder mysteries be proof against the present system. It was pointed out to the Home Office witnesses that in 1929 there were 131 murders known to the police and only 50 persons arrested for the perpetration thereof. Their reply was that in 43 of these cases the murderer committed suicide; that there were in the list certain multiple murders; and that a considerable number of murders were of children, exposed under circumstances in which it is always difficult to trace the culprit. Thus, in 1927, there were 41 murders of infants in one year, but no arrests were made in 28 cases. These explanations may be accepted as almost completely covering the ground; and, if there are unsolved mysteries, these will remain under any system of punishment.

The report discusses the experience of the system of solitary confinement in this country. It is stated that in Gloucester Prison, erected in 1786, men were imprisoned for several years in complete isolation from each other. In Pentonville Prison, opened in 1842, persons sentenced to penal servitude spent the first 15 or 18 months in solitary confinement by day and night. In 1853 the period was reduced to nine months, in deference to frequent reports of the increasing amount of insanity resulting from this form of confinement. In 1909 the Prison Commissioners reduced the period to three months. This period has since then been further reduced, if not entirely eliminated, and the prison regulations now being prepared by the Home Office propose the complete abolition of solitary confinement by day for all prisoners. "Solitary confinement," the committee state, "has completely passed from our penal code and we cannot contemplate it as any part of the alternative to capital punishment."

INSANITY AND MURDER

Of those accused of murder, a large number are found to be insane (the report goes on). . . . It would be unfair to suggest that the large numbers declared insane are a proof in themselves of the evasion of the death penalty; for, after all, murder is the work of maniacs, and the proportion of such is sure to be greater than in any other crime. Yet we cannot shut our eyes to the evidence of Lord Darling that juries may side-track the death penalty into a verdict of guilty but insane or guilty of manslaughter. . . . We are satisfied that there is a strong case for bringing the McNaghten Rules up to date, so as to give the fullest scope to general medical considerations and to extend in some way the area of criminal irresponsibility; but, inasmuch as the question relates not only to murder but to crime in general, and in view of the general tenor and principal conclusions of the report, we content ourselves with the proposal contained in our conditional recommendations.

After discussing proposals for the grading of murder, the Committee holds that the main objection is that it would bring rigidity into the British system, make hard and fast the decisions of Judge and jury, limit the province of the Home Secretary, and seriously invade the domain of the Royal prerogative of mercy. The Home Secretary's exercise of the prerogative, it is claimed, is itself an elastic form of grading. The Committee concedes, however, that grading may possibly have a place in the future of our penal code. If capital punishment passes, many of the objections now put forward will lose their force, and it may be that the way will be opened to a scientific grading of murder.

EXECUTION OF WOMEN

The Committee states that murder is the crime of men. According to a Home Office report, out of 552 persons sentenced to death in the 20 years 1886 to 1905, 82.26 per cent. were men. The reluctance to convict women of the capital penalty is greater, and reprieves are much more liberally given than in the case of men. On the question whether any distinction should be made in practice in the punishment accorded to men and women convicted of murder, the Committee writes:—The argument from sentiment is far-reaching. The same causes will produce in the main the same results in men and in women. If capital deterrency is, in the case of men, absolutely necessary for the safety of the community, can it be altogether unnecessary in the case of women? On the other hand, if capital punishment is wrong for women, it is wrong for both sexes; and if equality of sex is to be established, "Sentiment" will insist that it can only be along the pathway of abolition.

The special value of the Home Secretary's exercise of the prerogative of mercy, it is declared, is that he can collect opinions and weigh considerations which could not be thrown into the balance at the time of the trial. The Committee holds that even if capital punishment were to continue, there seems to be a strong case for a raising of the line that marks at once the degree of guilt and the high-water mark of a nation's tide of mercy—a change that could be effected through a Resolution of the House of Commons.

THE ALTERNATIVE PUNISHMENT

The alternative to capital punishment proposed by the Committee is stated in the following passage:—

We are prepared to recommend that the alternative should be the same penalty that is, at present, applied to those who have been sentenced to death and reprieved. We do not propose the imposing of additional pains and penalties. In this we are confirmed by the testimony and practice of the Home Office, whose witnesses indicated to us that there would be strong objections on administrative grounds to any proposal to institute a special type of imprisonment, involving more severe and rigorous treatment, as the penalty for murder or for certain categories of murder. They intimated to us that one of the main aims of present administration is to avoid, as far as possible, methods of treatment likely to cause deterioration in a prisoner, and to adopt such measures as were most appropriate to the development of his better tendencies; and that their officers were trained in the conception that discipline, though firm, should not be harsh, that its objects are primarily corrective rather than punitive, and that every effort must be made to avoid treating any prisoner, whatever his offence, in a manner which degrades or humiliates him. They further informed us that the tasks that were imposed just for the sake of subjecting the prisoner to severe physical effort have completely disappeared. For similar reasons, the life sentence we propose is not a life sentence without hope of release. It would be, as at present, indeterminate, with a prospect of release after a full period of years, and after considerations having in view alike the conduct of the prisoner and the safety of the public. In practice the life sentence is calculated at 20 years, with reduction for good conduct that may lessen it to 15 years. We would not propose to disturb the present practice.

It is calculated by the Home Office that, were capital punishment abolished, the additional number of convicts serving life sentences would amount to 300 at the end of 20 years, and, in accommodating these and dealing with them, the Home Office did not anticipate any insurmountable difficulty. The whole nature of their memorandum, as they indicated, was that so far as practical administration is concerned the substitution of imprisonment for the death penalty would not present insuperable obstacles. The Home Office witnesses indicated to us that there might be a few of these prisoners, not a great many, but such as the systematic poisoner, who would not be allowed back into human society again; but, here, no impassable difficulty would be encountered.

LYNCH LAW

On the fear that Lynch Law might take the place of the death penalty—a fear which, it is stated, is shared by the Home Office—the Committee makes these observations:—

1.—That such courses are alien to the genius and habits of the British people.

2.—During this century, from 1901 to 1929, 327 murderers have been reprieved, some of them guilty of most horrible and atrocious crimes; yet public opinion, though it might not always approve their reprieve, never resorted to mob violence, even when it drew fierce contrasts between those executed and those reprieved.

3.—That in all our investigations we have found no such sinister development following in the wake of abolition in any part of the world, even in countries far less law-abiding than our own.

4.—That the studies we have made of the location and operation of Lynch Law in the United States confirm us in our assurance.

The Committee states that no evidence was put before it that the abolition of capital punishment in other countries had been followed by any increase in the number of burglars arming themselves, or in the carrying of lethal weapons. In summing up the question finally, the Committee states:—

"Our prolonged examination of the situation in foreign countries has increasingly confirmed us in the assurance that capital punishment may be abolished in this country without endangering life or property, or impairing the security of society. Further, we have the repeated assurances of the Home Office itself that abolition of the death penalty will not bring with it any serious or insoluble problem of administration.

"While we ourselves have perfect confidence as to the future, we are desirous of so compassing the change that the public may have every possible assurance, and that an experimental stage should precede the final judgment of the nation. We therefore propose that capital punishment should be abolished by law for a period of five years.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

ELECTIONS AT BALLIOL COLLEGE

OXFORD, DEC. 15

The following elections have been made at Balliol College:—

To the Snell Exhibition, on the nomination of the Senate of the University of Glasgow, Samuel Campbell, in classics and jurisprudence.

To scholarships and exhibitions in natural science.—To a Brackenbury Scholarship, H. A. C. McKay, Watford Boys' Grammar School. To a Domus Scholarship, E. C. Baughan, Westminster School. To a Domus Exhibition, R. Roaf, Winchester College. To a Williams Exhibition, M. V. Hoare, Eton College. R. Roaf, Winchester College, has also been elected to the John Ewan Frazer Scholarship in natural science.

The following have been elected to scholarships at University College:—Richard Malcolm Hugo (Marlborough College) to a War Memorial Medical Scholarship. Tom Heginbottom (Canton Secondary School, Cardiff) to a Scholarship in natural science.

CAMBRIDGE, DEC. 15

Professor Owen Thomas Jones, M.A., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor of Geology, has been elected to a professorial fellowship at Clare College.

SHEFFIELD, DEC. 15

Dr. J. D. Craig, M.A., D.Litt., St. Andrews, B.A., Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Chair of Latin.

Mr. N. V. Scarfe, B.A., London, has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Geography at University College, Nottingham, to fill a vacancy on the staff caused by the resignation of Mr. C. G. Beasley, M.A., London, appointed Professor of Geography and Geology in the University of Rangoon.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

THE CENTENARY APPEAL

The centenary of University College School, which was founded in the autumn of 1830, was celebrated by the U.C.S. Old Boys' Club by a dinner held at the Criterion Restaurant last night with SIR HERBERT SAMUEL in the chair. The School has at present a debt of about £45,000, and an appeal is being made for £50,000 to institute a centenary endowment fund, the income of which is to be utilized in the first instance for the establishment of scholarships; and, secondly, to provide an income available in case of any temporary stress, and also for the permanent improvement of the school. It is estimated that a moderate scholarship scheme would require by way of endowment less than £20,000. Permanent improvements which are required include a swimming bath, better accommodation for art work and handicraft, a biological laboratory, an organ in the Durning Lawrence Hall, and the reconditioning of the school playing fields. There are at present 732 boys in the school—the largest number in its history.

SIR FRANCIS HAYDN GREEN, who submitted the toast of the school, referred to the many distinguished men it had produced, among them Lord Leighton, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Lord Reading.

Mr. GUY KENDALL, headmaster, who replied, said the great principles of the school had been tolerance, many sidedness or versatility, and independence. From the first it had aspired to be independent of religious dogmas, of the classical tradition of schools, of conventions and tyrannies generally. If they wished to retain their independence one thing was essential. They must put the school in a position of security by endowing it. That was why he had all along been an advocate of the plan of putting in the forefront of their appeal a scheme for a general endowment—to set off against their debt—which would in the last resort make it possible to free themselves from the receipt of public money altogether. They had asked for £50,000, and within two months about £7,000 had been received.

Mr. A. P. POLACK (Captain of the School) also responded.

SIR PERCY C. SIMMONS proposed the health of the guest of the evening, the Lord Mayor.

The LORD MAYOR, in reply, said that, although he was a lazy boy, he never had time to be lazy at the school, because he was President of the Debating Society and the Scientific Society, and even editor of the school magazine.

Mr. A. HILDESLEY, K.C., submitted the toast of the President and the Chairman of the Centenary Committee, to which SIR HERBERT SAMUEL and SIR STANLEY LEATHES responded.

Among those present were:—

Colonel A. S. Barham, Sir John Rose Bradford, Sir J. W. Greig, Sir Philip Hartog, Sir Edward Manville, Sir Thomas Urwick, Sir George Kenrick, the Rev. W. S. Matheson, Colonel Kynaston, Messrs. E. Collingwood Andrews, H. P. Arnoiz, Harold Bally, G. T. Barham, Elmore Brewerton, W. McAdam Eccles, J. R. Fraser, A. P. Grundy, A. Hair, J. C. Holman, L. A. Legros, H. Westbury Preston, T. H. Recks, L. T. Snell, W. Spyer, and W. B. Tuteur.

FUTURE OF INDIAN PROVINCES

ABOLITION OF DYARCHY

TEXT OF SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The report of the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee of the Indian Round-Table Conference is as follows:—

1. The following report, subject to adjustment to the complete constitution, is submitted by Sub-Committee No. II.

2. The Sub-Committee was appointed to consider two heads of the Lord Chancellor's list—namely:—

(a) The powers of the Provincial Legislatures.

(b) The constitution, character, powers, and responsibilities of the Provincial Executives.

3. The Sub-Committee met on December 4, 5, 8, 9, and 15. The proceedings on the first and second days comprised a general discussion of the problem. On the succeeding days particular issues were separately considered and examined. The chairman ruled that the size, lifetime, number of chambers of the Provincial Legislatures, and the question of the official *bloc* might also be discussed as germane to the Sub-Committee's terms of reference.

4. THE ABOLITION OF DYARCHY

The Sub-Committee is agreed that in the Governor's provinces the existing system of dyarchy should be abolished and that all provincial subjects, including the portfolio of law and order, should be administered in responsibility to the Provincial Legislatures. (See note at end.)

5. THE COMPOSITION OF THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES

(a) JOINT RESPONSIBILITY.—The Sub-Committee recommends that there should be unitary executives; and that the individual Ministers composing the executive should be jointly responsible to the Legislature.

(Raja Narendra Nath awaits the report of the Minorities Sub-Committee before agreeing finally to joint responsibility.)

(b) THE APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.—The responsibility for appointing Ministers will rest with the Governor. The Sub-Committee is of opinion that in the discharge of that function the Governor should ordinarily summon the member possessing the largest following in the Legislature, and invite him to select the Ministers and submit their names for approval. The Ministers should ordinarily be drawn from among the elected members of the Provincial Legislature.

In the event of the appointment of a non-elected non-official, such person should be required by statute to secure election to the Legislature (and if the Legislature be bicameral, to either chamber) within a prescribed period not exceeding six months, but subject to this limit he may be nominated by the Governor to be a member of the Legislature. The Sub-Committee is of opinion that there should be no discretion to permit the appointment of an official to the Cabinet.

(The Marquess of Zetland and Sir Robert Hamilton dissent from the last two sentences.)

(c) GROUP OR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET.—The Sub-Committee considers it a matter of practical importance to the success of the new constitutions that important minority interests should be adequately recognized in the formation of the provincial executives. An obligation to endeavour to secure such representation should be expressed in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor.

(Mr. Chintamani dissents from the last sentence.)

6. POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR

(a) IN REGARD TO LEGISLATURE

(1) The Governor shall have power to dissolve the Legislature; he may assent or withhold assent to legislation; he may return a Bill for reconsideration by the Legislature, or reserve it for the consideration of the Governor-General.

(2) It shall not be lawful without the previous sanction of the Governor to introduce any legislation:—

(i.) Affecting the religion or religious rites of any class or community in the Province.

(ii.) Regulating any subject declared under the constitution to be a federal or central subject.

(iii.) Any measure repealing or affecting any Act of the Federal or Central Legislature or Ordinance made by the Governor-General.

(b) CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

(1) The Governor shall, with the knowledge of his Ministers, be placed in possession of such information as may be needed by him for the discharge of duties imposed upon him by the constitution.

(2) In the opinion of the Sub-Committee, the Chief Minister should preside over meetings of the Cabinet; but on any special occasion the Governor may preside.

(c) RELATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR TO HIS MINISTERS

(1) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

(2) Subsection 3 of section 52 of the Government of India Act, which confers a general power on the Governor to refuse to be guided by the advice of his Ministers when he sees sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion shall no longer operate. The Governor's power to direct that action should be taken otherwise than in accordance with the advice of the Ministers shall be restricted to the discharge of the specified duties imposed on him by the constitution. These duties shall include the protection of minorities and the safeguarding of the safety and tranquillity of the province.

(d) SPECIAL AND EMERGENCY POWERS.—There shall be vested in the Governor (1) suitable powers in regard to legislation and finance necessary for the discharge of the specified duties imposed upon him by the constitution; and (2) suitable emergency powers to carry on the administration in the event of a breakdown of government or the constitution. The powers under (2) shall not remain in operation for more than six months without the approval of Parliament expressed by a resolution of both Houses.

The Sub-Committee suggests a rider, that in its opinion it is desirable that the present rigid convention in provinces other than the Presidencies of appointing Governors drawn from the Indian Civil Service should be relaxed. (There was some support for the substitution of the word "discontinued" for the word "relaxed.")

(Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and Messrs. Ramachandra Rao, Barooah, Chintamani, Joshi, Paul, and Ambedkar dissent from the Sub-Committee's conclusions on the powers of the Governor.)

7. THE COMPOSITION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

(a) THEIR SIZE.—The Sub-Committee anticipates that, to meet the conditions of the new constitutions and electorates, the Provincial Legislatures will require to be enlarged on the basis of ascertained needs, regard being had to the numbers and character of the constituencies.

(b) THEIR LIFETIME.—In the opinion of the Sub-Committee the normal lifetime of the Provincial Legislatures should not exceed five years.

(c) THE OFFICIAL BLOC.—With the possible exception of a strictly limited proportion of non-officials who may in some provinces require to be nominated by the Governor to secure the representation of groups unable to return their own members through the polls, the new Provincial Legislatures should consist wholly of elected members, and the official *bloc* should disappear.

(d) SECOND CHAMBERS.—The existing Provincial Legislatures are unicameral. The Sub-Committee recognizes that conditions in some provinces may make it desirable that the Provincial Legislature should be bicameral; but the decision to incorporate a second chamber in the new constitution of any province other than Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa where opinion in favour of a second chamber has already been expressed should not be taken until opinion in the province definitely favours this course.

(The reference to the provinces of Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa was inserted at the wish of a majority of the Sub-Committee.)

NOTE.

(1) The question of the administration of the police was raised by Lord Zetland under para. 4, and it was decided that this should be left for the report of the Services Sub-Committee when set up.

(2) The Sub-Committee did not consider the constitution of the North-West Frontier Province since it was understood that a special Sub-Committee would be set up to deal with this subject.

Percy Bennett, aged 18, of Ainsdale, was killed last night when a motor-van which he was driving was wrecked by an empty electric train at a level-crossing between Ainsdale and Hillside Stations, near Southport. The train was travelling at between 40 and 50 miles an hour, and struck the motor-van broadside on. The accident occurred during dense fog, and traffic was disorganized for several hours while a breakdown gang cleared the wreckage.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS' INVITATION TO UNIONS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The subject of the conference to which the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation has invited representatives of all the unions in the engineering industry is to be "the whole question of wages and working conditions." More than 40 unions will be represented. A definite date has not yet been fixed, but the conference will meet about the middle of next month.

In a general letter of invitation the employers' federation says:—"The management board of the federation has for a considerable time past been giving very serious thought to the grave position of the engineering industry. Among other things, it has addressed itself to the problem of production costs, and has decided to invite representatives of your union to a conference for the purpose of considering with the federation the whole question of wages and working conditions in the industry."

It is disclosed in a second communication that has gone to certain of the unions that the subject of the manning of machines will come into consideration. This is a vexed question among the unions. It divides the unions of the skilled men from the unions of the unskilled, which see in the adoption of modern automatic and semi-automatic machinery an opportunity for lifting the unskilled into the ranks of the semi-skilled and thereby increasing their earning power. On the other hand the unions of the skilled men fear consequences injurious to the interests of their members. For several years the controversy has continued in a desultory way, but the unions of the unskilled men have not allowed it to drop and they have now been informed by the employers that the machine question can properly be discussed at the forthcoming conference.

The engineering employers recently published their grave view of the condition of British industry in general and of the engineering industry in particular. They drew attention to the high level of costs of production and the heavy charges on account of national and local government expenditure which industry has to bear. Engineering, as a finishing industry, had to carry, in the price it paid for its materials, costs incurred before manufacture began, and likewise had to bear not only its own share of Government and local expenditure but also a proportion of those charges levied upon the industries which produced the materials for manufacture. It was the same (the employers said) with regard to transport costs. Railway freight charges on industrial goods had increased by about 60 per cent. since the War and engineering felt the effect of that increase not at one stage but at all. The employers added:—

"So great is the proportion of these 'precharges' added to those charges directly imposed upon itself by Governments or municipalities, that of the total price charged by engineering to its customers less than one-third consists of costs which the industry itself controls, and within which, therefore, it can look for any item or items where savings might be effected. It is not on that account exempt from the requirement to make such search. It is necessary that every industry should examine its own position and its costs and restrictions. Each can seek to effect saving by co-operation in buying or selling: by reducing management costs and so forth. But no industry can save itself single-handed, least of all finishing industries."

It will probably be found that the phrase "costs and restrictions" is a clue to the suggestions which the employers will make to the unions.

COAL DISTRICTS AND SPREAD-OVER

MEETING OF FEDERATION EXECUTIVE TO-DAY

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

It is probable that the executive committee of the Miners' Federation, when it meets to-day, will listen favourably to Lancashire's request for the postponement of a pronouncement on the approval or disapproval of district agreements for a spread-over of working hours underground. The Lancashire case is to be heard at once by the National Board. If the Board should recommend a temporary agreement on the basis of the spread-over in Lancashire as it has already done in South Wales and Scotland, and the Lancashire miners should agree, then the position would be that every large coalfield that was working an eight-hour day before December 1 had become desirous of an accommodation that would safeguard wages. Merely as an act of expediency, and notwithstanding the exact figures of voting, the executive committee would have sufficient reason in such circumstances for taking the responsibility of approving the spread-over.

POSITION IN SOUTH WALES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 15

The Joint Sub-Committee of the Welsh Coal Trade Conciliation Board met to-day, but adjourned until Tuesday of next week without making any definite approach towards agreement as to the future conduct of the industry. The committee was appointed to examine the position of the industry with a view to a permanent agreement when the present temporary arrangement comes to an end; but although the owners were prepared to sit for the whole of to-day and to-morrow if necessary, it is understood that the men's representatives were not in a position to go on with the discussion to-day. The decision of the miners' conference on Saturday was in favour of a three months' agreement with a spread-over of hours on a weekly basis, which virtually means the rejection of the owners' offer to extend the present temporary agreement (which is on a fortnightly spread-over basis) to the end of January.

I gather that the owners are not averse from conceding a 45-hour week, but would in that case require a revision of the wage rates. "We have no objection to the men working a 7½-hour day, but it must be equivalent pay for equivalent work," was the comment of a prominent member of the coalowners' side.

The miners' executive meets to-morrow afternoon when, it is understood, the policy in regard both to the local and the general situation will come under review. Meanwhile the uncertainty of the situation is having a deplorable effect on the export market.

COAL TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

LORD DERBY'S PRAISE OF METHODS

LORD DERBY, as president, was in the chair at the thirty-fifth annual dinner of the Coal Trade Benevolent Association at the Connaught Rooms last night. The association, which has 16 branches throughout the country, was founded for the relief of those non-manually engaged in the coal industry who are in need and deserving, or their widows and orphans left without much provision.

Proposing the toast of "The Association and its Branches," LORD DERBY said that their motto, "Comfort the bereaved and afflicted," was one of the most eloquent that could be adopted. What appealed to him, speaking as the man in the street, was that the association made no distinctions and had no fixed scale of relief, but decided every case on its merits, giving due consideration to previous conditions and circumstances. That was the most broadminded way of giving charity that he had ever noted in connexion with a public association. There was no publicity of the names of those who received help, and no single deserving case had been unassisted.

He sincerely hoped that the day would never come when the voluntary hospital ceased to exist. However good a State hospital might be and however much money was spent on it—there was always more money spent under national guidance—the State hospital lacked the human touch that applied to the voluntary hospital, which brought close together the person who helped and the person who was helped. (Cheers.) This year over £14,000 would have been expended by the association in relief, which was more than double the sum spent 10 years ago. He hoped that even in these disastrous times the amount required would be raised.

Mr. ARTHUR LEIGHTON, chairman of the association, replying, said that in the past five years the association had paid out a sum equal to the amount given in the previous 20 years. At the present moment there were 340 cases on their books, including many men who were out of work.

Mr. W. T. JONES, the secretary, announced donations totalling £8,670, which, he said, was a record for a chairman's list.

POWER STATION AT FULHAM

GREAT EXTENSION SCHEME

PUBLIC INQUIRY OPENED

The public inquiry into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to extend their generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham, was opened by the Electricity Commissioners at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy-place, Victoria Embankment, yesterday. The application is opposed by the London County Council and other local authorities and also by various societies and individuals. The trustees of the National Gallery, in a letter, referred to their previous protest against the erection of the Battersea Power Station, and described the new proposal as a serious aggravation to the danger to works of art. The London Society also submitted a letter of protest, signed by a number of other societies. The Commissioners are Sir John Brooke (chairman), Mr. W. W. Lackie, and Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., Mr. Graham Robertson, K.C., and Mr. Sydney Turner appeared for the Fulham Borough Council. The other parties and counsel are:—London Power Company, Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C., and Mr. Craig Henderson, K.C.; London County Council, City of Westminster, Royal Borough of Kensington, and Borough of Chelsea, Mr. J. E. Singleton, K.C., Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., and Mr. J. H. Thorpe; London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, Mr. John Hodson; Mr. Nathan Zloty, a leaseholder of property in Fulham, Mr. J. B. Blagden.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, opening the case for the applicants, pointed out that Acts had been passed by which Parliament authorized the construction and working of a generating station on a specified piece of land. When that was done the undertakers got statutory immunity from proceedings for nuisance if they proved that any nuisance from their work was unavoidable. But the Fulham Council had no statutory immunity. They had to carry on their generating station if extended with the consent of the Commissioners subject to the "nuisance" clause, and if they created a nuisance they would be liable to proceedings.

DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY

If the applicants could satisfy the Commissioners that the extended station could be carried out without injury to the public—and he thought this could be done—the Commissioner of Works, whose sanction was also required, would, he thought, give his approval. Parliament, recognizing the need for an additional generating station in the west of London, had authorized the construction of a new station in Duke's Meadow, Chiswick, subject to its becoming a selected station under the scheme contained in the Electricity Act, 1926. A variation was made by the Central Board and Chiswick was omitted and Fulham station included. He referred to the growing demand for electricity, and pointed out that all estimates had been falsified. The people of this country were at last waking up to the advantages of electricity in the home. In Fulham the occupiers of quite small houses were adopting electricity not only for lighting but for cooking.

Alluding to the agreement between the Central Board and the Fulham Council, Mr. Tyldesley Jones said agreements had been made for the acquisition of all the interests on the site which did not already belong to the council, with the exception of one leasehold which would expire in 1933. Forty-five letters of objection to the extension of the station had been received. Some of these related to matters with which the council had nothing to do and some writers predicted that their life here would be a forecast of what it would be hereafter if consent were given to the application. (Laughter.) The site in the agreement was just over 10 acres, and nearly all of the 10 acres would be used for the generating station as extended. The frontage to the river Thames would be 1,025ft., with a depth of 560ft.

It was proposed to extend the existing station so that it would ultimately have a capacity of 318,000 kilowatts, giving a working capacity of 312,000 kilowatts. The first section of the station would have an installed capacity of 132,000 kilowatts, giving a working capacity of 126,000 kilowatts. The main transmission lines were already at the station. It was proposed that there should be two boiler houses, each of which would contain water tube boilers.

Condensing water would be taken from and returned to the Thames. The terms on which they would be allowed to take the water had been agreed with the Port of London Authority, which body, like the borough council, was alive to the fact that nothing should be done that would cause pollution of the river. The estimated expense of the station for the first section was £2,790,935 and for the whole station £5,530,000.

WASHING THE FLUE GAS

If he were right in the submission that a modern generating station could be designed and worked so as to avoid the emission of sulphur dioxide, which was the one objectionable fume now left to be dealt with, the sooner such a station was erected and brought into operation the better, for the reason that there were a large number of existing stations which it would be difficult to adapt to the methods now available for preventing that nuisance.

The Fulham Council had erected a plant which was actually treating the flue gas from a boiler in actual operation. The engineers who would give evidence were satisfied that the chemists' solution of the difficulty—washing the flue gas—was the right one. The apparatus at Fulham proceeded on the principle of bringing the gas into contact with water by a different method from that adopted at Battersea. The flue gas was sent through a passage or tunnel along which at intervals there were tubes from which an adequate surface of water was always presented to the oncoming gas. The apparatus could be seen in operation, and he hoped the Commissioners would take the opportunity of seeing it.

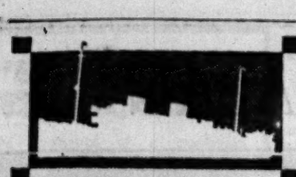
Mr. Singleton said that if there was consent to the application those whom he represented wanted the best scheme adopted. Much of their opposition depended on what had been done and the tests that had been made.

NATIONAL GALLERY PROTEST

The trustees of the National Gallery had written a letter of protest in which they said:—

The trustees of the National Gallery have been considering the grave and inevitable menace to the condition of pictures in London caused by the erection of super coal-consuming stations for the supply of electricity in the suburbs of London. In July they combined with the trustees of the National Gallery of British Art at Millbank to protest against the erection of a station at Battersea in such close proximity to Millbank. They must regard the fresh proposal to extend the power station at Fulham as a very serious aggravation of the danger to works of art.

It is universally recognized that perhaps the greatest danger to pictures is the presence in London atmosphere of sulphur dioxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, and hydrogen peroxide, which in saturation and attenuation must inflict incalculable damage on the surface and composition of paintings. Thus the menace created by the erection of a super electricity station at Battersea is enormously magnified by the proposal to extend the power station at Fulham. In these circumstances the trustees of the National



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RETIREMENT OF BRITISH MUSEUM ATTENDANT

Mr. W. G. Brown, for 47 years an attendant in the British Museum, and recently principal attendant in the new North Library, retired on Saturday on reaching his sixty-fifth birthday. Mr. Brown was presented with a walking stick and an umbrella by a group of the older students who have used the North Library for the past 10 years. A second walking stick from a branch of the tree which grows on George Washington's grave was sent by Sir E. A. Wallis Budge as a personal gift to a former colleague.

Viscountess Rhondda presided at a luncheon, arranged by the United Empire Circle of the Lyceum Club, yesterday to Miss Amy Johnson. Among the speakers on the subject of "Links of Empire" were Miss Amy Johnson, Captain P. D. Macdonald, M.P., Captain H. H. Balfour, M.P., and Mr. Billie Aitken.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, DEC. 15

The King this morning received the Sultan of Johore, accompanied by Sir Cecil Clementi (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Malay States).

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of His Majesty.

Sir Robert Vansittart (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Mr. F. C. Goodenough, and Mr. Edward Higgins (General of the Salvation Army), had the honour of being received by The King.

General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Aide-de-Camp General to The King) represented His Majesty at the Funeral Service of Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Anderson (Quarter-Master-General to the Forces), which was held at the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to-day.

The Marquess of Carisbrooke visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

The Earl De La Warr and Admiral Sir Henry Campbell have succeeded the Lord Marley and Major Sir Philip Hunloke as Lord and Groom in Waiting to His Majesty.

The Queen received this afternoon the Wives of the Indian Ruling Princes who are now in London.

The Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood), the Duchess of York, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise were present with Her Majesty, and the Ladies of The Queen's Household were in attendance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 15

The Prince of Wales received this evening the Earl of Clarendon and Lieut.-Colonel R. G. B. Spicer.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, dined with His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador and Madame Regis de Oliveira this evening.

The Prince of Wales will attend the dinner which is being given by the Latin-American Society of Great Britain at the Savoy Hotel on Thursday next, in commemoration of the centenary of Simon Bolivar.

The Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz returned to London yesterday from the Continent.

The Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne will leave 65, Brook-street early next week for Bowood Park, Wiltshire.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith will leave London at the end of the week for The Wharf, Sutton Courtney.

Viscount D'Abernon left 12, Arlington-street yesterday for Rome, where he will remain for three months.

Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart expects to leave London at the end of the week for Kames Castle, Isle of Bute.

Lord and Lady Strachie leaves 27, Cadogan-gardens to-day for Sutton Court, Somerset, where Lady Strachie will rejoin him on Thursday.

Lord and Lady Carson will leave 5, Eaton-place early next week for Cleve Court, Minster, Thanet, where they will remain for several weeks.

Lady Rathcreedan and family wish to thank their many friends for the letters of sympathy which they have received in their bereavement. These they hope to answer personally.

Sir John and Lady Simon will leave London next week for Fritwell Manor, Bicester, where they will spend Christmas. They will leave Fritwell Manor on December 29 for the Continent, and will be away for 10 days or a fortnight.

The Hon. Lady Ward will arrive at Southampton in the Majestic on Friday from New York.

The Hon. David and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon will leave 41, Bryanston-square at the end of the week for St. Paul's, Waldenbury, where they will spend Christmas.

Lady Birchenough has now recovered from her recent long illness and has returned from the nursing home to 23, Chester-street, S.W.

Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter will leave 24, Hyde Park-gardens on Saturday for The Wharf, Sutton Courtney, where they will spend Christmas with the Countess of Oxford and Asquith.

Sir Kay and Lady Muir have left the Ritz Hotel for Scotland.

Sir Bradford and Lady Leslie have left Claridge's, and are now at 51, South-street, W.1, which will be their permanent address.

Sir Thomas and Lady Devitt will take up residence at Easton Glebe, Dunmow, Essex, on Thursday.

Sir John and Lady Mullens have left London for a tour round the world and are not expected home till the end of April.

Sir Harold and Lady Bowden have arrived at Claridge's from the country.

Mr. and Lady Winifred Pennoyer and their family are leaving London this week for South Spain until the end of January.

Miss Mildred Duveen, daughter of Mr. John Duveen, is in a nursing home recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Herbert have taken 22, Mulberry-walk, Chelsea, S.W.3, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Flaxman 6703.)

Miss Cornelia Sorabji has arrived at 14, Cork-street from America.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will present the prizes at the Navy League Bridge Tournament, Basil Street Hotel, Knightsbridge, this afternoon.

The honorary secretary of the Simon Bolivar Commemoration Committee begs to make it known that attendance at Apsley House on Wednesday next will be by the special pink invitation card only.

Mrs. Frank Worthington's two special *matinées* of Mr. William Devereux's play *Contract* at the Phoenix Theatre and the Cambridge Theatre have resulted in a clear profit of £1,965 for the charities concerned.

Mrs. K. Stanley Smith has become one of the vice-chairmen of Charlot's Midnight Cabaret Ball which Lady Zia Wernher is arranging at the Hyde Park Hotel on January 20.

LUNCHEONS

THE BEGUM AGA KHAN

The Aga Khan and the Begum Aga Khan entertained at luncheon in the Ritz Restaurant yesterday:—

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, the Italian Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador, the Maharajah of Jodhpur, the Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Marquess of Zetland, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Lady Louis Mountbatten, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, the Hon. Mrs. Monlagu-Major the Hon. Oliver Stanley, Sir F. Stewart, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and Miss Jinnah.

THE ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

The council of the Royal Empire Society yesterday entertained a party of British Indian delegates to the Round-Table Conference. Among those present were:—

Colonel Weston Jarvis (chairman of council), Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Geoffrey Lagden, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Pherose Sethna, Sir John Kerr, Captain Rajah Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., U Ba Pe, Sir Hubert Carr, Mr. Fazl-ul-Huq, Mr. Henry Snell, M.P., Sardar Sampuran Singh, Mr. E. Salmon, and Mr. George Pilcher (secretary).

Owing to the demand for tickets, Mrs. d'Erlanger has had another 100 printed, and these may be obtained at £2 2s. each (including supper) from the Park Lane Hotel, or from Miss Ellaline Macey, 42, The Manor House, N.W.1. (Paddington 5471.)

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

VISCOUNT GAGE AND THE HON. IMOGEN GRENFELL

A marriage has been arranged between Viscount Gage and the Hon. Alexandra Imogen Clair Grenfell, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Desborough.

MR. V. J. WHEELER AND MISS SPENCER-PHILLIPS

A marriage will take place on December 27 between Mr. Vashon J. Wheeler, eldest son of Mr. J. Wheeler and the Hon. Mrs. Wheeler, Bitterley Court, Ludlow, and Miss Josephine Spencer-Phillips, elder daughter of Major Spencer-Phillips, D.S.O., and Mrs. Spencer-Phillips, Ridley House, Kingswear.

MR. F. W. F. OLDHAM AND MISS HAWES

The engagement is announced between Frederick William Fitzjohn, only son of the late Sir Ernest Fitzjohn Oldham, of 51, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Lady Oldham, of 29, Windsor Court, Bayswater, W., and Thereza Jessie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Hawes, of 171, Victoria-street, Westminster, and Holly Hill, Meopham, Kent.

MR. J. H. LUDDINGTON AND MISS COKE

The marriage arranged between Mr. James Hilton Luddington and Miss Nell Coke will take place to-morrow at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15.

LIEUTENANT K. WALTER, R.N., AND MISS CAMPBELL

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Keith Walter, Royal Navy, and Miss Frances Henriette Campbell will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-day, at 2.15.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D. COLES AND MISS M. G. HYDE

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley Coles and Miss Marjorie Gladys Hyde will take place quietly at St. Martin-in-the-Fields on January 15, 1931, at 2 p.m. Friends will be welcome at the church.

CAPTAIN W. M. BLAGDEN AND MISS V. HUGHES

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place very quietly in February, between Captain William M. Blagden, Royal Engineers, son of Dr. C. O. Blagden, Dean of the School of Oriental Studies, and Mrs. Blagden, 32, Acacia-road, N.W.8, and Vourneen, daughter of the late Commander W. H. Hughes, R.N., and Mrs. Hughes, of Tralee, Ireland.

MR. G. H. W. BAIRD AND MISS C. FORESTER

The marriage arranged between Mr. G. H. W. Baird, Seaforth Highlanders, and Miss Catherine Forester will take place on January 22, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, at 2.15.

MR. R. J. VOLKERS AND MISS B. M. USHER

The engagement is announced between Robert John Volkers, Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Captain R. C. F. Volkers, C.I.E., and Mrs. Volkers, and Barbara Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Usher, of The Gables, Devonshire-road, Southampton.

SQUADRON-LEADER B. MCENTEGART AND MISS A. PATMORE

The wedding arranged between Squadron-Leader Bernard McEntegart and Miss Anne Patmore will take place quietly at Fawley, Hants, on Saturday, January 10, 1931.

MR. R. D. SIMS, R.M., AND MISS U. J. BIRDWOOD

The engagement is announced between Roderick Dillwyn Sims, R.M., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Dillwyn Sims, of Ipswich, and Ursula Jane, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Birdwood, Indian Medical Service, and Mrs. Birdwood, 26, The Beach, Walmer, Kent.

MR. E. J. HILL AND MISS P. S. LISCOMBE

The engagement is announced between Edward J. Hill, third son of the late Rev. Robert B. Hill and of Mrs. Hill, of Prior's Lodge, Blagdon Hill, Taunton, and Phyllis Somers, second daughter of the late Reginald Liscombe and of Mrs. Liscombe, of 3, Chatsworth-gardens, Eastbourne.

MR. E. A. MONTAGUE AND MISS GETHING

The engagement is announced between Evelyn Aubrey, eldest son of the late C. E. Montague and Mrs. Montague, of Burford, Oxon, and Norah, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gething, of Dean Bank, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

MR. G. E. NAYLOR AND MISS P. FATTORINI

The engagement is announced between George Edgar, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Naylor, of Hazel Royd, Girlington, Bradford, and Peggy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fattorini, Fieldhead, Heaton, Bradford.

MR. D. C. HAMMOND-CHAMBERS-BORGNIS AND MISS LYCETT

The engagement is announced between Duncan Cedric, eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Hammond-Chambers-Borgnis, of Oaklands, Curridge, Newbury, and Margaret Agnes, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Norman L. Lycett, of Chartham Rectory, Canterbury.

The marriage arranged between Mr. G. Lennox-Boyd, Highland Light Infantry, and Miss Sheila Macdonald will not take place.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of the Hon. John and Lady Elizabeth Fremantle took place at Wistow, Leicestershire, on Saturday. The Rev. H. O. Ransome officiated, and the child was named Ann. The godparents were Mr. Alan Freeman, Lady Fox, Miss Vida Cuthbert, and Miss Judy Dawson.

DANCES

LONDON FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS

A cabaret entertainment was held on Sunday night at the May Fair Hotel in aid of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs. M. Maurice Chevalier sang, and Miss Violet Lorraine and Miss Sophie Tucker also contributed to the programme. Among those present were:—

Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lord and Lady Stanley, Viscount and Viscountess Weymouth, Lord and Lady Nunburnholme, Lord and Lady Brownlow, the Earl of Sefton, Lord Ivor Churchill, Lady Allington, Lady Serena James, Captain and Lady Kathleen Rollo, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Crichton, Mrs. Edgar Brassey, Captain Howard Kerr, Lady Balniel, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, the Hon. Dorothy Paget, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Baillie-Hamilton, Viscount and Viscountess Allendale, Mr. Isaac Bell, Major and Mrs. Barclay, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Fitzgerald, Sir Raymond Greene, Lady Plunket, the Marquess and Marchioness of Waterford, Wing Commander Louis Greig, Miss Lily Elsie, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Player, Mr. Francis Lister, Miss Nora Swinburne, Mr. Robert Strawbridge, and Major G. F. Pigot Moodie.

THE ESSEX AND SUFFOLK

The Essex and Suffolk Hunt ball was held at the Moot Hall, Colchester, last night. The committee was:—Mrs. Blewett, Mrs. Waller, Miss J. Crossman, and Miss Mary Crossman (hon. secretary). Newman's band played. Among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Colonel Mangles, M.F.H., Major and Mrs. Waller, Colonel and Mrs. Blewett, Major and Mrs. R. Blewett, Mr. Butler, Captain and Mrs. Bucknall, Miss Barnett, Mrs. P. Crossman, Mr. D. P. Crossman, Miss J. Crossman, Colonel and Mrs. Cockburn, Miss Cockburn, Miss Cobbold, Mrs. Cunningham, Captain and Mrs. Chester-Master, Miss Dawson, Colonel and Mrs. Furneaux, Mr. and Mrs. Gales, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Captain and Mrs. F. Hill, Mrs. Howlett, Miss Hadland, Major and Mrs. Harter, Miss Hoblyn, Mr. and Mrs. Munnings, Miss Norie, Mrs. Paul, Major Parry Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Townshend, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. Tryon, Mr. and Mrs. Tenison, Colonel and Mrs. Warburton, Colonel Watson, Mrs. White, and Mr. Wade.

ECLIPSE BALL

Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger's annual ball in aid of St. John's Hospital, Lewisham, takes place to-morrow at the Park Lane Hotel at 10 p.m. The Embassy band will play. Among those giving dinner parties for the ball are:—

The Duchess of Westminster, Viscountess Furness, the Aga Khan, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Payne Thompson, Mrs. Norman Holden, Mrs. Vincent Dominguez, Mrs. Frank Gresham, Lady Maud Carnegie, the Baroness d'Erlanger, Mrs. Arthur Woolley-Hart, Mrs. Warren Pearl, Princess Asta Yilma, Mrs. Scott Nelson, the Hon. Dorothy Paget, Lady Bonsor, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Mrs. Lane-Roberts, and Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, whose party will include Prince George, who will be present at the ball.

The midnight pageant of "A Thousand and One Lights" will be performed by:—

Mr. Robin d'Erlanger, Miss Penelope Spencer, Miss Elsa Markova, Mrs. Carl Hendix, Mrs. Bruce Ottley, Miss Marjorie Leigh, the Marquess of Donegall, Mr. Frank Leveson, Lady Bridget Poulett, Lady Diana Cooper, Miss Margaret Whigham, Mrs. Edward Compton, Mrs. C. Aubrey Cartwright, Mrs. Arthur Woolley-Hart, Mrs. Robin d'Erlanger, Miss Hermione Darnborough, Mr. Sidney Beer, the Begum Aga Khan, Mrs. Arthur James, Mrs. Alan Bewinton, Mrs. H. M. Dawson, Lady Mary Lygon, Princess George Imeretinsky, Miss Jan Ricardo, the Hon. Eileen Broughan, Mrs. Vincent Dominguez, Mrs. Gerard d'Erlanger, Mrs. Douglas Story Wright, Mr. Antony Hankey, Mrs. Claude Leigh, Lady Gunter, Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Mrs. Ronald Armstrong-Jones, Princess Jean Louis de Faucigny-Lucinge, Mrs. Leo d'Erlanger, Miss Jean Ball, Mrs. C. M. Robertson, Viscountess Castlerosse, Mrs. Auberon Kennard, Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mrs. Marix, the Countess of Carlisle, the Hon. Mrs. John Barrad, the Hon. Margaret Hore-Ruthven, Lady Ashley, Lady (Neville) Pearson, Miss Eugenie Mitchell, Lady George Cholmondeley, Mrs. Antony Eden, and Viscountess Furness.

Owing to the demand for tickets, Mrs. d'Erlanger has had another 100 printed, and these may be obtained at £2 2s. each (including supper) from the Park Lane Hotel, or from Miss Ellaline Macey, 42, The Manor House, N.W.1. (Paddington 5471.)

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

SIR HASTINGS ANDERSON

The King was represented by General Sir Walter Braithwaite, A.D.C. General to the King, at the funeral service for Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson, Colonel, The Cheshire Regiment, Quartermaster-General to the Forces, which was held in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yesterday morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray represented the Duke of Connaught.

The body lay in state at the Chapel of the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital, Millbank, until the morning, when it was conveyed to the Hospital Chapel. The guard over the coffin was furnished by the 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, and the troops in attendance were composed of one squadron of Household Cavalry, two battalions from the Brigade of Guards, and the 2nd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment. The coffin, draped with the Union Jack and surmounted with plumed hat and sword, was afterwards taken to Brookwood, where the burial took place privately. The pall-bearers were:—

Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, Vice-Admiral Roger Backhouse, Air-Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, General Sir Robert Whigham, General Sir David Campbell, General Sir Reginald Stephens, General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron Shute, Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Radcliffe, Lieutenant-General Sir Cecil Romer, Major-General P. G. Grant, Major-General C. W. Gwynn, Major-General E. Gibb, Major-General E. Evans, and Major-General E. N. Broadbent. The Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, Chaplain-General to the Forces (Chaplain to the King) officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. Standing, Deputy Chaplain-General (Honorary Chaplain to the King), and the Rev. R. H. Holmes, Chaplain of the Royal Hospital.

The chief mourners were:—Lady Anderson (widow), Vice-Admiral Sir Murray Anderson (brother) and Lady Anderson, Miss Anderson (sister) and Miss Violet Anderson (sister), Colonel and Mrs. Rex Osborne (brother-in-law), Lady Carmichael of Skirling, Captain and Mrs. D. M. Anderson (of Bourhouse), Major R. W. H. Anderson, Mr. Donald Anderson, Major Sir Hugh Jackson, Mr. Basil Jackson, Mrs. Wheeler-Carmichael, Miss Lambarde, Mrs. Young.

Among others present were:—

Mr. Tom Shaw (Minister for War), Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard and Lady Trenchard, Earl Stanhope, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers and Lady Clarke, General Sir George and Lady Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-General Sir George Cory, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Gerald and Mrs. Scobell, Lieutenant-General Sir William Thwaites, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Francis Gathorne-Hardy, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy, Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Jeudwine, Major-General Sir John Moore, Major-General Sir Thomas Marden, Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, Major-General Sir Hugh Elles, Air Vice-Marshal Webb Bowen (representing the Secretary of State for Air), Air Commodore N. D. K. MacEwen, Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and Viscountess Plumer, Sir Horace Hamilton, Lady Braithwaite, General Sir Alexander Cobbe, the Bishop of St. Albans, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Campbell Stuart, Lieutenant-General H. B. Fawcus (Director-General of the Army Medical Services), General Sir Richard Haking, Major-General Sir Torquhil Matheson, Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. K. Finch, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Major-General Nigel Woodyatt (representing the 7th Gurkhas), Major-General Charles Corkran (commanding the London District), Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Salmond, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, the Countess of Strafford, Rear-Admiral G. K. Chetwode (representing the First Lord of the Admiralty), Major-General H. W. Higginson (representing the 55th (West Lancashire) Division), Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller (representing the Royal Navy), Vice-Admiral E. R. C. Backhouse (representing the Board of Admiralty).

The French Military Attaché, the Czechoslovak Military Attaché, the Swedish Military Attaché, the Assistant Swedish Military Attaché, the American Military Attaché, Major M. F. Scanlon, Major P. W. Evans, the Rumanian Military Attaché, the Italian Military Attaché, the Rumanian Air Attaché, General Sir Noel and Lady Birch, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert and Lady Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Vanier (representing the Royal 22nd Regiment (Canada)), Colonel Sir Stereon Stuart (representing the Committee of the Army and Navy Club), Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Gordon, Brigadier-General Lionel Banon, Dr. and the Hon. Mrs. Murray Leslie, Lady Worthington-Evans (representing Sir Laming Worthington-Evans), Lady Lucas-Tooth, Miss Lucas-Tooth, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Beeman (representing the Canadian Militia Force), General Bruche (Military representative of the Commonwealth of Australia), Sir Richard Butler, Lady Rawlinson, Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Pike, Major and the Hon. Mrs. William Brooke, Lady Horne of Stirkoke, Lady Whigham, Major-General Sir John Duncan, Lady Boyd, Air Vice-Marshal Newall, General Sir Arthur Currie, Sir Howard Frank, Lieutenant-General Sir Cecil Romer, Sir Hugh Jackson, Brigadier Whitehead (representing the Chief of the Metropolitan Police), Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, Admiral Sir William and Lady Henderson, Lady (William) Waterlow, Major-General Sir Frederic Mercer, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, the Chilean Military Attaché, the Finnish Military Attaché, the Japanese Military Attaché, the Polish Military Attaché.

The Headmaster of Marlborough College (Mr. G. C. Turner), the Senior Prefect of Marlborough College (Mr. J. C. Manisty), Major-General A. A. McHardy, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Cowan, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Manley-Sims, Major J. W. Underwood, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Martin Leake, Colonel and Mrs. Robert Middlemass, Brigadier-General R. S. Oxley, Captain and Mrs. R. C. Paulconer, Brigadier R. M. Lockock, Major-General E. S. Girdwood, Colonel P. S. Allan, General Evans, Colonel Mackenzie, Brigadier and Mrs. Collins, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Percival, Major-General Charles Heeds, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Stericker, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Cooke, Major and Mrs. Adshead, Major-General Cubitt, Major and Mrs. H. S. Marshall, Brigadier C. L. Rome, Brigadier K. G. Buchanan, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Moir, Major-General and Mrs. H. Anthony, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Aubrey Smith, Major Edgar Husey, Major-General and Mrs. Bartholomew, Major-General W. Pitt-Taylor, Major-General Clive, Captain Pottle, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Gore, Brigadier Fisher, Colonel H. M. Pryce-Jones, General Napier Hardy, Colonel Lee, Colonel Telfer Smollett, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Wrigley, Miss Cotterell, Brigadier Macnamara, Colonel G. M. Robertson, Lieutenant G. C. Mour, Major Craig, Lieutenant Sibbald, Colonel Earle, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Clifford, Major-General Watts, Brigadier Hedel, Major Oswald Birley, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Warden Gilchrist, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. de la Mothe, Major-General Ker, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dawnay, Brigadier Macleod, Major Finch, Major F. Scoones, Admiral and Mrs. Hopwood, General Broadbent, General Stephens, Major-General Grant, Major-General Charles, Colonel Chetwynd Stapleton, Miss Chetwynd Stapleton, Lady Milne, Miss Milne, Brigadier A. C. Temperley, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Bull, Colonel C. M. Simpson, Colonel Creagh-Osborne, Lady Blackett, Major-General Bonham-Carter, Colonel Burn, Mrs. Casey Holte, Colonel Macleod, Colonel Cecil Collins, Colonel Goldney, Colonel Burgess, Colonel O'Malley, Colonel Broad, Major-General F. J. Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel Hotblack, Brigadier-General T. W. H. King, Major H. L. Reed, Major-General S. C. Packe, General Knox, Major Gooch, Colonel Grasett, Major Watson, Major Miles, Colonel Hutton, Colonel Dobson, Lieutenant-Colonel Adam.

General F. A. Wilson, Colonel Powell, Captain Foster Hall, Captain Arthur Levenson, Major Penny, Captain E. C. Raikes, Brigadier-General N. W. Webber, Brigadier-General M. N. Turner, Brigadier Goschen, Captain A. H. Cooper, Major-General Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Major Berryman, Major-General C. G. Fuller, Major-General Geoffrey White, Brigadier-General F. G. Fuller, Colonel Miller, Air Vice-Marshal Dowding, Colonel and Mrs. R. Luker, Major R. E. Cardew, Mr. W. A. Francis, Brigadier Laird, Brigadier-General Walter Baird, Colonel Foss, Brigadier-General T. R. Hudson, Miss Morant, Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley Bocher, Colonel and Mrs. Hope Johnstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Chichester, Mrs. Gordon Ives, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Maitland, Major H. P. Raymond, Major H. N. Gale, Major C. Mulvany, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, Mr. Sidney Kiltcat, Major-General Du Pre, Major J. R. Lawson, Colonel and Mrs. Carr, Brigadier and Mrs. Barton Crozier, Mrs. Farmar, Colonel Groves, Lieutenant-Colonel Clive Gray, Brigadier-General Turner, Miss Wade, Mrs. Nigel Blomfield, Miss Nelson, Mrs. F. M. Reid, Major R. M. L. Scott, Miss Ursula Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shurcy, Mrs. Hartley, Lieutenant Smith (representing the O.C. R.A.S.C.), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nevill, Colonel Liddell, Mr. H. W. Mogridge, Mrs. Rupert Inglis, Lieutenant Inglis, Miss Wolryche-Whitmore, Mr. Paul, Mr. Ernest Baggallay (representing the Marlburian Club), Mr. B. M. Draper, Mrs. W. F. White, Miss Stroud, Miss Humphry Ward, Mr. Basil Jackson, and Mr. Teschemaker.

Captain Norman Ballard was unable to be present owing to illness.

At the end of the service Last Post and Reveille were sounded, and a salute of 15 rounds was fired at minute intervals.

The Rev. H. W. Blackburne (Chaplain to the King) conducted the service at the graveside.

MR. E. HONORATUS LLOYD, K.C.

A memorial service for Mr. E. Honoratus Lloyd, K.C., was held at the Temple Church yesterday afternoon. The Master of the Temple officiated, and among those present were:—

Mrs. E. Honoratus Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. H. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. K. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. K. Acton Davis, Mr. C. F. L. St. George (representing the Committee of the House of Lords), Colonel Sir Stuart Sankey, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin (Treasurer, T. K. Middle Temple), Sir James Devonshire, Sir Robert McCall, Sir Walter Clode, Mr. T. E. Morrison (Associate of the North Wales Circuit), Sir Harry Courthope-Munro, Mr. Maurice Eversed (Hon. treasurer of the Chelmsford Bar Mess), the Hon. Evan Charteris, Mr. Charles Yeatman, Sir Lynden Macassey, Sir Park Goff, Mr. Tyldesley Jones, Mr. R. A. Gordon, Mr. A. T. Knight (representing Mr. W. J. Workman, general manager of the Legal and General Assurance Society, Limited), Mr. William Cash (chairman of the Bournemouth Gas and Water Company), Mr. L. De Gruyther, Mr. R. L. Hart, Mr. H. C. S. Dumas, Major and Mrs. Springfield, Miss Springfield, Mr. C. E. R. Schwartze, Mr. and Mrs. Short, Miss Short, Sir Charles Morgan, Lady Lowe, Mrs. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Dahlquist, Mr. Milner Jones, Mr. Douglas Rowley, Sir Ernest Hiley, Mr. Patterson, Mr. A. V. Hyland, Mr. Molesworth St. Aubyn, Mr. K. Molesworth St. Aubyn, Mrs. Philip Scott, Mr. Edgar Davis, Mr. Gerald FitzGibbon, Mr. A. Fowler, Mr. P. R. Hasson, Captain F. K. C. Gibbons, Mr. S. G. Micklethwaite, Mr. Bowen Davies, Mr. Stanley C. Dunn, Mr. T. Beresford, Mr. G. Severn, Mr. F. J. Wrottesley, Mr. Craig Henderson, Mr. G. Silverwood Cope, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Stephens, Mr. Gilbert Davis, Mr. W. J. Jeeves, Mr. Seager Burr (Parliamentary Agent), Mr. Rabagliati, and Mr. A. C. Sparkes.

MAUD LADY ORR-EWING

A requiem Mass for Maud Lady Orr-Ewing will be held at Brompton Oratory on Thursday, December 18, at 10 a.m.

HOUSE PARTY

LADY LECONFIELD

Lord and Lady Leconfield entertained the following house party at Petworth House at the week-end:—

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yorke, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Mr. Walter Burrell, Mr. John Findlay, Mr. Edward Paget, Mr. Derek Schreiber, Mr. Michael Crichton, Lord William Taylour, Miss Diana Churchill, Miss Virginia Graham, Miss Marjorie Brassey, Miss Phyllis Spender-Clay, the Hon. Cynthia Guest, and Miss Wilhelmine Hope.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

SIR CHARLES FORBES-LEITH

COLONEL SIR CHARLES ROSDEW FORBES-LEITH, of Thame Park, Thame, Oxon, and Fyvie Castle, Fyvie, Aberdeen, who died on November 2, aged 71, left unsettled estate of the value of £5,411, with net personalty £3,404. He gives:—

£100 to his agent, H. G. Leveson Hallewell.

Mrs. ALICIA ELIZA HILL, of Egerton-gardens, W., who died on October 1, aged 88, widow of the Right Rev. Rowley Hill, Bishop of Sodor and Man, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £12,853, with net personalty £12,634. She left:—

£100 to Ruth Darnell, if in her service at her death; £100 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £50 to the Women's Union Branch of the London Diocesan Church of England Temperance Society; £50 to the London City Mission; and £100 to the Church Missionary Society.

DAME MATTIE MACLEAN, of Rutland-gate, S.W., who died on November 4, widow of Sir Francis Maclean, K.C.I.E., left £2,694, with net personalty £2,490.

Miss EMILY BITTLESTON, of Ripon, who died at Harrogate on October 21, left estate of the gross value of £6,396, with net personalty £5,756. She left:—

£200 to her maid, Sarah Lamb.

£100 each to Ripon Cottage Hospital and Ripon Nursing Home; £150 to the United Kingdom Benevolent Society; £200 each to the National Society and the Leeds Infirmary; £350 each to the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, the Church Army, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Additional Curates Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; £500 to the Mission to Seamen; £500 each for the augmentation of the livings of South Stainley, near Ripon, and Arncliffe, near Skipton; £500, free of duty, to the trustees of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, to be devoted by them at the discretion of the Principal to the providing of scholarships or exhibitions, tenable by undergraduates at St. Edmund Hall, or for the improvement or extension of the site and buildings of the Hall.

The ultimate residue of the property to the National Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Additional Curates Society.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHARLES FORBES BLANE, C.M.G., late R.H.A., of Melbury-road, W., who died on October 20, left estate of the gross value of £61,352, with net personalty £60,754. He gives:—

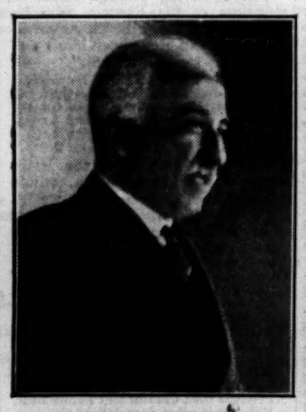
His collection of heads, skins, and trophies to the Ranelagh Secondary School, Bracknell, and if accepted £800, the income therefrom being used for preserving the collection, but if not accepted then to such institution as may be selected by the executors.

Mr. HORACE HARRINGTON NELSON, of Chislehurst, who died on September 22, aged 87, left estate of the gross value of £161,149, with net personalty £153,357. He gives:—

£7,500 to his wife, without any legal obligation, to apply it for such charitable and benevol

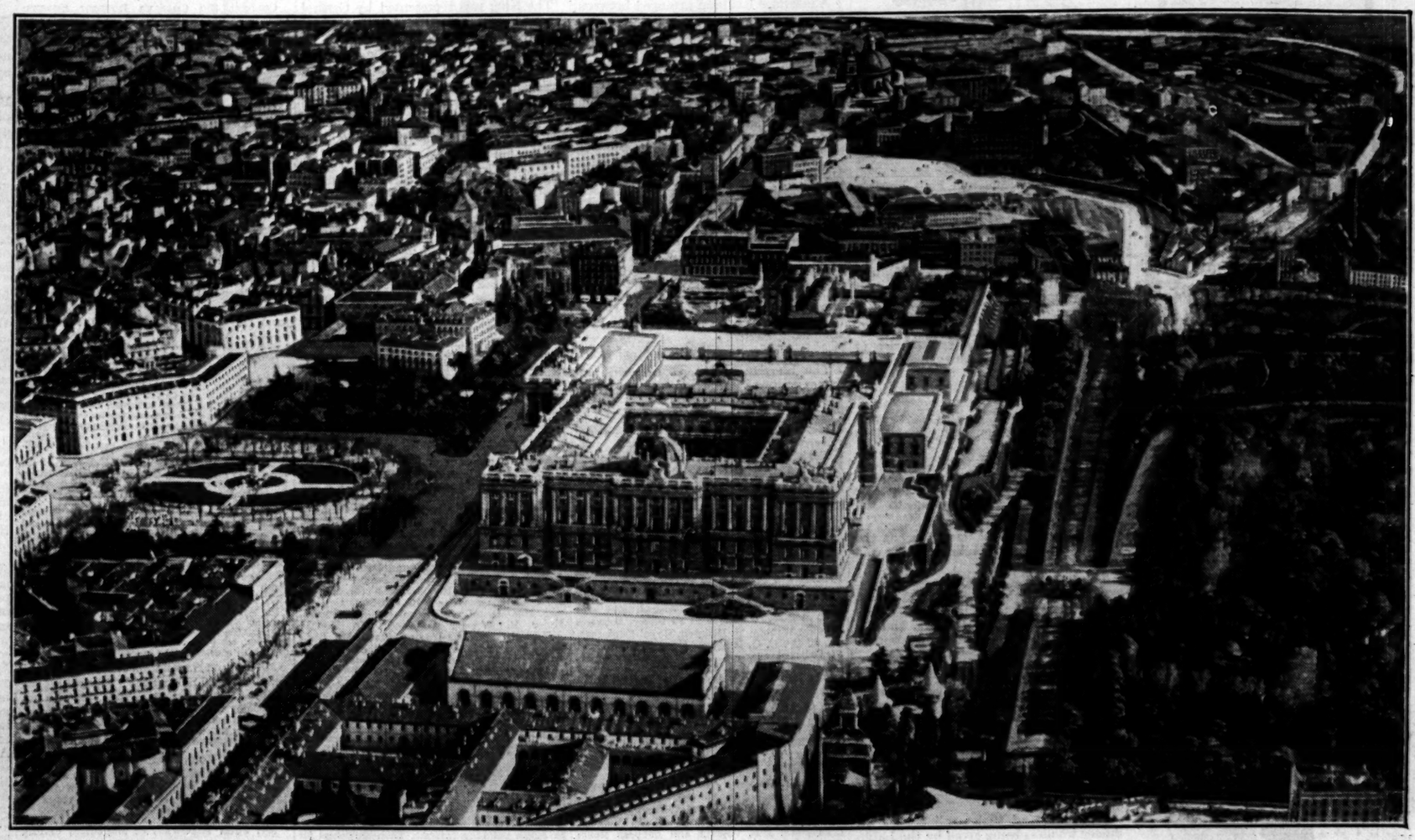
THE UNREST IN SPAIN

GENERAL BERENGUER, the Spanish Prime Minister, interviewing journalists during the general strike in Madrid in November last.



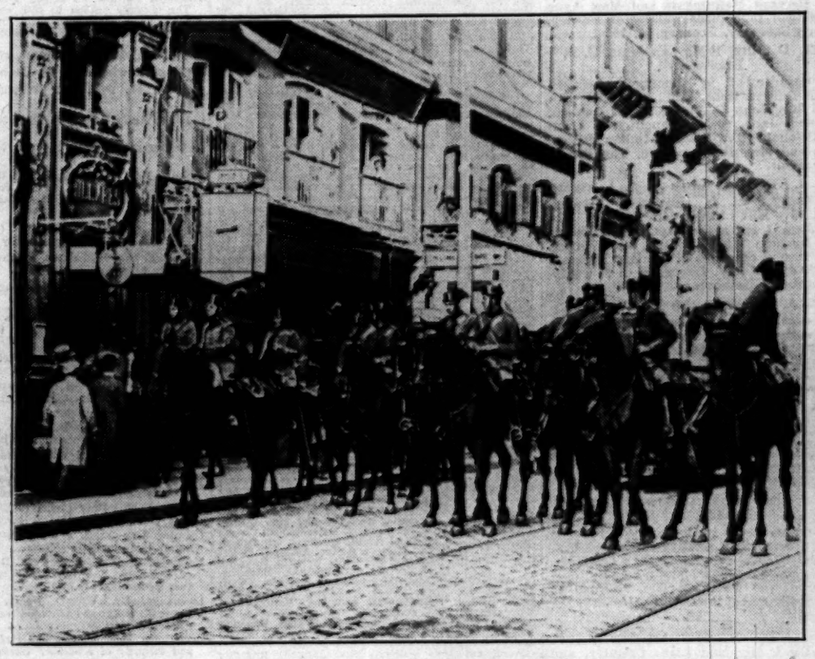
SENOR ALCALA ZAMARA, one of the Republican leaders, who is reported to have been arrested. Right: Major Franco, the well-known airman, who, it is said, is responsible for much of the unrest in the Spanish Air Force.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN JAPAN

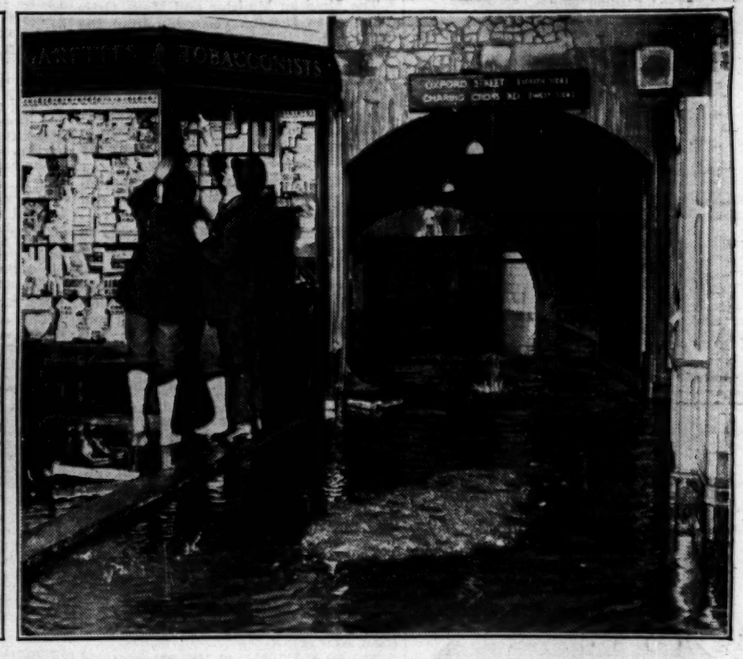


THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID.—A view from the air of the Royal Palace at Madrid, which, following the disturbances in various parts of Spain, was yesterday reported to be guarded by a ring of troops. It was announced last night that martial law had been declared throughout Spain. This followed earlier reports of a revolt of airmen in Madrid and disturbances in other parts of the country. The revolt of the airmen was quickly suppressed by loyal troops.

SAILING OVER THE MEADOWS.—Hundreds of acres are under flood water near the Rivers Severn and Avon in the Tewkesbury district. The extent of the floods is shown by this photograph of a boat sailing across the meadows.



IN BILBAO.—Civil guards keeping order in a street in Bilbao, where revolutionary pamphlets were posted.

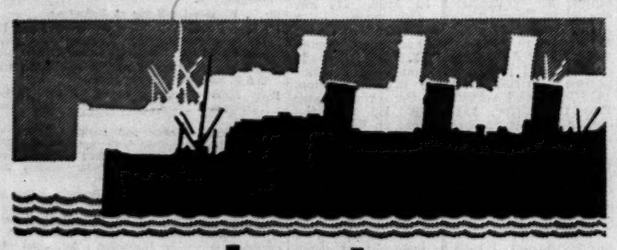


FLOODED TUBE STATION.—Examining the damage caused at the Tottenham Court-road Tube Station yesterday by the bursting of a water main at the junction of Oxford-street and Tottenham Court-road. The sudden inrush of water caused much confusion and trains were stopped on the Hampstead Tube and Central London Railway for about two hours.

THE HON. IMOGEN GRENFELL, younger daughter of Lord and Lady Desborough, and Viscount Gage, whose engagement is announced.

IN OXFORD-STREET.—A workman clearing the water from a hole made in the roadway by the bursting of the main yesterday.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.—A corner of the devastated town of Mishima after the earthquake which occurred in the Izu Peninsula, Japan. Over 200 persons lost their lives in the disaster.



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CHAMPAGNE		BRANDY	Per bottle
Melnotte, Ex Dry 1921	126/-	Very Old Champagne ★★★ ...	17/6
Pol Roger, Ex Dry 1921	154/-	Fine Liqueur Cognac 1858 ...	25/-

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Liverpool Corporation £6% Stock, 1930-50.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Liverpool City Council at a meeting held on Monday, 15th December, 1930, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of the Corporation of Liverpool to holders of the above-mentioned Stock that arrangements have been made with the Bank of England for the repayment of the above-mentioned Stock on the 16th April, 1931, and the requisite notice as to repayment is now and hereby given in the public Press as provided in the prospectus relating to the Issue of the said Stock dated 15th March, 1920.

(Sd.) WALTER MOON,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings,
Liverpool, W.
15th December, 1930.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Portland Railway, Light and Power Company, Portland Electric Power Company, now Pacific Northwest Public Service Company, First and Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Article Five of the First and Refunding Sinking Fund Mortgage, dated February 1, 1922, of Portland Railway, Light and Power Company to Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, as Trustee, as amended by Supplemental Mortgage dated May 1, 1912, of Portland Railway, Light and Power Company to Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, as Trustee, Pacific Northwest Public Service Company has elected to redeem and will redeem and pay on February 1, 1931, all of said First and Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, secured by and then outstanding under said Mortgage and Supplemental Mortgage.

Accordingly, on February 1, 1931, there will become and be due and payable upon each of said Bonds, at the principal office of the Trustee, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company (formerly Fidelity Trust Company), No. 135 South Broad Street, in the city of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the principal amount thereof, together with a premium thereon of 5%, and the interest thereon accrued to February 1, 1931, at the rate of 5% per annum, and from and after February 1, 1931, no further interest shall accrue upon any of said bonds, and all unmatured coupons for interest shall become and be null and void.

Bonds surrendered for redemption should have attached all coupons maturing subsequent to February 1, 1931.

Registered bonds without coupons and coupon bonds registered as to principal must be accompanied by proper instruments of assignment and transfer in blank.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

PORTLAND ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.
Now PACIFIC NORTHWEST PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY.

By Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company,
Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1930. Agent.

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Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

Paid-up Capital	£7,560,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	£6,150,000	0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£7,560,000	0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929	£21,140,000	0 0
	£90,808,297	7 10

The London Office issues drafts on demand on its Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W., and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Wool and other Produce Credits. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application and conducts every description of Australian banking business.
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Reserve Fund	£4,475,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,500,000

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THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital authorised and issued	£12,000,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£8,000,000

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CITY NOTES

LIVERPOOL'S NEW LOAN

THE GERMAN YOUNG BONDS

The Liverpool City Council yesterday decided to issue a loan of £4,000,000 in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock at par, the purpose of which is to provide for the redemption of the corporation's Six per Cent. stock, 1930-50, notice of the repayment of which on April 16 next is published to-day. This operation will yield a saving to the corporation of £65,000 a year. The terms of the issue are the best that any borrower has obtained since the War. Underwriting arrangements will be made to-day, and the prospectus will be published to-morrow. The result of the £750,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Smethwick Corporation Loan offered at 98½ became known yesterday. Over 70 per cent. of the amount was left with underwriters, and the scrip closed yesterday at 1 discount. Although the British Aluminium Five per Cent. Debenture issue made at 98½ was over-subscribed, the scrip yesterday fell to a discount of about 1½. The Cunard House Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures, which were offered at 90, were heavily over-subscribed, applicants for the larger amounts receiving only about 12 per cent. Dealings in the scrip began yesterday, the scrip commanding a small premium. The brightest feature of the day's happenings, however, was the news from Melbourne that the £28,000,000 Australian Conversion Loan had been over-subscribed. The recent offer for sale of £60,000 of Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the Sun Electrical Company was over-subscribed.

Larger B.A.T. Profits

Coming after a succession of poor reports by leading commercial and industrial undertakings the results just announced by the British-American Tobacco Company give a needed touch of cheer. Net profits of this great undertaking for the year ended September 30 amounted to £6,501,560, compared with £6,357,772 for 1928-29. Satisfaction with these figures will be the greater when it is remembered that the business of the B.A.T. is wholly concerned with export. The directors are maintaining the dividend at 25 per cent. for the year, free of British income-tax, the final dividend being 1s. 8d. per share. After paying the final dividend, amounting to £1,965,230, there will be £1,800,144 to carry forward, compared with £1,748,772. The board also announces payment of a first quarterly interim dividend in respect of the current year. This amounts to the usual rate of 10d. per share (free of tax), and will be payable on January 19.

The German Young Loan

From correspondence which has lately reached us, it would seem that unnecessary anxiety exists in the minds of holders of the German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. (Young) Loan regarding the security of their investment. The sterling portion of the loan, which was issued in June, amounted to £12,000,000, and the price of issue was 90 per cent. The first coupon, amounting to £1 17s. per cent., was paid on December 1. The loan was issued under The Hague Agreement of January 20, 1930, and the Bank for International Settlements acts as trustee for the bondholders. It is repayable in 35 years by the operation of a cumulative annual sinking fund, but the German Government has the right to repay the loan on or after June 1, 1935. The loan was issued for the purpose of capitalizing part of the unconditional (non-postponable) annuities payable to the creditor Powers by Germany in pursuance of the Young Plan, which was confirmed and adopted by the parties at The Hague. These unconditional annuities amount to 612,000,000Rm. (£30,600,000), and together with the sums required to meet interest on the German External Loan of 1924 (the Dawes Loan) are payable by Germany under all conditions to the Bank for International Settlements. Of the proceeds of the loan, amounting altogether to $300,000,000 (£60,000,000), only two-thirds (£40,000,000) represent capitalization of the unconditional annuities payable to the creditor Powers; the balance of £20,000,000 was a loan, pure and simple, to Germany for use in connexion with the German Railway Company and the German Post Office and Telegraphs.

A Direct Obligation

In the words of the German Minister of Finance printed in the prospectus, "the payment of the principal, interest, and sinking fund of the loan is the direct and unconditional obligation of the German Government to the bondholders, for which the full faith and credit of the German Government are pledged." The sums required for the service of the loan are payable in monthly instalments to the Bank for International Settlements. They are paid into a single account exclusively and solely reserved to the service of the loan. These sums comprise 63,800,000Rm. (£3,190,000) for the capitalized portion of the unconditional annuities, and 31,900,000Rm. (£1,595,000) payable by the German Government out of its general revenues for the payment of interest and sinking fund on that portion of the loan retained by it. The whole of the annuities (conditional and unconditional) are payable to the Bank for International Settlements, and they are charged first with the service of the German Dawes Loan of 1924, which requires about 76,500,000Rm. at present; next with the unconditional annuities, including the service of bonds issued in capitalization thereof; and thirdly, in discharge of the postponable annuities.

Government's Financial Policy

As a guarantee for the service of the annuities a fixed annual direct tax of 660,000,000Rm. with absolute priority has been imposed on the German railway company. The average increase in the Budgetary contribution required under the Young Plan during the first 20 years is only about one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the total Budget revenues of the Reich. In addition to the provisions laid down in the plan for securing the service of the Young loan it should be noted that, unlike the Government of this country, the German Government has put economy in the forefront of its programme, and has successfully fought a very hard fight for sound financial policy. In these circumstances there is much less need for anxiety regarding the German Young bonds than there was a few weeks ago.

Default on Rio State Loan

Owing to the non-remittance of the necessary funds no payment could be made upon the coupons which fell due yesterday upon the State of Rio de Janeiro Seven per Cent. Sterling Loan of 1927. The regret felt in the City at this news was increased by the fact that the financial record of the State of Rio has hitherto been of an exemplary character. That the default may prove to be of short duration seems to be indicated by the following telegraphic message which was received by Messrs. Samuel Montagu, agents for the State:—

The State of Rio de Janeiro declares that the conditions of the Sterling 1927 Seven per Cent. Loan as regards taxes pledged, &c., will be respected. The State is giving every attention to the matter, and hopes that by the end of the month it may be in a position to remit the necessary funds.

The outstanding amount of the loan is £1,798,500, the half-yearly interest upon which is about £63,000. The sinking fund attached to the loan does not begin to operate until 1934, so that the borrower is relieved from present liability on that account. It is hardly necessary to point out that the State of Rio has been heavily hit by low prices—especially of coffee and sugar—the loan is secured on export taxes upon these commodities—and by the resulting depreciated value of the milreis. Recently the State, like the Federal Government, has had a change of Government, and City authorities in touch with Brazil allude hopefully to the new Administration. A temporary default on another Brazilian loan, the small loan of the City of Pernambuco, has ended, payment of the half-yearly coupon due on November 1 having been made at the end of last week.

Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.) Results

South Africa, as one of the world's primary producers, is suffering from the heavy fall in prices of primary products, though thanks to the output of gold from the Transvaal her economy has not been disturbed so greatly as those of other nations less happily placed. Lower prices, however, are of course affecting her trade, and the report of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) reveals contraction in many of the principal balance-sheet items, as will be seen from the following table:—

—	Sept. 30, 1930 £	Sept. 30, 1930 % *	Sept. 30, 1929 £	Sept. 30, 1929 % *
Cash	11,844,753	18·9	11,649,107	19·1
Money at call	3,011,300	4·8	3,051,500	5·0
	14,856,053	23·7	14,700,607	24·1
Remittances	1,149,413	1·8	1,266,939	2·1
Bills discounted	14,081,480	22·5	12,564,919	20·6
Investments	12,070,040	19·7	9,260,777	15·1
Advances, &c.	23,090,490	40·9	28,899,100	47·0
Bank premises account	2,086,809	3·3	2,113,437	3·5
Deposits	62,890,265		61,045,263	
Note circulation	918,520		968,016	
Acceptances, &c.	3,074,620		4,561,485	
Capital	4,975,500		4,975,500	
Reserve fund	1,650,000		1,650,000	
Total of balance sheet	74,298,905		75,098,634	

* Percentage of deposits.

Profits, too, were smaller, net earnings for the year to September 30 at £465,071 showing a decline of about 10 per cent. Although no increase is made in the final dividend on the A and B capital the interim payment was increased from 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent., and the distribution for the whole year is thus 4½ per cent., compared with 4½ per cent. for 1928-29. The appropriation to the reserve is £100,000, against £150,000, but the "carry-forward" is increased by £27,000. Thus the board maintain the cautious policy which they have wisely followed since the reincorporation of the bank.

Rand Gold Shipments in 1930

The last mail vessel from the Cape which will reach this country in the current year has now left Capetown, and with the announcement of the shipment of bullion which she brings it is possible to compare the total shipments of gold to be received from South Africa in 1930 with those in 1929. For 1930 the total was made up of £35,447,957 in refined gold, £1,220,254 in unrefined gold, and £6,119,500 in sovereigns. The corresponding amounts for 1929 were:—Refined gold, £31,509,564; unrefined gold, £1,267,312; and sovereigns, £6,345,000. Thus the total gold received in 1930 will be £42,787,711, compared with £39,121,876 for 1929. The increase, £3,665,835, is to be ascribed partly to the lessened demands for gold on Indian account during 1930 and partly to the further increase in the output of gold on the Rand.

Alleged Rand "Strike"

The news contained in cabled messages from Johannesburg reporting a "strike" on the New Kleinfontein property, one of the mining enterprises on the Eastern Rand, has been promptly denied. Yesterday the New Kleinfontein Company announced the receipt of a message from the Johannesburg offices stating that there was no foundation for the optimistic rumours regarding reef discoveries. The rather vague messages in question also referred to satisfactory discoveries on other properties on the Eastern Rand, but no confirmation has so far been received of these reports.

Life Assurance Commissions

Mr. Geoffrey Marks and Sir Robert Boothby at a meeting yesterday with representatives of the Press described an agreement which had been concluded by nine English and Scottish life assurance societies on some points of general interest. The agreement provides that commission will not be paid by the offices to proposers in respect of assurances on their own lives (except in cases where the proposer has secured policies of at least an equivalent amount on the lives of others), and that they will not encourage the cutting of premium rates for special classes of individuals below those publicly quoted. The idea prompting the decision respecting commission is that this should only be paid to legitimate agents and in return for services actually rendered, and the present agreement should, therefore, have the effect of protecting the interests of these agents. The nine offices subscribing to the agreement are the following:—

Marine and General Mutual Life, National Mutual Life, Provident Mutual Life, Scottish Amicable Life, Scottish Equitable Life, Scottish Provident, Scottish Widows' Fund, Standard Life Assurance Company, and the Wesleyan and General Assurance Society.

In some countries, and notably the United States, what is known as "rebating of premiums" is forbidden by law. For some time one of the objections advanced in this country to the granting of commission to proposers for assurances on their own lives has been that agents might take considerable trouble to secure proposals and that afterwards the proposers might approach the offices direct and claim commission for themselves. It is pointed out that when proposers who may be regarded as first-class lives approach the offices on their own initiative they promote its prosperity in which, through policies participating in the surplus, they should in due course share.

Direct Proposals to the Offices

We may add that a certain proportion of the business of offices which are prepared to pay commission to genuine agents reaches them direct from the proposers, while two of the most famous English mutual life societies do not pay commission to any one, and announce the fact. Further, it would seem that the rates of commission paid to agents are not without their bearing on the question of the payment of commission to proposers themselves, for when members of the public have learnt of rates of payments—perhaps isolated—which have appeared substantial the temptation to direct proposers to seek at least some proportion has been encouraged.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2½	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1½	2½
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4½	4½-8½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	2½
Brussels	2½	2½	1½

STOCK EXCHANGE

A WEAK TONE

GENERAL FALL IN PRICES

The Stock Exchange yesterday began dealings for the first Account of 1931, and it cannot be said that the start was an auspicious one. Sellers still predominated, reports from New York and the Continent again acting as a deterrent to markets here, and in the conditions that prevailed dealers showed increasing unwillingness to add to their commitments. Hence there was another all-round fall in prices, and the best that can be said is that values at the close were a little above the worst. Weakness was most pronounced in leading Industrial shares, Rhodesian copper shares, and South American bonds and Railway stocks. Dealings began in several new issues. The Smethwick Loan, underwriters of which had to take 71 per cent., was quoted at 1 discount, and the British Aluminium Debenture issue at 1½ discount. On the other hand, a premium of ¾ was established upon Cunard House Debentures.

The GILT-EDGED market was quiet with a dull tone. No change was made in the War Loan, which remained at 102 15-16, but declines of ¼ were marked in the Funding and Victory Loans, as well as in Five per Cent. Conversion, Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, and some of the short-dated Treasury Bonds. India stocks were quoted ¼ to ½ lower. A rally took place in Australian issues on the reported success of the internal loan, Commonwealth 5 Fives," 1945-75, rising 2 points. The HOME RAILWAY market was idle, and prices continued to show a dwindling tendency.

In the FOREIGN market fresh weakness developed in Brazilian bonds on the non-payment of the due coupon upon the State of Rio de Janeiro Six per Cent. Loan of 1927. The bonds of this loan, which were quoted on Friday at 78, fell to about 73, though the market in them was nominal. Falls of 1 to 3 points were shown by the loans of the Federal Government and of the State of San Paulo, offerings from America largely helping to determine the course of prices. Purchases were duly made for the sinking fund of both the Four per Cent. Rescission bonds and the Old Funding Loan. Peruvian bonds gave way further. In the European group the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. German Loan fell a point to 69, and the City of Berlin Loan was marked down 2 points to 73. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks were quoted 1 per cent. lower as a rule, and further falls took place in Leopoldina and San Paulo. Canadian Pacific shares gave way 1½ to 93½.

Among OIL shares Royal Dutch closed ¼ lower at 24½, and falls of ¼ were shown by Shell (3 21-32) and Burmah (3 5-16). Smaller declines were fairly general. The RUBBER share market was affected by the weakness of the commodity, which dropped ⅛d. to 4 13-32d. per lb. English stocks of rubber increased last week by 548 tons. Declines in leading shares included 6d. in Rubber Trust (23s. 9d.), 1s. in Anglo-Dutch (24s. 6d.), and 1s. 3d. in United Sua Betong (41s. 3d.).

SHARP FALLS IN INDUSTRIALS

The MISCELLANEOUS market was affected by a renewal of liquidation, and with buyers still very unwilling the market suffered another fall. In the case of a limited number of leading shares the declines were rather severe, but for the most part the individual changes were small and of a sympathetic nature, rather than the reflection of actual sales. Turner and Newall closed 3s. 3d. lower at 38s. 9d., and Pinchin, Johnson gave way 2s. 9d. to 35s. Wall Paper Deferred fell 1s. 6d. to 29s. Among Tobacco shares British-American closed no better than 4 25-32, showing a fall of 3-32. Courtaulds dropped 1s. 10½d. to 35s. 7½d., and Coats at 55s. 6d. and Fine Spinners at 19s. 6d. each showed a fall of 9d. Harrods fell 2s. to 52s., and other well-known shares to suffer were Babcock and Wilcox (48s. 9d.), Leyland (48s. 6d.), Austin (25s. 6d.), Watney Combe Reid (56s.), and Distillers (57s. 6d.). In the American group falls of over 2 took place in International Nickel (15½) and Hydro-Electric (23½), while Brazilian Traction fell to 21½, and Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V. to 1½.

RHODESIAN COPPER shares again came on offer. Chartered fell to 26s. 7½d., Congo Border to 6, Bwana to 5s. 10½d., and N'Changa to 17-16. The heaviness of this group had a sympathetic effect upon the Transvaal section, the shares of the various finance companies, such as Central Mining, Johannesburg Consolidated, and Union Corporation, being weak. The tendency for shares of the gold-producing companies was steady, though attempts to raise prices on rumours of the alleged discovery of a new reef on the Rand were checked by the prompt publication of an authoritative denial. A fall of 32s. 6d. in tin led to further declines in TIN shares. Rio Tinto fell 1½ to 29.

GRAND TRUNK JUNIOR STOCKS

The report of Grand Trunk Junior Stocks for the year ended August 31 recalls that leave to appeal against the refusal of the Governor-General in Canada to grant a fiat was refused by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in July last. The proceedings at the hearing were reported in *The Times* Law Reports (Vol. 46). In view of the fact, state the directors, that they "were advised by most eminent counsel in this country and in Canada that they had a good cause of action, the refusal of a fiat in such circumstances is believed to be without precedent either in the history of this country or in that of the Dominion of Canada."

This course of action having failed, the directors are adopting a new procedure. They are endorsing an action against the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (which they are advised is still in existence as a separate legal entity capable of being sued). This action will be instituted in a Provincial Court in Canada by a resident of the province, in a form (by asking for a declaration or otherwise) which will raise as an issue the legality of the action whereby the junior stockholders were deprived of their securities. The directors are advised that such an action will implead the company and not the Crown (who acquired the capital stock in the company and not its assets), that an appeal will lie to the Supreme Court of the province and from there to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, without leave, and thus, it is hoped, afford an ultimate opportunity of obtaining a final judicial decision.

NEW BROKEN HILL WAGE PROPOSALS

A cablegram has been received by the London office of North Broken Hill, Limited, with regard to the Industrial Conference with the unions which was held last Saturday. The companies suggested that the hours of work underground for five days a week should be an eight hours' day shift, a 7½ hours' afternoon shift, and a seven hours' night shift, with half-hour intervals between the shifts, and that the hours for surface workers should be 88 hours a fortnight. It was also suggested that the basic wage should be 15s. a shift instead of 15s. 10d. as at present, while wages should vary in accordance with a cost-of-living index number of 1,634=15s., and the wages were to rise or fall in accordance with variations in that number. The companies further proposed that there should be a bonus of 6d. a shift for each £1 rise above £20 in the price of lead. It was recommended that the agreement should be for 12 months, subject to three months' notice on either side. The union delegates are referring the offer to the unions, and a reply will probably be given on December 22.

BALTIC MEETING ABANDONED

Shareholders of the Baltic Exchange were informed yesterday that the meeting, postponed from December 12, which was to have taken place this afternoon, will not be held. A question of the admission of naturalized British subjects was to have been considered. The directors expect to call a meeting later—probably next month—when it is hoped to submit proposals that may be acceptable to all.

The announcement was made last week that the directors had decided not to proceed with the proposal to alter the rules so that foreign clerks with five years' residence in this country should be eligible for admission to the Exchange.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—A catch of whales, producing 103,000 barrels of oil, valued at over £429,100, has been made for the first nine weeks of the 1930-31 season ended December 15.—This figure exceeds by 8,200 barrels, valued at £24,165, the figure returned for the same period in the 1929-30 season.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE TRADING

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Active trading on the Stock Exchange to-day accompanied spells of buying and selling movements, most of the demand coming from the shorts to correct technical positions. Sales were returned at 3,426,000 shares.

After a barely steady opening the market weakened on a renewal of concerted professional selling and liquidation, unsettlement being created by the continued downward trend of leading financial and commodity markets and the lack of any inspiration in the week-end business news. Special weakness was displayed by international issues, but the market showed a tendency to rally in sections later in the morning on the appearance of somewhat better support. This influenced "bear" covering, especially in the speculative leaders, which helped to counteract the effects of continued selling of specialities. The local traction group was firm, both Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Interborough Rapid Transit responding to the announcement of a tentative agreement for the unification.

With the exception of copper stocks, which were easy on reports of second-hand offerings of electrolytic copper at as low as 9¾ cents per lb., the market continued the earlier rally. The absence of further liquidation despite continued efforts to dislodge weak holdings prompted "bear" covering, many taking the view that the early selling outbreak was at least a temporary climax to the market's downward swing. Little attention was paid to the firmer tendency of money, especially for time loans, which was generally considered to be a temporary movement, but the appearance of scattered selling pressure in the late trading diminished the extent of the recovery in several instances and the tone at the close was barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 15	Dec. 13
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83¼	4.83¼
Grain Bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅝	4.84⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅞	3.93
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25¼	5.25⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.26¼	40.26
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	26.83½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.85¼	23.84½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97	13.97½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.39½	19.40
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	10.10	10.17
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08½	14.08¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	33.33	33.60
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.70	9.75

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Dec. 15	Dec. 13	—	Closing Prices Dec. 15	Dec. 13
Atchison	173½	173	Int. Amer.	10½	10½
Atl. Coast	99	105	KansasCity	36	37
B. & O.	58½	59½	Louisville	85	92½
Do., Pref.	73¼	73¼	Min. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn M. T'sit	60⅝	58	Miss. Pac.	23½	25
Can.Pf.(W.)	36⅛	39¼	Do., Pref.	86⅛	91¼
Cent. N.J.	182½	185	N.Mex.&Pf.	½	½
Ches. & O.	37	37¼	Do., 2 Pf.	⅜	⅜
Ch. G.W.	4⅞	5⅛	N.Y. Cent.	112¼	113⅛
Do., Pref.	15	16	Norfolk	189½	191
Ch. N.W.	34	34	N. Pacific	45	48
Ch.Mil.St.P.	5¼	5½	Pennsylv'a	55¼	55⅞
Ch.Rock Is.	49	52¼	Reading	79⅞	83½
Del.& Had.	131	132¼	S.L. & S.W.	18	16
Del., Lack.	69½	75¼	S. Pacific	91½	94½
Erie	23⅞	23¼	Southern	55¼	56
Do., 1 Pf.	28	29	Do., Pref.	81¼	81½
G.N., Pref.	55½	58¼	Union	172⅝	172¼
Illinois	68½	70	Do., Pref.	86	85½
Interboro'			Wabash	12	13½
Rapid Tr.	26	22	Do., Pf. A	40	41
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	91½	93¼	Int. Nickel	14⅜	15⅛
AlliedChem.	179¾	179¾	Int. Paper	5¾	6
Amer. Agr.	1⅜	1⅜	Int. T. & T.	22¾	22
Do., Pref.	8¾	9¼	Kennecott	23	24
Am. Br. Roy	7⅞	7⅞	Liggett & M.	25½	26½
Am. and F. Power	26⅜	25¾	K'ger. 5%	22⅛	22½
Am. Can.	107⅞	107	Loose Wiles	45	45⅛
Am. Loco.	20	21¾	Mack Trks.	36½	38½
Am. Rolling Mills	31⅛	31⅛	Montgy W.	17½	17½
Am. Smelt.	42	44	Nash Mtrs.	24	24½
Am.Sug. R.	43	44½	Nat. Bisct.	74	73¼
Am. Tel.	179	178⅛	Nat.CashR.	29¼	28
Am. Tob.	99½	100⅛	Nat. Dairy	38⅞	39⅛
Am.Wool'n	6⅛	5⅞	N. Amer.	62⅞	61⅞
Anaconda	26	29½	Packard	8½	8⅝
Armour, Pf.	67¼	67¼	Pan.A.Pet.	25	25
As.Dry Gds.	23	25¼	Do., Ser. N.J.	67¼	67⅛
Atl'tic Ref.	17¾	17½	Pullman	55	55
Baldwin	20⅝	20⅜	Radio Corp	13	12⅞
BarnsdallA	10	10½	R'm'gtn Rd	15¼	15⅝
Beth. Steel	51⅛	51½	Simms Pet.	2	2
Celanese	11	12	Sears R'b'k	47⅛	47⅞
C.de Pascco	21	23½	Shell Trans	28	32
Chile Copp.	27	27	Shell Un.	7¼	7½
Chrysler	15⅜	16¼	Skga S.Bd.	14	10⅜
Col. Fuel	20¼	20	Std. Brands	15¼	15½
Colum. Gas	32	32	Std. Gas	57½	58
Col. Graph.	7⅞	7½	Std. Oil of Cal.	43½	43⅝
Cons. Gas	81	80¼	Do., N.J.	46	49⅛
Cont. Can.	46⅝	46	Do., N.Y.	20⅝	22⅞
Cont. Oil	9¾	10	Studebaker	20¾	22⅞
Corn Prod.	72¾	71½	TexasCorp.	31¼	32⅞
Crucible	51	50½	Tex. G. Sul	45½	47¼
DavisonCh.	11⅛	12¼	Tidewater	6¾	6⅝
Dru. Inc.	59¼	58⅝	T. Am. Cp.	12⅝	10⅜
Du Pont.	83	85	TY.Com.Cp.	6½	6¼
EastmanK.	146¼	149	Un.Carbide	54⅜	54⅛
Elec.P.& L.	36½	37	Un. Corp.	15¼	15¼
Elec. Stor.	50¼	50½	Un. Fruit	55½	56¼
Fox Films	25½	25⅜	United Gas	25¼	25¼
Gen. Elect.	4⅜	43⅛	U.S. Indus.	48	51
Gen. Foods	48	48	U.S. Rbr.	12⅜	13½
Gen.Motors	33¼	33⅝	U.S. Steel	137½	136⅜
Gilliette	24¼	25¼	Do., Pref.	140¼	141¼
Goodrich	16⅜	16¼	W.Un. Tel.	125½	124½
Goodyear	45½	45¼	Wh'se Rub.	9⅛	9⅛
Hou.Oil Tx.	33	34	Woolworth	54⅜	55
Hud. Mtrs.	21½	21⅝	Wor. Pump	53½	69¼
Ind. Rayon	46	44	Youngst'n Sheet	69⅞	69¼
Int. Harvr.	51	50½			
Int. Match Pref.	57	57			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asd.Gas Al	16¼	16⅜	Mid. West Utilities	16½	17⅛
Br.Am.Tob (Bearer)	22⅞	23¼	Penn Road	5⅜	6
Elec. Bond	39½	39	Silica Gel	5	5
Gulf Oil	61⅜	64	Std.Oil Ind.	31¼	33
Hydro Elec	23⅛	23¼	Swift Int.	31	31½
Int. Petlm.	12⅞	14½	VacuumOil	56¼	59½

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	102	101[19/32]	Flnl. 6% 1945	85¼	85¼
Do., 4¼%	103	102[30/32]	Fren. 7½% 1941	125¼	125¼
Do. (4th) 4¼%	103[21/32]	103[20/32]	Fren. 7% 1949	120⅛	120⅛
U.K. 5½% 1937	104½	104¼	Ger. 7% 1949	101⅛	102¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	92	92	Greek 7% 1964	100	100
Arg. 6% 1959	90¼	89¼	Hamb.S.A. 6% '46	85⅛	85⅛
Aust'l. 5% 1957	73¼	73	Hungary, 7½% '44	99¼	99¼
Aust. 7% 1943	105	105¼	Ital. 7% 1951	92⅜	89⅝
Belg. 6% 1955	101¼	102¼	Japan.5½% 1954	102⅞	103¼
Belg. 7% 1955	110⅛	110½	Nord Ry. 6½% '50	107	107
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104⅞	104⅞	Norway 6% 1952	101⅞	102½
Brazil. 7% 1952	100	100	P.L.M. 6% 1958	104¼	104¼
Bud. 7% 1967	69	69	Do., 7% 1958	106⅞	107
Canada 5% 1931	100

COMPANY MEETINGS

AGAR, CROSS & CO., LTD.

CONDITIONS IN THE ARGENTINE

LAST SEASON'S CROP FAILURE

ADVERSE EFFECT ON SALES OF HARVESTING MACHINERY

INCREASE OF CAPITAL APPROVED

MR. THOS. F. AGAR ON THE POSITION AND OUTLOOK

The TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Agar, Cross and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.

Mr. THOS. F. AGAR (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Frank H. Gibson) read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report to the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As usual I will, with your permission, take the directors' report and the company's accounts for the year to June 30 last as read. These have been in your hands for the unusually long period this year of three weeks, this having been necessitated by the fact that one of the resolutions to be proposed at to-day's meeting deals with the adoption of new articles of association, which resolution requires three weeks' notice to make it legal.

In presenting to you the accounts and directors' report for last year, the directors regret that they so markedly reflect the results of last season's harvest failure and the heavy depreciation in the rate of exchange brought about through that cause and the closure of the Caja de Conversion in December, 1929. Apart, however, from the actual loss consequent on the depreciation in the rate of exchange, your directors feel that, in the circumstances, the results are not in fact entirely unsatisfactory. (Hear, hear.)

ABNORMAL WORLD CONDITIONS

During the year ending June 30 last, world-wide trading conditions were, and still continue to be, abnormal, and all commodity prices have fallen to extraordinary low levels, and the Argentine Republic has been no exception to the conditions ruling elsewhere. In addition, the Argentine was peculiarly hard hit by widespread harvest failure and a severe and prolonged drought which brought disaster to the farming and pastoral industries, and its prosperity, which is almost entirely dependent on the export of its crops and meat, thus suffered very badly.

Our business consists largely in filling the wants of the farmer and the breeder and fattener of livestock, and when, from climatic deficiencies, these interests are severely hit we feel the effect almost immediately. Thus, due to the loss of the wheat and linseed harvests last year, our sales of harvesting machinery were extremely low in comparison with normal years, and, after the harvest, for ploughing and seeding the demand for all classes of implements was very meagre, as all possible buyers, having been so severely hit, had to economize in every way and only purchase when absolutely unavoidable.

There is another way in which a harvest failure adversely affects our results—namely, this: in order efficiently to cover the very wide territory we have to cover, we have to start our sales force to work about August 1 for the purpose of selling machinery for the harvests expected in the following November, December, and January. If that harvest is a failure, we do not get the sales and we have incurred those heavy expenses. The past year—that is, the year ending June 30, 1930—was particularly disappointing for us, as where drought had spared the crops hail, rust, or other causes came along and completed the disaster. The result was, therefore, that we had incurred considerable expense for which we eventually got no benefit.

THE CURRENT YEAR IN THE ARGENTINE

With regard to the current year in the Argentine, ploughing and sowing were carried out under favourable conditions, though a spell of exceptionally mild weather and abundant rainfalls at one time tended to bring on the growing crops too quickly. Since then the weather conditions have been favourable, and in the ordinary course of events nothing should now prevent good yields of both linseed and wheat.

The depressing factor of the situation is the exceptionally low prices to which cereals have fallen, and especially wheat. Recent quotations have been the lowest touched for very many years, and this notwithstanding the comparatively small total of last year's local production. Good harvests obtained elsewhere have contributed amongst other factors to world depression experienced in prices of wheat, and what is causing some preoccupation locally in the Argentine is as to whether this state of affairs is likely to continue when the new crop is harvested or if a change for the better will materialize.

Generally, with regard to wheat prices, the situation should not be regarded with too much optimism, but on the other hand there seems no reason to be pessimistic.

We understand that a representative committee in the Argentine has been formed to watch the situation, and if possible intervene, when necessary, to protect Argentine interests. It is also interesting to note that we understand the Banco de la Nacion has authorized its branches to give special credits to farmers for financing the harvesting expenses.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

Pasture camps, due to suitable conditions ruling in the autumn and early winter, are generally in excellent condition with, possibly, the exception of the Pampa, which, however, we hear is improving. In consequence, the condition of the cattle industry is very good, the market for the same having proved one of the bright features in the prevailing economic depression, and prices on the whole have been satisfactory to the producers. Owing to the excellent condition of pastures many breeders have held back their cattle and others have been active purchasers of cattle for winter fattening, with the result that frigorificos at times had some difficulty in filling their requirements.

The much-needed Live Stock Census was taken on July 1 last. The resultant figures were:—

Cattle.—31,973,802, against 25,866,763 in the year 1914.
Sheep.—43,083,909, against 43,225,452 in the year 1914.
Pigs.—3,763,693, against 2,900,585 in the year 1914.
Horses.—9,839,463, against 8,323,815 in the year 1914.

WOOL AND COTTON

The quality of the country's wool this year has been generally poor and prices obtained extremely low compared with those ruling in previous seasons. Stocks, we understand, are low. With regard to the quality of the next crop it is felt that it will be of better quality than last season's, owing to the ample rains which have fallen and the existence of good pasturages.

As a result of increased area sown with cotton for season 1929-30, assisted by favourable climatic conditions, a correspondingly larger production has been obtained. The total area sown was 134,480 hectares, compared with 103,710 in 1928-29. An estimate of the total crop of raw cotton gives this as 150,000 tons, which has produced approximately 40,000 tons of fibre, and, after allowing for local consumption, some 33,000 tons will be available for export. All these figures show a very considerable increase on the previous season. While the prices obtained by producers were not very remunerative, owing to continued fluctuations, on the other hand they have been compensated by abundant crops, which, due to good rainfalls and lack of frosts, prolonged the cotton harvest by nearly two months, thus giving growers an exuberant production and splendid yields, in addition to which the quality of the cotton has been satisfactory.

WINE AND SUGAR

In this industry, on the other hand, the situation continues unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding the reduced production this year—approximately 1,500,000 hectolitres less than last year—stocks are heavy and prices low. The depression in commerce generally throughout the country has seriously affected the demand, but it is expected that a good grain harvest will lead to a replenishing of wine stocks by camp stores, &c., which are at present very low, and a tendency to better prices being paid for the product.

Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable outlook early in the season with regard to this year's sugar crop, the results obtained have been satisfactory, due to late rains and the absence of severe frosts.

It is estimated that this season's production of sugar will be some 25,000 tons less than the previous season, which amounted to 345,000 tons. Local stocks at the beginning of the current year were approximately 340,000 tons, and, as the domestic consumption will probably not exceed 360,000 tons, with the new production stocks will be considerably in excess of requirements. The exports of sugar during the first eight months of this year were very limited—namely, 750 tons, compared with 6,557 tons during the same period last year.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The following statistics relative to the country's exports during the first 10 months of the current year are of interest.

The value of exports during that period shows a decrease of approximately $312,000,000 gold, or, say, 37.1 per cent., compared with the same period last year, the respective totals being $528,315,174 gold for 1930 as against $840,185,959 gold for 1929. This decrease in value is due to smaller tonnage of shipments as, whilst this year the exports reached, say, 9,053,312 tons, last year 14,799,675 tons were exported, which represents a decrease of 5,746,363 tons, or, say, 38.8 per cent.

With regard to imports, on the other hand, we have found it impossible to get accurate or reliable information regarding these for the same period—that is, the 10 months past—and, unless one has reliable information of both exports and imports, one can hardly form reliable judgment of the effect on the country's position.

An analysis of the most important export figures for the first 10½ months of 1930—namely, those corresponding to cereals and linseed—shows a very unfavourable balance compared with the same period in 1929, as:—

Wheat fell from 6,301,788 to 2,075,254 tons.
Linseed fell from 1,577,267 to 1,095,623 tons.
Oats rose from 391,617 to 407,548 tons.
Maize fell from 4,544,494 to 3,987,091 tons.

The tons referred to are 1,000 kilos.

Meat exports during the first 10 months of this year totalled 529,572 tons, as compared with 591,867 tons in 1929, the respective values for the two periods being $109,092,357 gold and $114,801,945 gold, the prices obtained this year being more favourable. The shipments of the principal cereals and linseed as at this date thus show a considerable decrease compared with the same period of 1929.

The gold in the Caja de Conversion at October 27, 1930, amounted to $443,259,757.62. The gold reserve is approximately 77 per cent. of the paper money in circulation, which amounts to $1,300,426,770.34.

The railway companies generally show a considerable falling off in receipts owing to the great decrease in cargo transported as a result of small cereal harvest and bad weather, which latter has seriously affected the harvesting and transporting of maize to ports. This reduction in receipts will doubtless have its effects on immediate new constructions of importance, but a number of the companies, and particularly the private ones, have maintained a considerable activity in the prosecution of new works and some new lines have recently been opened to traffic.

LABOUR SITUATION

During the year under review the labour situation has been anything but satisfactory and strikes have occurred affecting the interests not only of private concerns but also those of public services. The ports of the capital, Rosario and Santa Fé, have for a long period been in a state of unrest, thereby seriously prejudicing commerce. Conflicts between rival labour groups, whereby importers and exporters were subjected to boycott by certain syndicates on account of employing personnel affiliated to others or free labour, have conduced to increased expenditure and great inconvenience to commerce in general.

Lastly, there were the political disturbances which took place in the Argentine in September last. Our advices show that the country, and business interests in especial, are more than satisfied with the new provisional Government, which is composed of leading citizens pledged to run the Government of the country on economical lines, and the latest advices which we have are that they have been energetically looking into the position of the national finances with a view to putting them on a sound basis. They have pledged themselves to hold a General Election as soon as possible and it is fully expected that the change of Government will make for great improvement commercially.

There is one other matter to which I would make special reference—namely, this: The staff in the Argentine during this past year have come through a very trying time indeed and your directors feel that while the staff all over has so well and so willingly assisted in the conduct of the business, a special vote of thanks ought to be accorded to those members in the Argentine who had to bear the special strain of the extremely worrying times through which they came last year and during the political disturbance of this year.

MR. ALEXANDER'S SPEECH

Mr. HENRY S. F. ALEXANDER then dealt with the balance-sheet and accounts, comparing the figures with those of the previous year and giving an explanation with regard to any items which showed notable changes. In particular, he referred to the stock of merchandise on hand at date of balance. He explained that, as the shareholders should be aware, the business of the company was largely a seasonal one, and that it was necessary for them to have in the Argentine, ready for sale at the appropriate season, the necessary quantity of machines. These machines were bought by the company in the United States or Great Britain and had to be ordered months before they were required in order that there would be sufficient time to permit the makers to manufacture them and the company to ship them, erect them in the Argentine, and distribute them to the necessary centres ready for sale. This meant that the company had to anticipate their requirements by months at a time, and, should the harvests in any year happen to fail, the result of necessity was that the company were left with stocks purchased in one year and not sold, which they had to carry over and sell in the succeeding harvest season. The date at which the company balanced their accounts—namely, June 30—was midway between the time when the orders had to be placed and shipped and the date on which they would probably be sold, and, as the harvest in 1929 had been a very bad one, the stock at June 30, 1930, which represented goods not sold during the previous harvest, was of necessity large. The stock, however, was undoubtedly thoroughly good and saleable and very conservatively valued.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Mr. Alexander also commented on the sundry debtors and the company's position with regard to exchange, and, in particular, showed that the raising of additional fixed capital at this time meant a saving to the company of a very large sum of money—namely, some £70,000 sterling—which, to a large extent, could be treated as an off-set against the £100,000 which the directors had transferred to depreciation of reserve account at June 30 last.

He explained that before arriving at the profits the company made very ample provision for depreciation, not only on buildings but especially on their plant, machinery, motor-vehicles, &c., and also very careful and full provision against bad debts.

The CHAIRMAN then moved: "That the directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the financial year ended June 30, 1930, as presented to this meeting, be received and adopted and that a dividend of 11 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, under deduction of the interim dividend paid June 1, 1930, be paid this date on the Ordinary share capital of the company to the shareholders on the register as at December 1, 1930."

Mr. WILLIAM A. AGAR seconded the resolution, and, after questions had been answered, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. STUART C. SHEPPARD, the retiring director, Mr. Henry S. F. Alexander, was unanimously re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Rattray Brothers, France and Doran, were reappointed on the proposition of Mr. H. M. BRODIE, seconded by Mr. L. MARSTON.

NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Mr. ALEXANDER then proposed as a special resolution under the Companies Act, 1929, "that the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to this meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

He explained that the directors had felt it was desirable that the company's Articles of Association should be brought up to date and made to conform with the requirements of the new Companies Act, 1929, and modern practice, and that the principal changes proposed had been pointed out in the special circular which had been issued to the shareholders along with the notice calling the meeting.

SIR WILLIAM COATS CROSS, Bt., seconded the resolution, and, on being put to the meeting by the chairman, it was unanimously carried.

CAPITAL INCREASED

Mr. ALEXANDER proposed the following as an ordinary resolution, namely, "That the capital of the company be and it is hereby increased to £1,550,000 by the creation of 50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each." In presenting this resolution he gave the following explanation:—The printed balance-sheet shows that the unissued shares amount to 175,000, and, as the directors propose to issue £225,000 in new Ordinary shares, it was necessary to increase the capital by £50,000 in order to make up this amount.

Mr. THOMAS F. AGAR, junior, seconded the proposal, and, on being put to the meeting by the Chairman, it was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. W. T. HENDERSON, a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman was carried with acclamation and the proceedings then terminated.

YARROW & COMPANY

SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES

ADOPTION OF YARROW BOILERS FOR NEW CUNARD LINER

The NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Yarrow and Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the works of the company, Scotstoun, Glasgow.

Mr. HAROLD E. YARROW, C.B.E. (the chairman), said:—Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I wish to say how deeply the board regrets the loss of our friend and colleague Mr. Sam T. Crush. For nearly half a century we have benefited by his sound knowledge and good influence, and he secured the affection and respect of every one connected with the company. We have endeavoured to express to his widow and family your as well as our own appreciation of his loyal and unselfish life and the measure of our loss.

TRADE DEPRESSION AND COMPETITION

The depression in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries continues and competition is keener than ever, and although we are passing through such difficult times, the directors are pleased to be able to recommend a payment of 5 per cent. dividend to the Ordinary shareholders.

During the last year the adoption of the Yarrow Boiler for both marine and land installations continued to make satisfactory progress. The Cunard Company has decided to adopt them in their new Atlantic liner and we are now engaged in preparing the boiler designs.

The boiler department will be fully occupied for some months to come and the work in hand includes a number of Yarrow Boilers for the mercantile marine and an order recently placed with us by the London County Council for 10 high-pressure Yarrow Boilers for the Greenwich Power Station.

VESSELS FOR THE COLOMBIAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS

In regard to the shipbuilding and marine engineering side of our business, the three gunboats built for the Colombian Government have been delivered and are now in service in Colombia. Although these vessels were built for river navigation, they made the voyage out from Glasgow to Colombia under their own power without any difficulty.

The Dutch destroyer contract referred to at the last annual meeting has now been successfully completed. All eight destroyers built in Holland to the Yarrow design and under the company's supervision have been delivered and are giving every satisfaction. In the last four vessels high steam pressures and temperatures have been adopted with every success and all eight vessels are equipped with air preheaters. This flotilla, therefore, is of particular interest, as important improvements have been successfully introduced into this class of vessel.

During the year the firm has undertaken the supply of a boiler of 1,000lb. pressure for the Imperial Japanese Navy.

YARROW BOILER FOR L.N.E.R. NEW LOCOMOTIVE

The successful completion of a high-pressure Yarrow boiler for the new locomotive No. 10,000 is a feature of the firm's activities during the year. This boiler was designed in conjunction with Mr. H. N. Gresley, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the London and North Eastern Railway, and is now in service on that railway.

It was considered desirable to take an interest in a small shipyard in Kraljevica, Yugoslavia, a yard which in the past has built many different types of vessels. At present it is engaged in the completion of a number of ships for the Yugoslav Navy, the machinery and boilers for which are under construction in the company's works at Scotstoun. Your directors are of opinion that this investment should be beneficial to the company and be the means of obtaining a certain amount of work for Scotstoun.

At the present time the company has in hand a gunboat for the British Admiralty; a flotilla leader for the Royal Yugoslav Navy, representing the largest and most powerful vessel of its kind ever built in this country, and a few small craft.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Owing to the improvements which are continually being made due to scientific research we are carrying out experimental work in various directions, thus following the policy inaugurated by the founder, Sir Alfred Yarrow. The plant and equipment of the company are being maintained in a high state of efficiency, so that when a general and permanent improvement takes place the company should be in a good position to reap the benefit.

Our relationship with our staff and workpeople continues to be both cordial and friendly, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the board our thanks and appreciation of the way in which all have carried out their duties during this difficult period, which we all hope will soon give way to more prosperous times.

The report and accounts were carried unanimously.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Receipts for week to date given	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from April 1*
Barsi Light (Nov. 22)	Rs.56,100	−10,600	−2,61,500
Bengal and N.W. (Nov. 22)	Rs.5,86,706	−1,95,764	−6,79,709 (Oct. 1)
Bengal Dooars (Nov. 22)	Rs.53,219	−14,984	−2,43,954
Gt. S. of Spain (Dec. 6)	Pts.79,858	−44,750	−1,235,814 (Jan. 1)
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Nov. 22)	Rs.1,11,183	−4,398	−76,983 (Oct. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

Funds for the service of the City of Pernambuco (Recife) Five per Cent. Guaranteed Loan as at November 1 last have now been received in London. The coupon due on November 1 is, therefore, payable at the offices of Dunn, Fisher and Co., 2 and 3, Crosby-square, E.C.3.

THE BRITISH GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY

A FAVOURABLE BALANCE-SHEET

IMPORTANT EXTENSIONS AT LEYLAND

NEW BURTON-ON-TRENT FACTORY

ADDITIONAL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

SIR WALROND SINCLAIR ON THE COMPANY'S PROGRESS

The SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Ordinary shareholders of the British Goodrich Rubber Company, Limited, was held at Blackfriars House, Parsonage, Manchester, yesterday.

SIR WALROND SINCLAIR (the chairman and managing director of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Lieutenant-Commander H. Trevor Dawson) read the notice convening the meeting, and Mr. F. H. PARROTTS, of Messrs. Derbyshire and Co., read the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended September 30 last having been in your hands for the requisite period, I propose, with your permission, and in accordance with our usual practice, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

THE NET PROFIT

As you will doubtless have noted, the net profit for the year after providing for depreciation, debenture interest, and income-tax, amounts to £88,123 14s. 5d., as compared with £92,969 10s. 3d. last year. Although the net profit is somewhat lower, your company has continued to make progress in every department. The slightly reduced profit is without doubt entirely due to the regrettable uncertainty and adverse trading conditions experienced generally throughout the country during the 12 months under review. Upon closer examination of the profit and loss account, it will be noted that the disposable balance carried to the balance-sheet amounts to £67,103 12s. 3d., a sum a little higher than the relative figure of £66,242 19s. 11d. for last year.

Perhaps the only item in this account which calls for special comment is the amount of £16,814 10s. 6d. which has been set aside this year to the Preference shareholders reserve account. In previous years 20 per cent. of the net profit, after deducting the Preference dividend, was set aside in accordance with the articles of association. This year it did not require quite this full percentage to complete the reserve, which now stands at £49,784 4s., or 20 per cent. of the nominal value of the 248,921 Preference shares now in issue.

NEW PREFERENCE BONUS SHARES

The above-mentioned sum of £49,784 4s. will therefore be capitalized and distributed in the form of bonus shares immediately the necessary legal and accountancy formalities have been carried through; but, as you will readily appreciate, because of the Christmas holidays it will probably be the second or third week in January before this work can be completed. These new Preference shares will carry a cumulative dividend of 7½ per cent. as from the date of issue, and will rank in all respects *pari passu* with the Preference shares already issued. The dividend payable on the new Preference shares will amount to approximately £3,750 per annum, less income-tax, and future profits available for distribution to the Ordinary shareholders will accordingly no longer be subject to the 20 per cent. appropriation to the Preference shareholders reserve account.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Turning to the balance-sheet, and commenting, first, if I may, on the assets side of that document, it will be observed that our cash resources at £90,866 1s. 2d. stand slightly in advance of last year, and that bills receivable, trade debtors, and payments in advance, less provision for bad and doubtful debts and discounts, at £286,853 3s. 2d. have also increased. Stocks in hand and with agents have been reduced to £137,380 9s. 5d., a reduction which is the natural sequel to the arrangement, fully dealt with in my speech last year, whereby the International B.F. Goodrich Corporation have taken over stocks carried in certain of our overseas markets.

Investments at cost and accrued interest thereon have been reduced from £52,216 11s. 6d. last year to £50,655 19s. 5d. this year. This reduction is due to cancellation, in accordance with the terms of the Debenture trust deed, of certain of our own Debenture stock which we held as an investment. The item covering land, buildings, plant, machinery, moulds, furniture, fixtures, and fittings has been increased from £566,182 19s. 11d. to £635,967 14s. 5d.

INCREASED PLANT EFFICIENCY

The substantial increase in this item is due to the fact that further extensions and improvements have been carried out to increase the capacity and efficiency of the plant and machinery at Leyland; and that in June last your directors availed themselves of an exceptional opportunity of acquiring a freehold factory at Burton-on-Trent, and, since the acquisition of this factory, have incurred locally the necessary expenditure to recondition and bring completely up to date the whole of the plant and buildings in question.

On the liability side of the balance-sheet I would particularly draw your attention to the fact that the liability for bills payable, trade creditors, and other credit balances have decreased from £158,101 11s. 10d. to £140,239 1s. 3d., while the depreciation reserve account has been increased by a further sum of £25,437, which brings this particular account up to a total of £77,968.

SURPLUS OF LIQUID ASSETS

It will be noted that, notwithstanding the capital expenditure involved by the important extensions at Leyland and the new factory at Burton-on-Trent, already referred to, which has been fully met without recourse to either mortgage or loan, the surplus of liquid assets over liquid liabilities continues to be satisfactory. Adding the cash, bills receivable, trade debtors, payments in advance, and stocks in hand, and deducting therefrom bills payable, trade creditors, other credit balances, and unclaimed dividends, a surplus of liquid assets amounting to £374,611 0s. 3d. is disclosed, as against a surplus of £375,571 2s. reflected in the accounts of last year. This amount is equivalent to over 41 per cent. of the issued Preference and Ordinary share capital of the company to-day.

There are, I think, no other items in the accounts but what are self-explanatory, or that call for special comments. I should like to take this opportunity, however, of expressing the extreme pleasure of your directors at being in a position—despite the depressing trading conditions experienced throughout the year—to present such a favourable balance-sheet.

TAXATION AND ENTERPRISE

At our annual meeting last year I felt it my duty to mention the fear of impending additions to the far too heavy burden of taxation then existing. Since that date income-tax has been increased, to the further detriment and discouragement of enterprise in industry and thrift in the individual. Admittedly, this is only one of the many causes which contribute to the acute depression prevailing in this country at the moment, but the cumulative effect is that capital normally employed in commercial undertakings has—to a very considerable extent—been withdrawn and temporarily invested in governmental or other gilt-edged securities, until improved conditions following renewed confidence again permit its profitable and legitimate re-employment in industry.

Your company is obviously most vitally interested in such important national questions, and the various problems which automatically arise, either directly or indirectly, therefrom. I should perhaps mention one in particular that seems to me to indicate distinct signs of increasing embarrassment in the immediate future. Due, no doubt, to unfavourable conditions, competition in certain products in which your company is interested has been extremely keen of late, and a growing tendency has become apparent for orders to be accepted at prices below an economic level. In certain instances this competition appears to have reached a point where the bare cost of material and labour is covered. Apart altogether from the profit or loss aspect, the real danger, should this absurd policy be continued, must obviously be inferior quality, followed in sequence by reduction in demand, restricted production, and conceivably jeopardy to the existence of at least some of the products concerned.

BOARD'S SOUND POLICY

As I have already stated, the definite policy of your board is not only to maintain but, where possible, by means of continual research, to improve the quality of its products. This policy, I submit, has proved to be thoroughly sound, and is certainly reflected by the results attained. While we cannot by any stretch of imagination be accused of making unreasonable profits during this period, we certainly can claim to have been progressive, to have consistently maintained quality, and to have given efficient service and facilities to our friends.

With this practical assurance of increased appreciation by the public of the quality of the various products manufactured by your company, the additional productive capacity now available at Leyland and Burton, the entirely new department—namely, the manufacture of bicycle tires at Burton, coupled with "clear decks" and a strong financial position, and last, but by no means least, a thoroughly loyal and enthusiastic staff, I feel confident that we shall be able to maintain fully our position, to safeguard the best interests of our many friends, and even, if necessary, to combat successfully the type of competition I have just outlined, without in any way reducing the high standard of the products we manufacture.

NEW USES FOR RUBBER

The progress of transport facilities created the rubber industry on its present lines. Now railways—road transport ships—aeroplanes, &c., not only carry but use our products. Government services, mines and quarries, agriculture and engineering and allied industries are all on our books. A comparatively short time ago important new uses for rubber were discovered in the chemical industry, while an even later example is to be found in newspaper plant, where rubber is supplanting the use of gelatine. In view of these important factors, additional to those I mentioned earlier, it is obviously most desirable that we should continue a prudent policy in connexion with our finance. Hence the appearance in your directors' report, in addition to a general reserve of £15,000, of a contingencies reserve of £10,000 and of a heavier carry forward of £16,938 7s. 11d., as compared with the sum of £10,461 7s. 11d. brought in from last year.

Having taken these necessary precautions it is still possible to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, being 1 per cent. over that of last year.

INCREASED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

As a natural result and corollary of the matters mentioned in my earlier remarks, we are faced with the appalling national unemployment figures, but, in so far as your company is concerned, I have the greatest possible pleasure in stating that we have not only been able to maintain, but actually to expand, the strength of our staff and operatives, and with the development of our activities at Burton we anticipate being able to increase considerably our pay roll there.

It is a privilege, of which I am personally very proud, once again to express on behalf of my colleagues on the board our gratitude for, and most cordial appreciation of, the loyal and devoted cooperation rendered by the whole of our administrative and departmental staff and by the operatives throughout our organization. I can assure you that it is this splendid teamwork and conscientious support throughout a most trying year that has so materially contributed to the satisfactory results.

The Chairman concluded by formally moving "That the directors' report and statement of accounts be approved and adopted."

SIR JOHN P. HEWETT seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

The resolution relating to the dividend on the Ordinary shares, at the rate of 5 per cent., proposed by the CHAIRMAN and seconded by Mr. D. Q. HENRIQUES, J.P., was also passed.

The retiring directors (Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., and Mr. Henry B. Potter) were re-elected; the auditors were reappointed; and a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

SUNLIGHT LAUNDRIES (LOUD & WESTERN) LTD.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS

The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Sunlight Laundries (Loud and Western), Limited, was held yesterday at the Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London.

SIR JOSEPH REED (chairman of the company) presided and, in the course of his speech, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The net profit stands at £34,840, having charged every expense, including income-tax, and this compares with the figure of £35,598, which were the results achieved the previous year. To the former figure you have to add the balance brought forward from last year of £3,940, and, after deducting the amount required for the Preference shares and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, we are left with an available balance of £19,033. Your directors recommend a final dividend of 1d., less tax, per Ordinary share, which will bring the total distribution on the Ordinary shares for the year up to 16 2-3 per cent.; we further recommend the transfer to general reserve of £8,000, carrying forward £4,575, and we feel sure shareholders will be gratified with the results obtained under the difficulties existing in the industrial world.

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENT

We have expended large sums on extensions and in bringing the condition of our plant to a very high point of efficiency, and we believe that for the vast and varied class of work for which we cater there are no better equipped laundries. We state this with a certain degree of satisfaction and are fortified in the view by the fact that during the year we sent out our Mr. Western, junior, to the United States of America to study the latest methods employed in laundry work in that country. Mr. Western explored every phase of laundry work in that great area and submitted to us an exhaustive report thereon. There were certain new ideas in evidence there, and these, where applicable to our particular class of work, are being applied to our own laundries.

During the year under review capital expenditure has amounted to £40,887, and this follows similar expenditure of £53,746 made during 1929; against this the amount written off for depreciation this year is no less than £23,752. These large sums will indicate that generally we are fully maintaining the value of our properties and business, and, further, that we support a vigilant policy of keeping thoroughly up to date with a view to maintaining an efficient and satisfactory laundry service for our customers.

Shareholders may have anticipated larger profits, and, indeed, would have been justified in so doing had we been passing through normal times, but they will appreciate that in the serious industrial and financial strain which forces labour to be put on short time, or even be entirely out of employment, one of the first results is that the housewife is compelled to limit her laundry work and do some of it at home.

The report was unanimously passed, and the proceedings terminated with a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

TAQUAH AND ARBOSO MINES.—The general manager reports that necessary repairs to the headgear may affect the output for the current month.

TEMESGOA TIN.—Output for November, 10 tons 8cwt. 1qr. 9lb.

RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSION.—Diamond Drill Hole N.E.44.—Additional preliminary results from the core are as follows:—

—	Recovery	Total copper	Sulphide copper
	%	%	%
1,230ft. to 1,235ft.	58	5·5	4·3
1,235ft. to 1,240ft.	40	3·7	2·1
1,240ft. to 1,245ft.	36	3·6	2·2
1,245ft. to 1,250ft.	41	7·9	4·9
1,250ft. to 1,255ft.	56	22·8	15·3
1,255ft. to 1,260ft.	89	21·2	21·1

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS.—Production for the week ended December 12 was 5,470 tons (previous week, 5,471 tons).

PETROLEUM OPTIONS (1925).—The production for the week ended December 13 was 5,012 barrels; production from which the company receives royalties, 906 barrels.

IND, COOPE & COMPANY

A YEAR OF QUIET SALES

CAUSES OF THE IMPROVED RESULTS

PROVISIONAL CONTRACT WITH MESSRS. BUDDEN AND BIGGS

MR. LOUIS WALKER ON TRADING CONDITIONS

The EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Ind, Coope and Co., Limited (Burton-on-Trent and Romford), was held yesterday at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool-street, London, E.C.

Mr. LOUIS E. WALKER, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. J. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Copies of the directors' report and balance-sheet have been distributed among the shareholders, so, if you will agree, we will take them as read. (Agreed.)

At this stage I might draw your attention to the report of the directors, which has been drawn so as to show the figures in still simpler form, and which I hope will meet with your approval. You will notice that there has been an alteration in the setting out of the figures in the report.

The past year, so far as this company is concerned, has been a quiet one, inasmuch as nothing of outstanding importance has occurred. It will be of interest to you, however, to know that since the closing of the accounts under review we have entered into a provisional contract to acquire a controlling interest in the old-established firm of Messrs. Budden and Biggs, of Strood, Kent. It is hoped that the licensed houses at present controlled by that firm will later on form suitable markets for the sale of our Romford product.

ADVERSE BUSINESS FACTORS

From a trade point of view the year has been an exceptionally quiet one, due partly to the deplorable state of trade, more particularly in the Midlands and the North. While I instance the Midlands and North as being especially affected, I am sorry to say that the depression is now showing itself in the more southern districts, which up to six months ago did not appear to have been materially affected. A secondary cause of quiet sales was the very wet summer which, you will remember, was experienced last year. You may wonder, having regard to the two factors I have just mentioned, why we are able to show such satisfactory results. The answer is, I think, that we are deriving great advantage from the various businesses which have been acquired during recent years, the results of which have come up to our best expectations. Had trade generally in the country been anything like normal our sales would have been considerably higher.

I am glad to be able to tell you that the beers brewed at Burton, at Romford, and at our small brewery in Liverpool have all been of excellent quality, and that we have been able to maintain our connexion throughout the country. The demand for beers in bottle continues to increase.

I must again, on behalf of the board and the shareholders, express our gratitude to the entire staff, including the brewing staff, district managers and agents, office staff, and the workpeople. The relations existing between the management and all the different sections of the staff continue to be of a most cordial and harmonious nature.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Now I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to refer to the accounts for the year. Taking the profit and loss account first, the trading profit for the year shows an improvement of £46,600, while the interest on trade and other investments shows a decrease of approximately £12,500. This, to some extent, is brought about by the winding up of the Robinson business. In previous years we had included in the interest on trade and other investments the dividends from the Robinson Brewery. This year no such dividend was received because the business was wound up, but against that we had the trade of the Robinson houses, which now belong to Ind, Coope and Co., which, as I said before, accounts to some extent for the increased trading profit. You will observe that the net result is an improvement of £34,000.

On the other side of the account, depreciation is slightly less, but this is not brought about by any alteration in the rate, which has been on the same liberal scale as hitherto applied.

Interest on Debenture stock shows an increase, due to the fact that we have a full year of the reconstructed Debenture capital against only a portion of the year in last year's accounts.

You will notice an increase in the directors' fees, which is due to the fact that the remuneration paid to the chairman, as sanctioned by the shareholders at their last meeting, is included in that total.

"Transfer to reserve for redemption of Debenture stock." This item will increase year by year as the sinking fund to provide for the amortization of the Debenture debt is cumulative.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Will you kindly now refer to the balance-sheet? The figures are very much in the same form as last year, and there is really comparatively little to be said about them. On the credit side there is some increase in the item "Freehold and Leasehold Properties," brought about by various individual acquisitions and to some minor extent by capital improvement of certain properties. Our interests in subsidiary companies show practically no change.

Cash at bankers and in hand and in the hands of our Debenture trustees shows at just under £600,000. Last year you will remember that, while we had a substantial cash asset, we also had a holding in Government securities. The board decided during the latter part of the year that it would be convenient to convert the gilt-edged securities into cash, but it might interest you to know that the total figure, treating the two items as one, shows an increase as against the previous year.

On the other side of the sheet the capital issued remains the same. The small difference in the Debenture stock is due to the amount of Debenture stock purchased and cancelled for sinking fund purposes.

STRENGTH OF THE RESERVES

As far as most of the other items are concerned there is very little variation to which I need draw your attention. If the recommendations of the board are approved by the shareholders to-day the reserve for public-house improvements standing last year at £100,000 and the general reserve standing at £700,000 will be increased by £50,000 each, bringing those reserves up to £150,000 and £750,000 respectively.

The only remaining item is the profit and loss account, which, after making provision for the Preference and interim Ordinary dividends already paid, leaves a balance for disposal of £437,122 11s. 10d.

Gentlemen, that is all I have to say to you to-day, and it only remains for me to move: "That the report of the directors produced, together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts as at September 30, 1930, duly audited, be received, approved, and adopted."

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

COL. SIR G. L. COURTHOPE, Bart., M.C., M.P., deputy chairman:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In seconding the resolution which the chairman has just moved I need add very little to what he has said, but I should like to say again to-day—because I cannot say it too often—what I said last year in seconding this same resolution, that you are extraordinarily fortunate in your managing directors and staff. (Hear, hear.) You owe a great deal of the really very successful business which has been built up every year to their efforts. There is one other point. I think and hope that you will like the form in which for the first time we are presenting our report this year. (Hear, hear.) It seems to us that that form sets out far more clearly and intelligibly the information which we have to set before you. I am glad to know from comments that have been made that you approve of it.

After some congratulatory remarks by shareholders the resolution was carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTIONS

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That this General Meeting confirms payment of the dividend of 6

KIA-ORA, LIMITED

INCREASING NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

BENEFIT OF SCHWEPPES' COOPERATION

MR. H. J. BOWTELL'S REVIEW OF FOREIGN INTERESTS

The SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Kia-Ora, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. H. J. BOWTELL (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Lee M. Alexander, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen, —The net profit for the year amounted to £43,930 14s. 11d. To this net profit is added the sum of £5,000 10s. 1d. brought forward from last year, giving a total of £50,931 5s. to be dealt with. Out of this your directors have written off the sum of £1,250 from the company's investment in Kia-Ora Fruit Juices, Limited. After reserving £6,241 19s. 10d. for income-tax and providing for the interim dividend of 4 per cent., which was paid to you on June 14 last, there remains available for distribution the sum of £27,039 5s. 2d., which it is intended shall be dealt with as follows:—To pay a final dividend of 4 per cent., calling for £16,400; to transfer to general reserve the sum of £5,000, and carry forward to next year's accounts the sum of £5,639 5s. 2d.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I will now turn to the balance-sheet. Goodwill still stands at £290,000, and this will in due course be dealt with by appropriation from profits, by building-up a general reserve. The buildings, plant, machinery, fixtures, fittings, and motors have been preserved during the year in an excellent state of repair, and adequate depreciation has been written off. Certain re-arrangements of buildings have been made to increase the factory space, and new offices have been erected on one floor, which has considerably added to the efficiency and comfort of the office staff.

The investment in "Subsidiary Company" is the company's holding of the whole of the share capital of Messina Citrus Products (Proprietary), Limited. The value of this investment is considerably in excess of the figure shown in the balance-sheet. The branch current accounts represent the assets of the company's branch at Valencia, and also the branch at Frankfurt, to which I will refer later.

The book debts show a decrease as compared with last year owing to the smaller turnover during the months of July, August, and September, consequent upon the weather experienced during those months. We have made adequate reserve for bad debts.

The liquid position of the company has improved during the past year, there being an excess of liquid assets over liabilities of approximately £65,000. We have invested the surplus funds in short-dated Government securities.

ADVERSE TRADING FACTORS

It is a source of keen disappointment to my board to present to you accounts which show less satisfactory results than we had hoped for. It will come as no surprise to those of you who have realized the adverse factors which have faced your company during the last year. We are satisfied that the reduction in our sales, and the consequent reduction in our net profit, was due first to the wretched summer which we experienced; it was, I am informed, the worst that this country has experienced for 80 years; and secondly to the trade depression, which has undoubtedly caused considerable falling off in the spending power of the public, both here and abroad.

The results of the Messina subsidiary were not up to expectations, due chiefly to the fall in price of lemon oil from 17s. 6d. a lb. in 1929 to 3s. 6d. in this year, of which commodity our subsidiary is a considerable producer. The company has maintained its efficiency and provided us during the past year with all the juice required for our lemon squash. During the year I visited Messina, together with your managing director, and was most impressed with the organization that has been built up, and particularly with the scrupulous cleanliness of the methods in all the phases of its manufacture.

THE FOREIGN BRANCHES

The Valencia branch was formed last year for the purpose of dealing with the supply of orange juice on similar lines to our Messina company, and our experience during the year has shown us that our policy was justified. This branch has supplied us with the whole of the orange juice required during the year. I visited this branch with your managing director, and was again favourably impressed with all I saw. The profits earned by the branch to June 30, 1930, have been included in the accounts before you.

For the better distribution of your company's products in Germany and to avoid the high German import duties we have established a small factory in the city of Frankfurt-am-Main. The factory is complete and selling has already commenced, but it is early days to report definite results. Since the date of the balance-sheet now before you a subsidiary called Kia-Ora G.m.b.H. has been formed with a capital of 20,000 marks, to which company the factory and assets have been transferred, for the obvious reason of minimizing the incidence of taxation both in Germany and this country.

For the same reason your board have similarly formed a Spanish subsidiary company in the name of Kia-Ora S.A.E. with a nominal capital of 1,000,500 pesetas, to which company all the Valencia branch assets have been transferred. Your company holds the whole of the capital of both these companies.

We have also decided to market our products in Italy and Spain, using as our headquarters our subsidiaries at Messina and Valencia. It will not cause any large increase in *personnel* or expenses, as the busy season for the finished products coincides with the slack season on the manufacturing side. Up to date we can give you no indication as to results, but we believe that our incursion into these countries will be a success. Naturally, we anticipate uphill work, and we cannot expect results too quickly, but armed with the experience we have had in this country we trust that in time these branches will prove a satisfactory investment. We are not launching out in a large way or incurring any heavy capital expenditure, but are rather testing our markets first, and if the companies are successful we hope that the main portion of any additional working capital necessary will be met out of their profits.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

Last year, when meeting you, I had the pleasure of telling you that our bad debts during the previous year were less than a ½d. in the pound on our sales. This year I am able to tell you that they were even less. This speaks highly of our customers and also for our own credit department; it is an achievement of which any company, dealing with the enormous number of customers we serve, must indeed be proud. The number of our customers has increased during the year, although of necessity the average volume of trade done with individual customers has decreased. We are satisfied that your company has not suffered more during the last year than any of its competitors, and we look forward to the next year with unabated confidence and the fervent hope that the weather will be more propitious.

During the year, as we informed you by circular, Messrs. Schweppes, Limited, purchased an interest in this company of over 50 per cent. of the issued capital, thereby virtually obtaining control. You will be glad to know that we have Messrs. Schweppes' assurance that their interest in your company is a real one and will be for our mutual benefit. The future cooperation of Schweppes, Limited, with this company, their great reputation, long establishment, and wide foreign connexions, will be extremely valuable to your company, and your board and that of Messrs. Schweppes, Limited, are now working on plans for mutual assistance and economy in the manufacture, advertising, and marketing of our products. We have to welcome three of Messrs. Schweppes' directors to our board—namely, Mr. W. J. Barnett, Mr. R. H. Philipps, and Mr. B. C. D. Kemp-Welch, the latter being the managing director of Schweppes, Limited.

My directors desire to express their appreciation of the services of your managing director and all the employees of the company, both at home and abroad, for their unstinted zeal during the year, without which the results which we have placed before you could not have been obtained.

I now move formally that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. BRIAN KEMP-WELCH seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

TOWN INVESTMENTS, LTD.

THE BOARD'S POLICY

MAYFAIR DEVELOPMENTS

MR. A. MAITLAND KISCH ON PROPERTY

The EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Town Investments, Limited, was held yesterday at the Registered Offices of the company, 47, Grosvenor-street, London, W.

Mr. A. MAITLAND KISCH, F.S.I. (the chairman and managing director), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. R. Culpitt) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It is my pleasure for the eighth year in succession to address you as your chairman. My task upon this occasion is perhaps a little more difficult than in the past. The year under review has been complicated by the decision of the freeholders of the most valued area in Mayfair to permit business user of properties hitherto restricted to residential occupation. This decision created an exceptional opportunity, and after careful reflection your board decided to invest large sums in this area with the knowledge that no immediate revenue could be anticipated. This action is reflected in our figures and in the reduction of net profit. I am in a position to inform you that the greater part of this investment has now been liquidated with eminently satisfactory results. I put this information in the forefront of my remarks in view of the important bearing it has upon the balance-sheet before you.

The net profit is £48,026 1s. 3d., against £60,435 7s. 3d., a decrease of £12,409 6s. compared with the corresponding figure for last year. This net profit is equivalent to approximately 18 per cent. upon the increased available Ordinary capital after allowing for payment of the year's Preference dividend. This result must be considered satisfactory in the light of the fact that only part of the company's capital was productive of revenue.

After payment of the interim Ordinary and the year's Preference dividend there is a balance of £22,439 13s. 9d. available, to which we propose to add £4,000 transferred from reserve, making £26,439 13s. 9d., which we recommend should be dealt with as follows: In payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. upon the increased Ordinary capital of £250,000 (making 20 per cent. for the year), leaving a slightly increased balance of £1,439 13s. 9d. to be carried forward.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM RESERVE

The proposal to withdraw £4,000 from reserve is completely justified. The net profit does not represent the income of a normal year. A supplemental balance-sheet to date would show earnings for the past 14 months greatly in excess of our previous records. With this knowledge at our disposal it would have been wrong policy if we had proposed a reduction in dividend.

We further propose to transfer to reserve the net sum of £55,270 premiums received upon issue of 50,000 Ordinary shares. This transfer will increase the general reserve to £151,270, a sum equivalent to rather over 60 per cent. of our issued Ordinary capital. Bank loan at £162,565 3s. 6d. shows a considerable increase, due almost entirely to the transactions mentioned in my opening remarks. You will be pleased to know that this liability to the bank has now been fully repaid.

The item Mortgages, £19,600, represents sums lent by us on first mortgage upon the security of properties. This shows a considerable reduction upon the corresponding figure of £42,500 last year. We have carried out the policy then forecast of calling in the loans with a view to using the money to better advantage. Properties at cost are £1,070,147 0s. 2d., less balance of purchase money not yet due £116,568, leaving a net asset of £953,579.

This figure of £1,070,147 0s. 2d. represents our total properties at cost. The item £116,568 mainly represents sums due on contracts for purchase at future dates. We are now relieved of the liability of almost the whole of this unpaid purchase money.

PURCHASES RESTRICTED TO HIGH-CLASS PROPERTY

We continue resolutely to limit our purchases to "high-class property in the best positions." I hold the opinion that this policy has been of great advantage in helping us to bridge the gulf of the unprecedented financial depression through which we are passing. We have suffered but little from the almost chaotic business conditions around us. Our values have remained steady, or at worst show as yet an almost negligible depreciation. In common with gilt-edged securities, property in the best London positions has held its value to a greater extent than any other form of investment. It would almost appear that gold and first-class property are the only two known commodities to escape the world slump.

I appreciate that there may be some who will disagree with these observations, but I found them upon the fact that, in spite of our unusual opportunities, we do not get the offer of the best type of property at prices below those ruling prior to the era of business depression. I would not, however, apply these remarks to flats and properties of a secondary class. These may be definitely placed in a category of a "falling market," and there is increasing difficulty in finding tenants for even the best type of property becoming vacant at the present time.

I believe that the continued appreciation in price of Government and other stocks of the trustee type, coupled with the general disinclination to purchase equity shares, will result in still larger investments being made in the best property as an outlet for the accumulating funds of the safety first investor. I would remind you, however, that any very long continuation of existing business conditions must inevitably result in some forced selling, which in turn may mean lower values; but it is obvious that good properties are up to the present extremely well held.

CHANGES IN MAYFAIR

The transition of the greater part of Mayfair from a private residential to a first-class business locality proceeds apace and forms an interesting study. New projects abound for the rebuilding and development of the beautiful old Georgian residences which have for so long graced these aristocratic streets. Many will regret this change, but, in a progressive world, antiquity must give place to modernity. The most important developments are taking place in Berkeley-square and Park-lane areas, where many of our properties are situate. The start of the great new Claridges and Dorchester Hotels and other great semi-commercial blocks in Park-lane, and the completion of the towering Grosvenor House, are signs of the times, but even these may be dwarfed by the far-reaching developments about to be commenced in the neighbourhood of Berkeley-square. We have concentrated much of our activities in this particular district, and it is here that new streets will appear and new buildings arise and the work of the builder will proceed with ever-increasing activity. We have sold a great block of property comprising most of the east side of Berkeley-square and the south side of Bruton-street to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who will proceed to erect the finest hotel in Europe, with shops under, upon the site. While this event is financially important to us in the present, it will also have its favourable effect in the future by reason of the appreciation which should accrue to our neighbouring properties.

POSITION OF FINANCIAL STRENGTH

In concluding my remarks I wish to stress the fact that it is our intention gradually to revert as time goes on more and more to a permanent investment basis. I do not wish to infer that capital profits will not be earned, but I think we are now reaching a position of such financial strength that we need no longer rely upon the capital profits to produce any part of our revenue.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. MCCANDLISH seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the dividends as proposed were approved.

The retiring directors (Mr. Thos. S. L. Wootton, F.S.I., and Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G.) were unanimously re-elected.

The auditors (Messrs. Gray, Stainforth and Co.) having been reappointed, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE WILUNA GOLD CORPORATION

MAGNITUDE OF THE ENTERPRISE

REGULARITY OF THE VALUES ENCOUNTERED

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD BONUS

OFFER OF CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Wiluna Gold Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. FREDERIC H. HAMILTON, chairman of the company, who presided, in the course of his remarks said:—It is impossible not to be struck with the magnitude of this enterprise and the regularity of the values which we have encountered. It is estimated that above the 820ft. horizon reached by the main shaft and over the relatively limited longitudinal area of the property so far developed in the Southern Leases, some seven years' supply of ore should be available on the basis of treating approximately 500,000 tons annually.

You will observe that the working profit is estimated at 10s. per ton. The consulting engineer, Mr. Vail, indicates that he hopes this will be exceeded. This, of course, is on a gold basis irrespective of any exchange premiums or bonus benefits. Both he and the general manager, Mr. Prior, expect to start production some time during March next, and naturally for the first few months normal production and profits cannot be looked for, but by the early summer the normal production should be reached. We should then be treating 40,000 tons per month, producing a working profit of £240,000 a year.

After allowing for interest, depreciation, overhead expenses, and repayment of the Government Notes at the rate of £50,000 per annum, this should result in a surplus of about £120,000. After the repayment of these notes the surplus should be £190,000 per annum, and on treating 50,000 tons per month it should increase by a further £60,000 per annum. When the present notes have been converted into Ordinary shares a further £30,000 would be added to the surplus by the saving of interest.

As you know, the Wiluna property extends for some two miles along the strike of the lodes, and work at the southern end has been limited to approximately 1,500ft., or about one-sixth of the whole. The evidence that large tonnages of average grade ore should be eventually obtained from the Northern Leases is very strong, and in considering the scale of our plant, and the ultimate possibilities of the property as a whole, they must not be forgotten.

THE FINANCING SCHEME

The scheme for raising the necessary capital, which we are submitting to you, has been the subject of long and careful consideration. It involves the creation of £350,000 in Notes and a like number of Ordinary shares in order to provide for eventual conversion. It is proposed to offer £300,000 of these Notes to shareholders for subscription. These Notes will be secured by a floating charge on the assets of this corporation. They carry interest at 10 per cent. per annum, are redeemable at the end of seven years, or previously, on six months' notice, at a premium of 20 per cent., and they are convertible into Ordinary shares at par at any time before December 31, 1935, if they have not previously been redeemed.

The whole issue has been underwritten by the Consolidated Gold Fields and the Transvaal Agency, but, as shareholders have been advised, arrangements have been made with these two groups by which applications by shareholders who desire to underwrite not less than £500 will, as far as possible, be accepted, provided their applications are received by to-morrow. The sum budgeted for is estimated to be sufficient not only to bring the mine to the profit-earning stage but to provide for fairly ample margins both in Australia and London.

In our calculations we have not taken into account the exchange premium which producers are at present receiving. This is a variable figure, and we all hope that before long the trade balance of Australia will have so far improved as to reduce it to vanishing point. In the meantime it is necessary to note that it does in effect operate beneficially to producers, and in addition provides a reserve for the loss in exchange on remitting interest and profits to this country.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE

Another factor of immense importance to this and all other Australian goldmining companies is the bonus of £1 per ounce on all gold produced in excess of the output of 1930, which has just been sanctioned by the Commonwealth Legislature. In common with other gold producers we have strongly supported this proposal from the time some six months ago when it first took practical shape. Needless to say we were not guided at any school of economics, inflationist or deflationist. All we have been concerned with was to secure for the Australian goldmining industry what it has now received for the first time for many years—a fair deal.

The policy of high protection of all secondary industries, which has been followed by successive Commonwealth Governments, has reacted unfortunately upon all primary industries, and with especial force upon goldmining, and all the producers have asked for is that an artificial balance should be in some measure artificially redressed. It would be a great mistake to imagine that a bonus on gold is a mere extension of the old protection policy. It is rather a corrective, and, in the circumstances in which Australia finds itself to-day, an economical and statesmanlike measure. It must be remembered that the goldmining industry was the foundation of Western, and indeed of Australian, prosperity, but for over 20 years it has languished owing largely to artificially induced conditions.

EFFECT OF THE BONUS ON PRODUCTION

According to the Commonwealth Year Book the industry employed at the beginning of the century over 70,000 men. To-day, when unemployment is widespread, it employs under 7,000. There is more than one promising new field which remains undeveloped, and in the older fields there are many millions of tons already opened up, which were below the pay limit, but which the bonus now granted should render productive. The cost to the Government will be relatively small. It will be roughly proportioned to the extent to which it gives fresh employment and creates fresh wealth in the form in which the world just now most needs it. Moreover, it is highly probable that for some years to come the bonus will be vastly less than the amount of new capital which will be attracted to the industry. In our own case not only will it bring large fresh quantities of ore within the pay limit, but one result will in all probability be to encourage us to proceed with the development of our Northern Leases much sooner than would otherwise have been possible.

The gold production of Australia for this year may be roughly estimated at 400,000oz. If next year the output reaches 600,000oz., which would seem to be a reasonable estimate in view of the production of this company and the increase in production of the Lake View, the bonus payable will be £200,000 distributable among the producers of the 600,000oz.; that is at the rate of 6s. 8d. per oz. Upon the basis of our estimated tonnage and yield, this would work out, in the case of the Wiluna, at approximately an additional 2s. 6d. per ton. If, subsequently, the output of Australia reached 800,000oz., the bonus payable would be £400,000, equivalent to 10s. per oz., and upon the same basis the additional profit to Wiluna would be increased to 3s. 9d. per ton.

Obviously the effects upon the position of this company should be far-reaching, and I venture to think that the results upon Australian prosperity generally, in the long run, will be hardly less important and beneficial.

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. JOHN A. AGNEW seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted; and a resolution to increase the capital of the corporation from £1,000,000 to £1,350,000 by the creation of 350,000 new shares of £1 each, ranking in all respects equally with the existing shares, was also unanimously approved.

MONEY MARKET

CREDITS STILL ABUNDANT

RISE IN GERMAN EXCHANGE

Although floating balances in Lombard-street are expected to undergo further diminution during the current week, supplies of loanable credits were again ample yesterday. The morning rate for both fresh loans and for the renewal of non-clearing bank loans was 1½ per cent., but borrowers were usually able to satisfy their requirements at 1¼ per cent. in the afternoon, balances being finally offered at 1 per cent. Discount rates were steady. Business in bills was on a small scale, brokers reporting a very limited inquiry. The market's buying rate for three months fine bank bills was firmly maintained at 2⅜ per cent., and "hot" Treasury Bills were also dealt in at this rate, while there was a small demand for bank bills from the Continent at 25_{16} per cent. Most of the foreign exchanges were steady, but the German rate moved in favour of sterling, closing at 20.37½m., a point above the level at which gold can profitably be taken out of the Bank for Germany. The New York exchange continued to move against London, being finally 4.85^{19}_{32}. To-day's sale of £320,000 in bar gold by the Bank was understood to be for Paris, while the 200,000 sovereigns received were from South Africa.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1¼–2	2–2⅜	2⅜–2½	2⅝	2⅝–2¾	2¾–2⅞
Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅛	2 11/32–2⅜	3–3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3½–3¾	

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	December 11	Inc. or dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	2,200,554,000	+ 7,679,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	749,364,000	+ 5,974,000
Notes in circulation	3,158,068,000	+ 14,000,000
Current accounts	145,075,000	+ 18,099,000
		—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

—	Dec. 6	Inc. or dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,461,323,789	+ 3,495,716
Silver in hand	702,571,917	+ 1,005,905
Foreign bills	98,018,546	— 11,265,646
Discounts, &c.	2,056,941,382	+ 3,264,857
Treasury, Treasury Loan, and redeemable debt	718,828,720	+ 30,755,601
Notes in circulation	4,688,111,375	+ 46,069,425
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	835,806,960	— 12,823,450
Dividends, interest, &c.	68,714,253	— 18,873,592
Govt. securities	160,495,623	+ 21,497,348
		—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved within narrow limits, but closed $^1_{32}$c. below Saturday's quotation at 4.85^{19}_{32}. Forward rates were par, one month, and $^1_{32}$c., premium, three months. At 123.60f. the Paris rate showed a decline of ¼c. The Italian exchange moved in favour of sterling, closing 2c. higher at 92.73½l. Dutch florins were slightly dearer, but the Swiss rate was more favourable to the pound. Further appreciation occurred in Swedish currency, the Stockholm rate closing at 18.09½kr. A feature was the sharp movement in favour of London in the Berlin rate, which rose to 20.37½m., and closed at 20.37½m., against 20.36¼m. on Saturday. Wide fluctuations again occurred on the Spanish exchange; after being 48.90p. the rate turned in favour of the peseta, closing at 48.05p., against 47.90p. on Saturday. Eastern silver exchanges were firmer, the Hong-kong rate rising 1d. to 1s. 2d., and the Shanghai rate 1d. to 1s. 5^{13}_{16}d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate fell $^{11}_{32}$d. to 3^{713}_{32}d., and the Rio exchange ¼d. to 4^{11}_{16}d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Dec. 15	Dec. 13
New York	S to £	4.8666	4.85^{19}_{32}–4.85^{21}_{32}	4.85^{19}_{32}–4.85^{21}_{32}
Montreal	S to £	4.8666	4.86^{1}_{16}–4.86^{3}_{16}	4.86^{1}_{16}–4.86^{3}_{16}
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.57–123.63	123.58–123.62
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.76½–78¼	34.76½–77¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70–92.75	92.70–92.75
Switzerl'nd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½–03¼	25.02¾–03½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼–375¼	374¼–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	199.33	1927/8–193⅛	1927/8–193⅛
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	47.55–48.90	47.30–48.00
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛–108⅜	108⅛–108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05⅞–12.06	12.05⅞–12.06
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.37½	20.36-20.36½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.48-34.52	34.48-34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.78	27.76-27.80
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163⅝–163¾	163⅝–163¾
Warsaw	Zlotyto £	43.38	43¼–43⅝	43⅜–43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.23	25.20-25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'nople	Pst. to £	110	1.025⅞	1.025⅞
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274-274½	274-274½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅞–48⅞	48⅞–48⅞
Sofia	Lv. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅞–16⅛	18.15⅞–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼–10	18.09¾–10½
Copenh'gen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾–18	18.15–16
Alexandria	Pt. to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3⅝–1/3¹³₃₂	1/3⅝–1/3¹³₃₂
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3⅝–1/3¹³₃₂	1/3⅝–1/3¹³₃₂
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3⅝–1/3¹³₃₂	1/3⅝–1/3¹³₃₂
Hong-kong	Per dol.	2/-	1/11⅞–1/11¾	1/11⅞–1/11¾
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/01⅜–2/01¹³₃₂	2/01³₃₂–2/1⅛
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/5¹¹₁₆–1/6⅛	1/5¹¹₁₆–1/6
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3¹¹₁₆–2/3¹⅞	2/3¹¹₁₆–2/3¹⅞
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05⅜–05⅞	12.05⅜–05⅞
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2/0¹⅛	2/0¹⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	4¹¹₁₆–4¾	4¾–4⁷³₃₂
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	37⅜–37¾	37¹¹₁₆–37¹³₁₆
V'paraiso	S to £	40	39.92	39.92
M'tvideo	Per dol.	51d.	36¼–37¼	36¼–37¼
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	16.25	16.25
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.85-11.15	10.85-11.15

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	BUYING RATES PER £100			
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	100 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0
	SELLING RATES			
	Cable Transfers		Demand	
On:—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Australia*	—		108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	—		93 7 6	93 0 0
South Africa	—		99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	—		99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.53	24.55
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	28.18	27.70
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.60	5.03½	5.04¼
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.80	9.83
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.45	13.52

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £319,962 in BAR GOLD and the receipt of 200,000 SOVEREIGNS from abroad, there being a net efflux on the day of £119,962. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £1,208,360 as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Dec. 11—		Dec. 11—	
Sovs. released	400,000	Bar gold	961,511
Dec. 12—		Dec. 12—	
Sovs.	6,378	Bar gold	258,756
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 13	Nil	Dec. 13—	
		Bar gold	280,509
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 15—		Dec. 15—	
Sovs.	200,000	Bar gold	319,962
Net efflux	1,208,360		
Total	£1,814,738	Total	£1,814,738

Net influx for 1930 to date, £2,480,823; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz. The South African bar gold available to-day, £490,000, has already been engaged for dispatch to France. The steamer from the Cape due to reach this country on December 29 has on board £534,390 in bar gold.

SILVER further recovered $^1_{16}$d. to 15¼d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery. There was a little buying from India and China, but business was very small, and the market had a rather dull appearance at the close.

Other Foreign Bank Returns appear on page 20

COMPANY RESULTS

FORTNUM AND MASON

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp. div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Apex Mines	Int. 5	6¼	Feb. 9	—	—
Assocd. Biscuit.	Int. 2*	5*	Dec. 31	—	—
Gt. Nthn. Invest.	9†	9	—	9†	9
Ragalla Tea Ests.	Sec. Int.	7½	Jan. 1	15‡	15‡

* Tax free. † On larger capital. ‡ To date.

African and Eastern Trade Corporation.—Payment will be made on January 1 next of the half-yearly dividend to December 31 on the 6 per cent. cumulative "A" preference shares.

Automotor Finance.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., less tax. For the company's initial accounting period of 14 months the Ordinary dividend was at the rate of 7½ per cent., less tax.

Cape Asbestos.—The full 5 per cent. Preference dividend has been declared payable on January 1. It was recently announced that consideration of the Ordinary dividend was deferred until the completion of the annual accounts.

Second Great Northern Investment.—Dividend on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the 14 months ended November 30, 1930, equivalent to a dividend of £4 13s. 4d. actual. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid for the previous year. The present distribution is on a larger capital.

ARNISTON COAL

The provision of £10,000 for depreciation by the Arniston Coal Company in respect of the year ended September 30 last compares with £6,000 for 1928-29 and not with nil, as stated in yesterday's issue.

BRITISH VACUUM CLEANER

The net profit of the British Vacuum Cleaner and Engineering Company declined from £6,638 for 1928-29 to £1,262 for the year ended September 30 last, which increases the amount to be carried forward to £2,801. No dividend has been paid by the company since 1919. Meeting, December 22.

INTERNATIONAL RUSSIAN OILFIELDS

In their annual report the directors of the International Russian Oilfields state that they are still unable to report any change in the position regarding the company's properties in Russia, which remain in the possession of the Soviet authorities, and it is impossible to state at present what prospects, if any, there may be of the company eventually obtaining redress. Meeting, December 22.

RIDGWAYS

The net profit of Ridgways, tea merchants, for the 53 weeks ended November 1, amounted to £58,749 (against £53,809 for the preceding year), and £18,627 was brought forward. After placing £5,875 to reserve (against £5,381), the directors recommend a final dividend of 12 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making a total distribution of 20 per cent. for the period (against 17½ per cent.). The Ordinary shares are held by the Star Tea Company.

NEWCASTLE BREWERIES

The accounts of the Newcastle Breweries show a net profit of £69,743 for the year ended October 31 (against £62,265 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £43,829. After providing for the Preference dividend, a final payment of 6 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, again making 8 per cent. for the year, and £16,000 (the same) is to be added to general reserve, increasing it to £372,000. The sum of £4,747 (against £6,000) is to be carried to a reserve to provide for lost licences, and £48,825 is to be carried forward. Meeting, December 22.

RICHARDS, LIMITED

The accounts for the year to September 30 of Richards, Limited, linen manufacturers, show a credit balance, including £561 brought in and £26,000 transferred from reserve, of £5,177. The directors recommend the Preference dividends, but no payment is to be made on the Ordinary shares, and the balance of £732 is to be carried forward. The report states that the loss is explained largely by the fact that raw material fell almost continuously during the period. For 1928-29 there was a net profit of £9,802 and a dividend of 6⅔ per cent., tax free, was paid on the Ordinary shares.

SEMBILAN ESTATES

The output of the Sembilan Estates Company for the year ended July 31 amounted to 919,232lb. (against 1,021,273lb. for 1928-29), which was sold at an average gross price of 5.46d. per lb. (against 11.29d.). "All-in" cost was 7.8d. per lb. (against 7.04d.). It has been decided to continue tapping the best-yielding fields on both divisions, which are estimated to yield a crop of 1,120,000lb., while approximately 1,000 acres of the older fields are rested. Certain exceptional expenditures upon weeding and cultivation were incurred during the year, and charged to reserve account. The accounts show a loss of £5,620 (against a profit of £23,670). A credit of £4,175 was brought forward, and to this has been added £1,445 income-tax over-reserved in previous years, thus providing sufficient to meet the loss sustained during the year. Preference dividend 7 per cent. was paid on the Preference and Ordinary shares for 1928-29, and £10,000 was transferred to reserve. Meeting, December 22.

FORTNUM AND MASON

Fortnum and Mason, foreign warehousemen, grocers, wine and spirit and cigar merchants, report a profit of £72,444 for the year ended August 31 (against £70,446 for 1928-29). The Preference share dividend takes £8,750, and the directors propose to allocate £6,794 (against £13,578) to reserve account for general purposes, taxation, and contingencies, and £1,613 (against £4,085) for staff benevolent fund, while the dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is to be raised from 22 per cent. to 23 per cent., with a final payment of 18 per cent. (against 17 per cent.). The carry-forward is increased from £21,490 to £38,446. Building operations have now been completed, but the full benefit of the increased space has not yet come into operation. Some new departments were, however, started in the latter part of the year under review. A company is in process of formation in the U.S.A. for the purpose of developing business already built up in that country, and it is intended to give London shareholders rights of participation on favourable terms. Full particulars will be issued in the immediate future.

CIÇARA TRAMWAY, LIGHT, AND POWER

Gross receipts of the Ciçara Tramway, Light, and Power Company for the year ended June 30 amounted to 3,513 milreis (against 3,987 milreis for the previous year). Expenditure, excluding administration and other London expenses, totalled 2,145 milreis (against 1,743 milreis), so that the net receipts for the year amounted to 1,368 milreis (against 1,244 milreis). The report states that the improvement is due entirely to increases in the sales of current to light and power consumers. Owing to omnibus competition the gross receipts from tramway operations declined by about 6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This was more than offset by the gross takings of the company's own omnibuses, but the combined net profit from tramway and omnibus operation shows a fall. The net revenue for the year was £29,876 (against £28,147), to which is added £8,833 brought forward. Interest on debentures absorbs £9,922 and the directors have placed £15,000 (against £12,500) to reserves. They now propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., tax free, on the Ordinary shares (unchanged) and to carry forward £9,216.

UNITED AUTOMOBILE SERVICES

A net profit of £44,

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the List issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ. bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡1, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 2s. 6d. in the pound; ‡‡4, income-tax free up to 2s. in the pound; ‡‡5, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡6, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 57½ ⅝ 6¾
2¾% Annu., 61½
2½% Cons., 57⅝ ½ ½ ⅝ ⅝ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ⅝ ⅝
4% Consd. Ln., 92⅝ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
Manchester, Liners, 24/4½ Δ††
Tankers, Pfd. Pref., 5/9

TEA AND COFFEE
Amalgamated, 16½ 16¾
Assam Co., 27/3
Assam Cons., 5% Pref., 18/-
Cons. Tea and Lands, £14/3/0
Darjeeling Cons., 70/-
Dimbula Valley, 20/4½
Jeddua Valley, 33/6
Jokai, 51/3††
Lanka Plant., 37/-††
New Dimbula, 5½††
Rajawella, 10/6
Scottish Tea and Lands, 55/6 7/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
Assam-Dooars, 35
Borhat, 18/12½††
Borjan, 45/-
Budla Beta, 56/6
Ceylon Amalgd., 7% Deb., 75½
Hantpha, New, 47/6 -/6
Lanwva, 41/3 1/-2 40/4½ 1/3 40/4½
Yattyantota, 6% Pref., 9/10½ -/7½

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES
American, 185 4½
Anglo-American, 6% Prefd., 103¼
Bengal, 7% Bds., 102¾ ¼
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 21 ¼ 20¾ 1¼ 1 1
Do., 5% Pref., 11 10½ 11¼ 11
Do., 5½% Pref., 70½ 70 70 69½ 70 68½ 71 68 8 71 1 69
Gl. Northern, 30††
International, 23 3 ½ 3 2½ ½
Marconi Intl. Mar., 38/9 9/4½ 8/6 -/9
Oriental, 47 3 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES
Canadian Marconi, 10
Radio of America, 813½ 3¼ 13 3½ ½ 14 13 ¾ ¼ 7¾ 13 3¼ ¾ ¼
Venezuela, 31/6
Do., 8% Pfd. Pref., 22/6

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS
Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 30-27/6 -/6 9/- -/9
Do., 4% Deb., 70 70
Do., 5% Deb., 52½ ½ ½ 2 3
Brazilian Traction, 22 1¼ 2 1¼ ¾ ¼ ½ ¼ ¾ ¼ ½ ¼ ¾ ¼ ½

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

Closing quotations	Dec. 15	Dec. 13
3% Perpetual Rentes	86.85	87.20
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.15	101.05
4% Rentes, 1917	102.55	102.50
5% Rentes, 1918	102.05	102.00
5% Rentes, 1920	135.20	132.50
5% Rentes, 1927	101.50	101.35
5% Credit National, 1919	105.10	104.95
6% Credit National, 1920	622	620
6% Credit National, 1921	550	565
6% Credit Nat., 1922 (1st)	544	545
6% Credit Nat., 1923 (1st)	540	529
6% Credit National, 1924	555	555
4% Egyptian Unified	559	556
3½% Italian Rentes	350	353
4½% Russian, 1906	91.90	91.90
5% Russian, 1909	4.00	4.00
4% Turkish Unified	2.70	2.60
Banque de France	39.50	37.00
Banque de Paris	20,355	20,590
Banque Parisienne	2,305	2,350
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1,365	1,400
Credit Foncier Egyptien	1,690	1,695
Credit Lyonnais	3,400	3,445
Banque d'Orient	2,645	2,700
Banque Ottomane	268	—
Suez Canal Shares	708	715
Chargeurs Reunis	16,855	17,105
Messageries Maritimes	500	500
Transatlantique	195	197
Raffinerie Say	550	562
Sucreries d'Egypte	1,805	1,796
Wagons Lits	682	695
Thomson Houston	350	352
Lauraro Nitrate	613	625
Ford of France	249	269
Rio Tinto	211	212
Tharsis	3,650	3,750
De Beers, Deferred	400	408
De Beers, Preferred	613	620
Jagersfontein Estate	1,175	1,192
Central Mining	130	130
Chartered	1,465	1,455
Brakpan	165	171
Crown Mines	348	349
East Rand	466	465
Geduld	50	50
General Mining	444	446
Consolidated Goldfields	71	70
Johannesburg Consolidated	133	136
Randfontein Estate	185	195
Rand Mines	75	76
Tanganyika	351	338
Transvaal Consolidated	194	194
Union Corporation	111	111
Mozambique	270	275
West Rand Mines	35	35
Caoutchoucs	41	43
Eastern International	81	82
Gula Kalumpong	59	60
Kuala Lumpur	91	93
Malacca	122	124
Mexican Eagle	135	134
Royal Dutch	40	42
Shell Transport	30,250	30,750
Oceana Consolidated	455	465
	5.25	5.25
Exchange on New York	25.45	25.45¼
Exchange on London, official average	123.60½	123.60½
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60	123.60
Call Money	2%	2%
Private Discount Rate	2%	2%
50 days Commercial Bills	2⅝%	2⅝%
	2⅝%	2⅝%

—*Reuter*

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.—Closing quotations :—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1011⅝ (101[illegible]); 2½% Dutch, 67¼ (—); 3% Dutch, 82⅞ (82[illegible]); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 38¾ (38); Peruvian 4½ (4[illegible]); Peruvian, 4% Cum. Pref., 21¼ (—); 3% Dutch, 22½ (—); New York Ontario, 6⅛ (6[illegible]); United States Steel, 137½ (141); Southern Pacific, 97¾ (99); Union Pacific, 172¾ (178½); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 298½ (303); Anaconda, 60½ (63¼); Dell Batavia Rubber, 54 (56¼); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 252 (253); Deli Mij., 240½ (246); Senembah Mij., — (285); Amsterdam Rubber, 105 (106½); Margarine Unie, 171¼ (174); Philipp Lamps, 203½ (203¾); Exchange on Berlin, 59.17½ (59.22); London, 12.05⅝ (12.05⅜); New York, 2.48¼ (2.48¼); Paris, 9.75¼ (9.75½).

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Erdoel, 58 (previous, 59.75); Dynamit Nobel, 59.50 (—); Kali Industrie Kassel, 116 (118.50); Salzdetfurth, Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 128.50 (130).

Reuter's quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.40 (previous, 5.60); Reichsbank, 223.25 (225); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 119 (120.60); Commerz and Privat Bank, 109 (110.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 145 (145.60); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 107.50 (108.25); Dresdner Bank and (108.50); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 85.25 (84.50); Harpener, 73 (76); Allgemeine Elekt., 96.50 (98.25); Farbenindustrie, 125.60 (127.60); Farbenindustrie, 6% Debs., 88 (88.25); Hamburg Amerika, 63.75 (65.25); Nordeutscher Lloyd, 65.10 (66.10); A.E.G., 50.75 (55.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 59.75 (61); Svenska Tandstick, 268 (272); Polyphon, 142 (144.50); Siemens and Halske, 147.50 (149.50); Schuckert, 110.75 (112.50); Ford Motors, 169.50 (169.50). Exchange on London, 20.56½ (20.56); Paris, 16.48½ (16.47⅝); Amsterdam, 168.95 (168.89); New York, 4.19½ (4.19⅝). Short term (30-55 days), 4¾% (4¾%); long term (55-90 days), 4¾% (4¾%); call money, 4½%-6½% (4¼%-6¼%).

FRANKFURT, Dec. 15.—Closing quotations :—Deutsche Bank, 107½ (previous 108¼); Darmstadter Bank, 145¼ (147); Frankfurter Hypothekenbank, 148 (148); Metallbank and Metallurgische Ges., (811¼); Farbenindustrie, 126 (128); Harpener Bergbau, 74 (76); Mannesmann, — (65); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 65¼ (69); Phönix Bergbau, 58 (58½); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 82½ (84¼); Allgemeine Elektrizitats, 95½ (98½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, — (116); Siemens and Halske, 146½ (151); Schuckert, — (113½); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 127 (128½); Philipp Holzmann, 68¼ (68¾); Zellstoff Waldhof, 91 (92½); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 65½ (66¼); Hamburg Amerika, 63¼ (65); Süddeutsche Zucker, — (133¾); German Liquidation Loan, 5111/16 (513/16); German Railroad, 7% Prefd., 86 (86); German Protectorate Loan, 1⅞ (115/16); Anatolian Railway Loan, 11½ (11½); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 8 (7¾).

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Yorlkerbundanl. (Austrian Issue), 107 (previous 107); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 13.25 (13.39); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, Pref., 86.45 (86.25); Oest. National Bank, 310.25 (—); Wiener Bank-verein, 16.80 (16.80); Credit-Anstalt, 46.70 (46.50); Ungar. Allg. Credit-Bank, 80.05 (—); Niederoest Eskompte-Ges., 157.45 (157.90); Zivnostanska Banks, 89.25 (—); Donau-Dampschiffahrts-Ges., 19.80 (20.75); A.E.G. 159 (140); Oest Siemens Schuckert, 163.25 (161.40); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 39.35 (40.45); Oest. Alig. Kohlen, 543 (—); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 18.15 (18.60); Berg and Huettenwerks, — (558.25); Felten and Guillcaumes, 185 (185.25); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 2.51 (—); Neue Austrian State Loan, (286.02); Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.96 700 (701); Paris, 27.89½ (27.89½).—*Reuter.*

BUDAPEST, Dec. 15.—Closing quotations :—National Bank of Hungary, 217 (previous 218.80); British Hungarian Bank, 72.10 (72.10); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 64.50 (64.60); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 86.70 (87.20); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (66); Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, 101 (104); City Savings Bank, 62.70 (62.90); Hungarian General Savings Bank, 75 (75); National Central Savings Bank, 77 (77); First Pest National Savings Bank of Pest, 169 (170); Totis Coal, 438.50 (445); United Industrial Enterprises, — (—); Nagybatony-Ujlik, 31 (31); Salgo Tarjan Coal, 31.90 (32.50); Hungarian Colliery Works of Urkany-Zsilvolgy, 77.50 (78); Arms and Machine Works, 176 (178); Ganz and Co., Danubius, 60 (60); Rima Iron Works, 50.50 (51.10); Ofa Timber, 54.50 (55); Union des Verreries de Nasic, 97 (98); Sugar Works Veliki Becskerek, 90 (95); Sugar Works Hatvan, 82.50 (83.25); United Glow Lamps, 112 (112.25); Hungarian Artificial Fertilizer, 17.50 (18.50); Electric Power Traction, 102 (104); Cellulose Works of Brasso, 17.50 (—). Exchange on London, 27.74½ (27.74½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Dec. 15.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.73½ (previous, 92.74); Consolidato 5% 82.90 (82.75); Banca d'Italia, 1,650 (1,605); Banca Commerciale, 1,403 (1,403); Banca Nazionale di Credito, 100 (100); Banco di Roma, 108 (108); Credito Italiano, 741 (740); Cosulich Navigazione, 86 (86); Meridionali, 810 (800); Navigazione Generale, 492½ (492½); Cantoni Coats, 618 (618); Sole Chatillon, 250 (249); Snia Viscosa, 35½ (34½); Ilva, 207 (205); Monte Amiata, 15¾ (1274); Montecatini, 195 (189); Fiat, 217½ (215); Adriatica, 191 (188); Edison, 628½ (627); Unione Esercizi, 191 (188); Edison, Terni, 378 (376); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 730 (729); Adamello, 247 (245).

A HEAVY OIL MOTOR ENGINE

BRITISH COMPANY FORMED

(BY OUR COMMERCIAL MOTOR CORRESPONDENT)

Much research and practical experiment are being carried on in all motor-producing countries to-day with the motor vehicle engine designed to run on heavy oil. Three of the main advantages of this type of power unit are the low fuel cost, the greater mileage run for a given quantity of oil as compared with petrol, and the greatly diminished risk of fire through carelessness or collision. The chief drawbacks to most engines of this class, which depend for the firing of the oil upon the raising of the temperature of the induced air by high compression, are weight in comparison to power output, which of course, is due to the compression ignition system, lack of flexibility, and the inability to start up such an engine by hand. In *The Times* of October 25 last year an announcement of an invention by a Swedish engineer, Mr. J. Hesselman, comprising an electrically-fired, low-pressure, fuel oil motor, was published. The Hesselman Motor Corporation has been formed to exploit the patents for the Hesselman low-pressure engine. The company is a British public company, with a capital of £275,000. The capital has been subscribed privately, and no public subscription will take place. The board consists of the following :—Sir H. A. Wernher, K.C.V.O. (chairman), Mr. T. Cervin (banker), Mr. J. B. E. Dahlerus (managing director), Mr. J. H. Gannon (vice-president and European director of Chase National Bank, and joint managing director of the Finance Company of Great Britain and America), Mr. K. J. E. Hesselman (inventor of the Hesselman low-pressure engine), Mr. H. J. Mitchell (managing director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited), and Mr. O. Rydbeck (vice-chairman of Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget).

The Estate Market

72,123 ACRES SOLD

£2,160,015 PAID

A total turnover of £13,963,235, and the transfer of 388,923 acres, or 608 square miles, of English, Welsh, and Scottish land, has been effected by Messrs. John D. Wood and Company (Berkeley-square) in the last five years. This year they have bought or sold town and country property for a total of £2,160,015, and have disposed of 72,123 acres, or 113 square miles. Further important transactions are now in progress. The firm again acknowledges "the excellent spirit of co-operation shown by their professional brethren in London and the country." Remarking that the volume of business this year has fallen below that of 1929, Messrs. John D. Wood and Company say that the market for real estate has suffered less than most other business from the general economic conditions.

The report proceeds from point to point about London and country property sales, purchases, lettings and management. Dealing with London transactions, Messrs. John D. Wood and Company deplore that "antiquated Building Acts and obsolete regulations cause waste and make heavy avoidable additions to the cost of developing sites." The following are extracts from the main heads of the report (headings are added) :—

CHANGING LONDON

Very few Inner London buildings, either domestic or commercial of over 30 years old, can be found fully to utilize the advantages of centrality which they enjoy. Of course, to redevelop sites in the modern manner is expensive, a necessary preliminary being often the acquisition and uniting of adjacent premises, so that a comprehensive scheme can be formulated. This initial step naturally has to be taken as quietly as possible, and purchases amounting to well into six figures have here and there been effected by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., in connexion with projects which will in due course attract a large amount of public attention. The question of building practice and regulations has naturally rather forced itself upon the firm this year, owing to their removal, after half a century in Mount-street, to a mansion in Berkeley-square. Adaptation was contemplated, but, inasmuch as what eventually proved desirable amounted to practically an entire remodelling of the interior, the ultimate operation went far beyond "adaptation," except in regard to the Georgian drawing-room, which lends itself to forming a comfortable estate sale room, of rather distinctive character, for real property.

The records in the office of the firm concerning parts of Mayfair have no recognizable relation to-day to large parts of that once purely fashionable and residential area. Historic mansions of great magnitude, like Stratton House, for example, have yielded to the "housebreaker," and in their place stand colossal new structures, in the case named, a block of flats—commodious and luxurious beyond the dreams of an older generation. The showrooms in the new premises accommodate businesses capable of earning and paying the rentals, which usually are far in excess of the sum formerly paid for the entire residence which stood on the site.

PRESSURE OF TAXATION

The pressure of public burdens (direct and indirect taxation and heavy rates) is felt with increasing intensity. Death duties continue to force properties into the market, and to lead to the break-up of estates, regardless of the ultimate results to agriculture and the welfare of the countryside. Happily, notwithstanding all the adverse influences that have had to be met this year, quite a number of first-rate seats have been bought for private occupation. Where estates have come under the hammer this year in many lots, the tenants have taken the opportunity to acquire their holdings, and, as in previous years, every care has been shown by the vendors to enable them to forestall public competition.

But for the fact that, as competent critics have without contradiction declared, 1930 has been "the worst year for farming since 1879," the low rate of interest for loanable capital would have had a welcome reaction on the demand for landed estates.

Where, of course, as in the case of Scottish domains, the sporting rights are a paramount inducement to buyers or tenants, the tightening of purse strings has led to arrangements for the acquisition of many fine shoots and fishings under arrangements whereby the cost and enjoyment will be shared by a number of jointly interested men.

DEMAND FOR FLATS

Flats now make an increasing appeal to persons of means. Comforts and luxuries, hardly to be had in an ordinary house, can be enjoyed in a fine modern flat, and at an inclusive "all-in" charge.

Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. affirm that for the class of flat in which they are mainly interested, the ultra-modern or "super flat," the inquiry continues keen and rents are well maintained. As an investment, important blocks which have passed through our hands have rather improved during the year, as certain outgoings have shown a falling tendency.

We hear a great deal, some say too much, about the commercialization of Mayfair, but whole sections of it are still purely residential and are likely to remain so.

SALES BY AUCTION

EWBANK and Co.

WEYBRIDGE.—1 to 4, Holly Cottages, freehold £800
5 to 8, Beeches Cottages, freehold 960
ADDLESTONE.—7 Rosseville," freehold 560

JOHN H. GOULD

READING.—1 to 27 (odd), Cardigan-gardens, freehold 3,335
63, 65, 91, 93 and 95, Cardigan-road, freehold .. 1,500
2 to 12 (even), Montague-street, freehold 1,730

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY)

SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Harris, Stacey and Rogers, Chapman & Thomas	The Mart, E.C. (1.0)	Freehold Property
	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Debenham, Tewson and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Jameson and Messenger and Hussey, Walcott and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Stovell and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Leasehold Properties
S. J. Callaway	The Retreat, Southsea (11.0)	Country Residence
Dixon and Co.	Estate Offices, Railway Approach, Sutton (6.30)	Freehold Properties

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.

SALES THIS DAY

S. J. Callaway	1A, The Retreat, Southsea (11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Fuller, Horsey and Co.	Dominion Gramophone Records, Ltd., Chaul End, Luton, Beds (11.0)	Plant and Machinery
Debenham, Storr & Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
W. Burrough Hill	Auction Mart, Grosvenor square, Southampton (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Warmington & Co.	18, Cadogan-square, S.W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Phillips, Son and Neale	4, Frith-street, Soho-square, W. (12.0)	English Furniture
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture, &c.
Hughes and Norton	68, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead, N.W. (12.30)	Antique Furniture
Hampton and Sons	32, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W. (12.30)	Rare Books and Engravings
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture and Objects of Art
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-st., St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Phillips, Son and Neale	72, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (2.0)	Contents of the Mansion
H. N. Curlender and Co.	Runnymede, Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool (—)	

DEPUTY SURVEYOR OF CROWN LANDS AT WINDSOR

Mr. Eric H. Savill, of Lincoln's Inn-fields, has been appointed Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands at Windsor, in the place of Mr. C. Lloyd, who has just retired after many years' service. Mr. Savill will take up his duties at the beginning of the New Year. The Crown lands at Windsor include Windsor Great Park and Forest, the Home Park, and lands at Virginia Water, Ascot, Swinley, and Bagshot.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ASSOCIATED MUNICIPALITIES of DENMARK FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1922.
Hambros Bank, Limited, hereby give notice that the COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 16th December, 1930.

CITY of TOKYO 5½ per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1926.
Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 31st December, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of 11 and 3, at the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination before their payment.
For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Limited.
7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, 16th December, 1930. D. NOHARA, Manager.

CITY of BERGEN FIVE-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1922.
The Council of Foreign Bondholders give notice that the COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, may be presented for PAYMENT at the Counting House of Herbert, Waagg and Co., Limited, 4, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).
Drawn Bonds and Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

EXTERNAL DEBT OF PARAGUAY.
LOANS OF 1886, 1890 AND 1915.
The Council of Foreign Bondholders give notice that the COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, may be presented for PAYMENT at the above offices, 17, Moorgate, E.C.2, between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

CONSTANTINOPLE TELEPHONE COMPANY.
(Société Anonyme Turque des Téléphones de Constantinople)
(Incorporated in Turkey with Limited Liability.)
COUPON No. 22 on the 6 per Cent. Obligations and COUPON No. 34 on the 6 per Cent. Certificates of the Company, due on the 1st January, 1931, are PAYABLE on or after that date (Saturdays excepted), at the Ottoman Bank, No. 123, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, where Listing Forms can be obtained.
Coupons should be left three clear days for examination.
It would be convenient if holders presented their Coupons through their Bankers.
E. E. FORD, Representative in the United Kingdom.
Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, 16th December, 1930.

CHILEAN FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOANS of 1886 and 1887.
CHILEAN FIVE per CENT. LOANS of 1892, 1896, 1905, and 1909.
CHILEAN SEVEN-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1922.
The COUPONS due 1st January next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Loans will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on that day and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.
An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent.
Coupons cannot be paid through the post.
Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application.
New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
13th December, 1930.

CITY of SAO PAULO SIX per CENT. GOLD BONDS, 1908.
The HALF YEARLY COUPONS DUE 1st January next, of Bonds of the above Loan, will be PAID on and after that date at the Bank of London and South America Limited, 2, 3, and 8, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE 7% STERLING LOAN.
Notice is hereby given that BONDS of the above LOAN DRAWN for REDEMPTION, and COUPONS falling due on the 1st January, 1931, should be PRESENTED for PAYMENT at the Counting House of Herbert, Waagg and Company,

CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS

respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION

AT THEIR GREAT ROOMS, 8, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 5058 (5 lines). TELEGRAMS: "CHRISTIART, PICCY, LONDON."

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), DECEMBER 16.

DECORATIVE FURNITURE and OBJECTS of ART and VERTU from various sources, including Old French and Italian Furniture, old Italian Corsican, ecclesiastical vestments, embroideries and fabrics of the 16th and 17th centuries, carvings in ivory and wood, a German 15th century painted wood reredos, miniatures, snuff-boxes and bijouterie.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), DECEMBER 17.

A CHOICE COLLECTION of FINE OLD ENGLISH SILVER, the property of a GENTLEMAN, including a Queen Anne tea kettle on stand with lamp, two George I. trapezia, a Queen Anne sugar basin and cover, a set of four George I. square salvers, a set of three William III. beakers, fine Charles II. tankards, Charles II. and Commonwealth porringers, a Charles II. sweetmeat box, two Charles I. goblets, a rare Scottish quaigh, a pair of Scottish Tazze, a pair of William III. silver gilt Tazze, an Irish chocolate pot, a George I. coffee pot by Paul Lamerie, and other fine early Georgian plate; also old English silver from various sources, including an Elizabethan Ostrich egg cup with silver gilt mounts, a Charles I. goblet, a George I. chocolate pot and Georgian tea caddies, cups, &c.

On view.

Illustrated catalogues may be had gratis.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

JEWELS, sold by order of the Executors of Mrs. F. K. HORNSBY-DRAKE, deceased, late of 42, Belgrave-square, S.W., comprising emerald brooches, pendants and rings, an emerald and brilliant tiara, brilliant rings, brooches, &c.; an important emerald ring, the property of a LADY, a pearl necklace and emerald ring, the property of a LADY, deceased; two pearl necklaces the property of a GENTLEMAN; brilliant rings, brooches, and other jewels, from various sources.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

DECORATIVE OBJECTS and FURNITURE, the property of Miss HELEN CAWLEY and removed from The Manor, Maids Moreton, Buckingham; also of MAX HAHN, Esq., deceased, late of 4, Aberdare-gardens, Hampstead; and from various sources, including a suite of Aubusson tapestry furniture, a boulle cabinet, other French decorative furniture, Chippendale mahogany tables, cabinets and chairs, Queen Anne walnut wood and other old English furniture, bronzes and other decorative objects.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

OBJECTS of ART and VERTU, sold by order of the Executors of Mrs. E. K. HORNSBY-DRAKE, deceased, late of 42, Belgrave-square, S.W., comprising old French gold snuff-boxes and etui, old French and English miniatures, enamel portraits, 16th-century and 17th-century bijouterie.

May be viewed TWO DAYS preceding.

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of Mrs. CATHERINE GEORGINA BRANDT, of Silverbrook, Bale, Cheshire; the property of MAX HAHN, Esq., deceased, late of 4, Aberdare-gardens, N.W. (sold by order of the Executors); the property of EDWARD GOLDSMITH, Esq., C.B.E.; the property of the late J. SIDEBOTTOM, Esq.; the property of H. LE BLANC SMITH, Esq., of Dane's House, Bishop's Stortford; also Old Pictures from various sources, including works by or attributed to:—Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A.; Sir W. Beechey, R.A.; Sir John Gilbert, R.A., H. D. Hamilton, R.H.A., J. Hoppner, R.A., J. Northcote, R.A., J. Opie, R.A., T. Phillips, R.A., Sir H. Raeburn, R.A., J. Russell, R.A., R. Wilson, R.A., Erskine Nicol, A.R.A.

H. Aiken, J. F. Herring, A. Steenwyck, F. Bol, W. Hunt, D. Teniers, F. Casteels, J. M. Molenaer, W. Van de Velde, Gonzales Coques, J. de Momper, G. Vincent, J. G. Cuyp, Sir A. Mor, P. de Wint, Birket Foster, N. Pocock, F. X. Winterhalter

May be viewed THREE DAYS preceding.

TELEPHONES GERRARD 3716 AND 3717. ESTABLISHED 1794.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS GALLERIES, 47, LEICESTER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, and Following Day.

The Property of ARTHUR T. SHARDLOW, ESQ., of Sheffield, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS, comprising a fine selection of British, Foreign, and Colonial, including a specialized collection of the late Edward Jones.

The Sale will begin at 2 p.m. precisely each day.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17th.

The Property of WILMER H. CAY, ESQ., of Canfield, Denmark-avenue, Wimbledon, of CAPT. EVELYN A. C. BERGNE, of 13, Pembroke-road, W., &c.

A CHOICE COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, comprising a fine view of Naples, and others in Norway, by Muirhead Bone. Views in Florence by Henry Rushbury, A.R.A., R.W.S., others by James McBey. Important exhibited works, &c., by G. S. Ferrier, R.I. C. Hayes, R.I. S. Prout, Copley Fielding, Compton Hall, Sutton Palmer, A. Hill, R.I., R.B.A. R.I.

R.B.A., C. Hunt, R.W.S. P. Sandby, R.A. K. T. Holding, David Muirhead J. Terris, R.I. R.W.S. W. W. Russell, R. Thorne Waite, R.A. R.W.S.

T. R. Hardy, R.I. A. Raine-Barker E. M. Wimperis, V.P.R.I.

Also PICTURES by OLD MASTERS and MODERN PICTURES, including examples by or attributed to H. Alken, P. Casteels, T. S. Cooper, R.A., W. Hogarth, J. F. Herring, Sir G. Knelley, T. Lamy, G. H. Laporte, A. L. and M. Le Nain, B. W. Leader, R.A., P. Nolpe, &c., and a Chippendale fire screen, the panels painted with sporting subjects, ascribed to James Wootton.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18th.

The Property of a GENTLEMAN.

A FINE COLLECTION of PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES of the Chimu period, 800-1400 A.D., being chiefly Nazca vases, bowls, and figures, with polychrome decoration, and Truxillo pottery, being bottles in the form of finely modelled human heads, birds, and animals; also a Quipus, or series of knotted cords (the only form of recording events in the Inca period).

Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th.

The Property of MISS S. K. SUMMERS, of 15, Queen's-road, Kingston-on-Thames, of E. V. ANDREAE, ESQ., of The Turret, Frognal, N.W., &c.

OLD ENGRAVINGS, including Nurse and Child in the Fields, by G. Keating, and The Kite Entangled, by W. Ward, after G. Morland, mezzotints printed in colours. A Collection of Portraits of Napoleonic Generals, by Cooper, and others, mezzotints in colours. A Collection of Medical Portraits, Sporting Prints, mostly in colours, English and Foreign views, scrap books, Japanese Colour Prints, Old Master and other Drawings, &c. Also MODERN ETCHINGS, by Muirhead Bone, Francis Dodd, R. Rushbury, and others, some signed proofs.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE, and JEWELLERY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

COINS and MEDALS.

The Sales may be viewed, and will take place at half-past one o'clock each day, unless otherwise stated.

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' DIRECTORY

LONDON AND SUBURBS

LONDON, E.C.

C. C. and T. MOORE, 13, Lime-street, E.C.3, Valuers, Surveyors, and Agents. Established 1820.

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FLATS AND CHAMBERS (Continued from Page 24)

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A BUSINESS ROMANCE!

The oldest London Daily, on December 6, said: "The growth of Mr. Hurcomb's business is more like a fairy story than a record of real life. Ten years ago he launched out as an auctioneer, and has never looked back. His advertisements have entertained a wide circle of readers, and are evidence of the value of cleverly directed publicity allied with a shrewd knowledge of human nature. The auction rooms are the largest in this country, &c." On the same day *The Times* devoted over half a column to the "Grafton Gallery's New Life" and "A Closed Chapter." This is not quite correct, for contracts and leases are in force, and exhibitions and social functions, as in the past, will continue to be held. May I add that the terms are £150 weekly or £600 monthly for, the whole of the four galleries? Separate galleries for, *e.g.*, May meetings, &c., proportionately, which works out at a low rate per day and night.

1,425 LOTS SOLD IN ONE DAY.

I actually sold 1,385 lots on Monday, December 8. Silver entrée dishes totalled £335 11s. 6d.; three trays, £372 2s. 6d.; candlesticks, £311 6s. 9d.; two beer jugs, £119 12s.; two cups and covers, £730; six salt cellars, £118 0s. 3d.; two coffee pots, £123; kettle and inkstand, £134; three silver bowls, £123 10s. These few lots total £2,367 3s., and over 300 lots more realized good prices. In the next room my deputy sold 181 lots of jewels, of which I enumerate: Four pearl and diamond studs, £248; four diamond necklets, £1,516; five pearl necklets, £680; two emerald and diamond rings, £740; pearl and diamond ring £340; two diamond bracelets, £180; seven diamond rings, £1,026; emerald ring, £145; diamond earrings and brooch, £286; which tots up for these few lots alone to £5,361. The book sale was nothing very wonderful.

£8,224 FOR 56 LOTS OF BOOKS.

It must, however, be borne in mind that I have only been auctioneering books for a year or so. The late Lord Birkenhead's huge sale took five days and realized about £6,000. A great deal was said in the Press last Saturday about Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," the three great London Dailies being rather conflicting; one said it was sold, another it was unsold, the other did not know. I sold a rather poor copy of that book for £200. If you want to find a good market for your books, invite me to call or look through your shelves to see if you have any of the following, which sold recently. If so, you may be fortunate and obtain a *Record Price*. £8,224 for 56 lots, which would have taken about 40 minutes to sell had they all been in one sale:—

Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," £250; Egan, P., "Life in London," £260; Lamb's "Tales of Shakespeare," £220; Molière, J. B. P., "Œuvres," £390; Thackeray, an 8vo letter, £150; a book of Washington letters, £750; Austen, G. Emma, 1816 (3), Mansfield Park, 1816, 2nd ed. Sense, Sensibility, 1811, Juvenilia, by G. Wither, 1622, £290; Fielding's "Tom Jones, 1749, £110; New York Laws, 1719, £53; Fielding's "Tom Jones," 1749, six volumes, £235; Smollett, "Peregrine Pickle," 1751, and "Roderick Random," 1748, £120; a Vellum MS. in Greek, 13th Century, £220; MS., "Fable Talke," £165; Ackerman's History of Cambridge, £50; Johnson's letters, £51; Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," £74; Goldsmith's Travellers and others, £120; "Leaves of Grass," £200.

"Dance of Life," &c., £48; Surtees's "Ask Mamma," &c., £170; Blackmantle's "English Spy," £85; Goldsmith's "Dr. Hauech of Venison, &c.," £200; Ackerman's "Microcosm of London," £86; Lewin's "Birds," £52; Reinhard's "Swiss Costumes," £80; Boswell's "Life of Johnson," £153; A Scrap Book, £220; Autograph Letters, £78 13s.; 16th-Century Book of Hours, £57 15s.; Harrington's "New Discourse on State Subjects," £63; Boy's "London," £60; 14th-Century Book of Hours, £304 10s.; 16th-Century Vellum Missal, £100; Naval and Military Achievements, £77; T. Hardy, Autograph Book, £165; Commentaries on English Law, £38; Ackerman's "History of Cambridge," £63; Dickens's "Christmas Carol," £80; Coleridge, "The Gilmans of Highgate," &c., £145; Ackerman's "Microcosm of London," £110; Ackerman's "History of Oxford," £135; "Paradise Lost," £273; Daniell, W., "Voyage Round Great Britain," £90; Book of Manuscripts, £410; Three Albums of Autographs, Letters and Envelopes, £300; Collection of Old American Manuscripts, £170; "Historia Plantarum Rariorum," £80; Kelmscott Press, Chaucer Works, £350; Mary Queen of Scots Montaigne, £112; Natte's "Views of Bath," £52; Thurston's Sexual System of Linnæus and Temple of Flora," £70.

A pair of curtains sold for £250; a bit of tapestry, £175; a pair of aquatints for £175; Italian landscape, £470; a Poynter picture, £100; "Anne of Cleves' Father," £650 (which is £600 more than the owner expected); another portrait of a naval officer, £200; another, £100. "The Shannon and Chesapeake," aquatint, £185 (the owner reserved it at £10); four Chippendale chairs, £210; two easy chairs, £195; a jewel box, £82; a settee, £100; a cabinet, £160; a screen, £240; 12 old chairs, £140; a secretaire, £98; a mirror, £82; a carpet, £110.

£740 FOR THREE CHAIRS AND SETTEE.

Three chairs and a settee, £740; a bureau, £80; the Miss Tiernan alms dish, £775. Five pictures which the owners reserved (in the aggregate) at £117 sold for £1,537, so these five vendors will be pleased. It would be wearying to enumerate more.

The foregoing lots total between £13,000 and £14,000, and in addition there were over 1,370 unimportant lots sold.

SENSATIONAL OR NOT SENSATIONAL.

One newspaper said there was nothing sensational at the sale. Surely in these trying times the foregoing savours of sensation. Less than a week before the sale I described in these columns a metal alms dish which I had collected. By my so-called "cleverly directed" copy I created a little sensation, and invited public-spirited people to come forward and save it from crossing the Atlantic and secure it for the Dublin Museum. I am pleased to say that I have succeeded, and to Dublin I believe it will go for all time, where it once had a temporary abode.

TWO RAGGED TAPESTRIES, £5,000.

The trade, the museums, and others in the art world were amazed at my selling Lord St. John's two Petit Point table carpets for £5,000 so recently as September 26 because the highest bid elsewhere was £3,100. It is a real joy to me to know that they are back again at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and can be seen in the Central Court.

The authorities appeared a little sad when I took them away, because it was not the first time I had taken treasures away (temporarily), but they have always gone back again. There are quite a number of treasures there which I have sold at Piccadilly—*e.g.*, three salt-cellars which I collected in Cornwall and sold for over £4,000. In these days, when the fixed-income classes are well-nigh crushed on account of the heavy burden of taxation almost too heavy to bear, is it not common sense to consult me as to the wisdom of removing such treasures that have been loaned to the museums and let me sell while I am able to obtain these sensational prices, and enjoy the income of the proceeds? Leave it to my skill, strategy, or whatever you like to call it, to see that the treasures return to our museums or art collections for all time.

£1,260 FOR THREE SMALL PICTURES.

One of the pictures, Anne of Cleeve's Father, reserved at £20, which realized at the Great Sale, December 8, 1920, £650, belonged to a gentleman for whom I sold a picture last August, above all other months, for nearly £5,000.

£3,250 FOR A PIECE OF OLD CHELSEA.

At the aforesaid sale china went badly, nothing like the above which I sold last spring for the above sensational price. Is it any wonder then that the story of my 10-year-old business reads like romance.

I shall personally be visiting the following places next Wednesday and Thursday. May I book a call? Newbury, Chipping Sodbury, Nailsworth, Gloucester, Malvern, Worcester, Llandiloes, Aberystwyth, Montgomery, Kidderminster, Warwick, Towcester. Also places en route.

Any letters or wires arriving on Wednesday a.m. will be transmitted to me, and I will call at Aberystwyth Post Office at 10 a.m. Thursday or any wires or letters.

Representatives will shortly visit:—

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COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17th.

ON VIEW.—OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE—a Wm. Kent eagle console table, a Chippendale carved gilt settee, Georgian mahogany pedestal writing tables, Sheraton secretaire bookcases and sideboards, Queen Anne bureaux, a grand piano by BECHSTEIN, a pair of carved gilt chairs of George I. design, oak court cupboard and refectory tables, a pair of decorated satinwood torcheres, Chippendale chairs and mirrors, an Italian gilt bedstead, bahl writing table, London hall-marked pewter, Persian carpets and rugs, porcelain, bracket clocks, &c., the property of LADY CARLYLE and removed from 51, South-street, Park-lane; of the HONBLE. MRS. MARSHAM and removed from Park House, Teddington; and from other sources.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18th.

ON VIEW.—OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS from various sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

T. Beach	A. J. Lomax, R.I.	Sir H. Raeburn
A. De Breanski	C. Van Loo	H. Robert
T. S. Hardy	T. R. Miles	J. Verspronck
J. D. De Heem	J. D. Morland	J. Webb
O. Humphrey	P. Pannini	W. L. Wyllie

Also ENGRAVINGS in Mezzotint and Stipple, Sporting and other Prints.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23rd.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE of the Queen Anne, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and Chippendale periods; ENGLISH, CONTINENTAL, and CHINESE PORCELAIN, cut glass, bronzes, ivories, miniatures, &c. On view the day prior.

PHILLIPS, SON & N

Telegrams: "Wood, Agents (Wesdo), London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone No.: Mayfair 6341 (8 lines).

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

WATERSTON MANOR, DORSETSHIRE.

VERY BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL XVIth CENTURY HOUSE.
(the subject of an illustrated article in "Country Life," 12th February, 1916.)

FOUR RECEPTION, 12 BED ROOMS. | STABLING, GARAGE, EIGHT COTTAGES. | DELIGHTFUL GARDENS. | HOME FARM. | TROUTING STREAM WATERCRESS BEDS.

330 ACRES FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

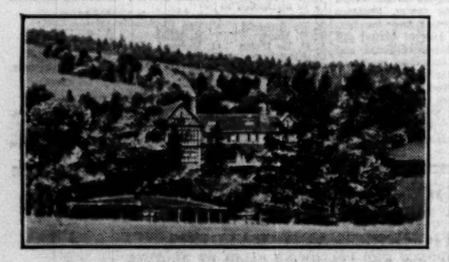
Agents, HY. DUKE and SONS, Dorchester, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

HIGH ON THE CHILTERN HILLS.

(ADJOINING CHEQUERS).

One mile from Wendover Town and Station with excellent express service to London in under the hour, and only 35 miles by excellent motoring roads.

A BEAUTIFULLY DISPOSED AND WELL-WOODED ESTATE of about 387 ACRES,



ranging from 500ft. to over 800ft. above sea level, and from various points magnificent panoramic views are obtained.

The comfortable Modernized RESIDENCE contains 14 bed rooms, lounge hall, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, good offices.

Company's water, electric light, central heating.

Garage and cottage.

Inexpensive grounds with levelled tennis court; farm buildings, also keeper's cottage and buildings.

GOLF AND HUNTING.

The Estate, which is practically all in hand, with its capital woodlands of nearly 180 acres, affords excellent shooting.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EXECUTORS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Full details of the Agents, who have personally inspected and can thoroughly recommend.

JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (MH.40053.)

SANATORIUM FOR SALE

CHILTERN HILLS—450FT. ALTITUDE.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE PURPOSE IN 1916.

Three-quarter mile from main line Station. 32 miles from London.

The accommodation comprises:—Dormitories, day rooms, bath rooms, fitted lavatories, separate w.c., bath, and sitting rooms for staff; laundry and accommodation for servants.

Ample water. Modern drainage. Acetylene Gas. Independent hot water. Electric light cables on property. Telephone, &c.

LYING 500 YARDS FROM ROAD, AND SURROUNDED BY 50 ACRES.

HAVING CONSIDERABLE FRONTAGE.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD, PRICE £10,000.

Plans and further details of the Sole Agents:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (41149.)

BERKSHIRE

IN THE FAVOURITE NEWBURY DISTRICT.

Newbury 6 miles. Hungerford 2 miles.

A picturesque and extremely attractive undulating small estate, extending to about 226 ACRES,

including a comfortable family residence, 350 feet above sea level; 14 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms.

Electric light. Central Heating. Good water and drainage systems.

Pair of cottages. Two garages. Farm buildings.

PICTURESQUE WOODLANDS. PARKLIKE GRASSLAND.

FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Apply:—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (1526.)

By Direction of the Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE DOVEY.

WITH FISHING RIGHTS IN THE RIVER.

Mild sense of the most beautiful scenery in Wales. Dolgelly 18 miles. Aberdovey 10 miles. Aberystwyth 18 miles.

THE IMPORTANT GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE, known as "PLAS MACHYNLLETH," containing four reception rooms, billiard room, 15 bed rooms, and four bath rooms. Electric light. Company's gas. Beautiful Grounds. Two Lodges and Cottage.

IF NOT REQUIRED AS A RESIDENCE, IS HIGHLY SUITABLE FOR A HOTEL OR SCHOOL.

Included is a small Park of about 40 ACRES. Also for SALE, together or separately, is THE HOME FARM OF ABOUT 250 ACRES, with excellent grazing and sheep land and convenient steading, and a GENTLEMAN'S JACOBEAN RESIDENCE, with seven bed rooms, three attic bed rooms, three reception rooms. Fine old staircase and panelling. One championship and eight first prizes for sheep have been obtained.

Further particulars from the Land Agent, Capt. R. H. Jones Evans, The Estate Offices, Plas Machynlleth, N. Wales, or the Auctioneers, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL OLD WORLD SUSSEX.

On high and healthy ground. 12 miles from the Sea. 40 miles London by main road.

FONTRIDGE HOUSE, ETCHINGHAM, BURWASH,

with Catholic Church about one mile distant.

This delightful family RESIDENCE, commanding beautiful views over a wide area, built of brick with hanging tiles and fitted with old oak, contains hall, three reception and billiard room, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, good offices.

Central Heating. Company's Water. Modern Drainage. Telephone.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURE IS THE LOVELY GARDENS, tennis lawn, crazy-paved paths, sunk garden with lily pool. Productive orchard.

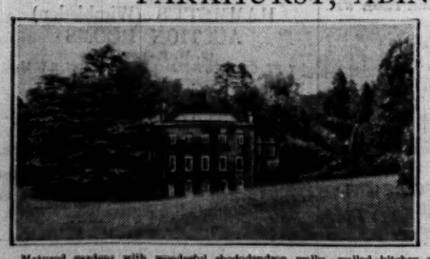
TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT 10 ACRES,

INCLUDING TWO COTTAGES. ADDITIONAL LAND MAY BE PURCHASED.

Price and illustrated particulars from the Agents, T. BANNISTER and Co., Haywards Heath; and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

STANDING 650ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL ON THE SLOPES OF LEITH HILL.

PARKHURST, ABINGER.



The property is situated in an excellent residential district surrounded by common and large estates. The House stands in the centre of the property and is partly Georgian in character and built of red brick.

Billiard and four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.

Main water, central heating, electric light, modern drainage; lift.

Excellent stabling and garage buildings with rooms, lodge and two cottages.

Matured gardens with wonderful rhododendron walks, walled kitchen garden; magnificently timbered parklands extending in all to about 63 ACRES.

For Sale by Private Treaty now or by Auction later.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARILY LOW RESERVE TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

YEAR 1930. TURNOVER £2,160,015. AREA 113 SQ. MILES.

AGGREGATE FOR FIVE YEARS 1926-1930.

TURNOVER £13,963,235. AREA 608 SQ. MILES.

GOOD ENQUIRY FOR ALL CLASSES OF PROPERTY

FOR OCCUPATION AND INVESTMENT IS SHOWN IN

THE ACTIVITY OF OUR MARKET,

CONTINUED IN SPITE OF DIFFICULT WORLD CONDITIONS; AND POINT TO THE FACT THAT

REAL ESTATE IN ALL ITS CATEGORIES WITH ITS INHERENT STABILITY

MORE THAN HOLDS ITS OWN IN PUBLIC ESTEEM.

The "Winter" of depression is well advanced, and there are many hopeful signs already apparent of the advent of the "Spring."

BUSINESS PREMISES AND TOWN HOUSES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RT. HON. THE EARL HOWE, P.C.

CURZON HOUSE, MAYFAIR.

AN IMPORTANT AND WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD MANSION

and

LARGE GARAGE AND STABLING

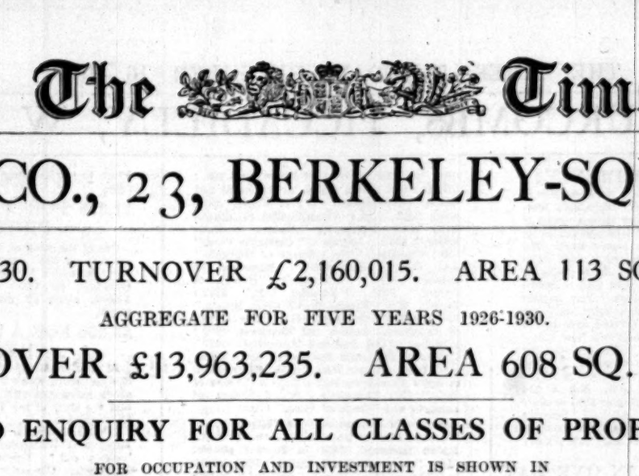
with frontages to Curzon-street, Derby-street and Pitt's Head-mews, and with a site area of about 10,890 SQUARE FEET.

The Mansion contains about 20 bed rooms, four bath rooms, nine reception rooms, including

MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM,

PASSENGER LIFT,

extensive domestic offices.



THE LARGE GARAGE

for three-four cars with Stabling for 10 horses or, if converted, Garage for further six-eight cars, and men's quarters above containing

ABOUT 20 ROOMS.

To be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by Private Treaty) early in 1931 by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1 (Mayfair 6341).

Full Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the Auctioneers, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1, or the Surveyors, Messrs. Thynne and Thynne, 9, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

IN THE CENTRE OF NOTTINGHAM CITY.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD SITE TO BE SOLD.

At present occupied by

THE FLYING HORSE HOTEL,

POULTRY,

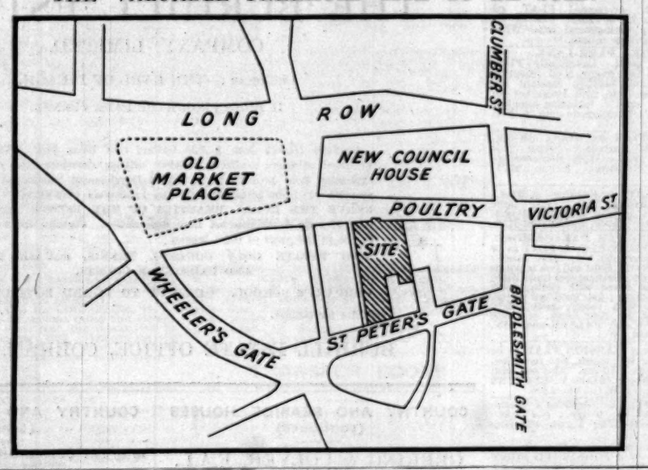
THE PUNCH BOWL PUBLIC HOUSE

and other premises in St. Peter's Gate.

In an

IMPORTANT POSITION

facing the new Council House close to the Old Market Place,



having an area of about 18,600 SQ. FT.

THE FRONTAGE TO POULTRY IS ABOUT 106FT., AND TO ST. PETER'S GATE 65FT.

For plans and further particulars apply to the Agents:—Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

Surveyors: Messrs. W. B. STARE & HALL, 12, Victoria-street, Nottingham.

A PERFECT HOUSE in REGENT'S PARK

with unrivalled views, and undoubtedly one of the most luxuriously fitted houses in London. The rooms are beautifully decorated and a purchaser could move in without any expenditure at all.

Electric Heating in every single room, electric service lift, house telephones, luxuriously appointed bath rooms, with the

BEST BED ROOM SUITE ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

There are 12 bed rooms, five bath rooms, four reception rooms, excellent offices. Garage accommodation for two cars with flat over. Lease 12 years. Rent £350 per annum. For sale privately now or by Auction on 21st January, 1931, by

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

at their Estate Sale Rooms, 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. Mayfair 6341 (8 lines).

NO. 40, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,

and No. 40, ADAMS-MEWS, W.1.

This IMPORTANT MANSION, with excellent entertaining rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, &c.

Central heating. Parquet floors.

To be SOLD by AUCTION in January next (unless previously sold by Private Treaty). Lease expires 1939. Ground-rent £252 per annum.

HYDE PARK GARDENS.

RENT £1,500 P.A.

A delightfully appointed HOUSE and Garage, facing South, with a passenger lift and central heating; 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and offices.

IN THE CENTRE OF MAYFAIR.

FACING DUE SOUTH.

£650 P.A.

Eleven bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms; in perfect condition, with a splendid nursery floor.

MAYFAIR.

£580 P.A.

In a quiet and much-sought-after thoroughfare; six bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; delightfully arranged; suitable for married couple.

PORTMAN SQUARE

(CLOSE TO).

£450 P.A.

A small period house; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall. Recently modernized for occupation.

HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE).

IN A QUIET SQUARE.

PRICE ONLY £5,250.

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOUSE will be ready for occupation early in the New Year; nine beds, three tiled bath rooms, four receptions, good light offices; service lift; central heating, parquet floors; garage with flat over. Strongly recommended.

MAYFAIR.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

A SITE

for the erection of a pied-à-terre, 60 feet by 22 feet. Lease 62 years. Ground-rent £50 per annum.

MAYFAIR.

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.

A compact PERIOD HOUSE, with its own private garden, requiring a certain amount of expenditure; eight beds, three baths, four receptions, lounge hall, &c. Lease 60 years. Ground-rent £150.

A BARGAIN.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

UNIQUE SPORTING ESTATE AND WELL-KNOWN FOREST OF

ARDNAMURCHAN, LOCH SUNART.

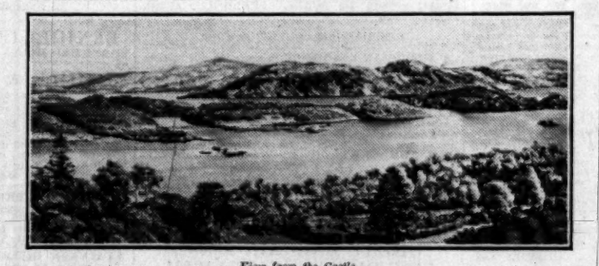
COMPRISING AN AREA OF NEARLY 50,000 ACRES,

the greater part consisting of perhaps the most picturesque and beautifully disposed forest lands to be found in the West Coast, together with

GLEN-BORRODALE CASTLE,

a typical Scottish Baronial Mansion, complete with every modern comfort, commanding wonderful views to south-east and west. Finely panelled hall, four reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, full offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone. Factor's house. Cottages.



View from the Castle.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.

Average of 73 HEAD OF STAGS

are shot annually. Grouse are plentiful and woodcock, snipe and wildfowl shooting is good.

FINE TROUT FISHING LOCHS

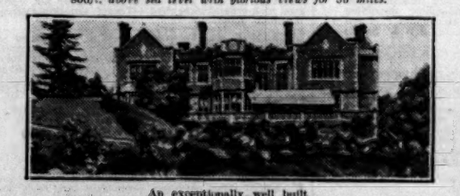
AND NET SALMON FISHING RIGHTS.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1.

HINDHEAD COMMON.

800ft. above sea level with glorious views for 30 miles.



An exceptionally well built

TUDOR STYLE HOUSE

of brick and stone on a southern slope in a sheltered position, containing:—Four reception rooms, 12 principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' rooms, five bath rooms; Company's electric light; good drainage and water.

Central Heating, Telephone, Lodge and 2 Cottages. Garages and Stabling.

VERY CHARMING GARDENS

with woodland walks, tennis lawns, rose gardens, excellent kitchen garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD,

WITH ABOUT 24 ACRES,

or home farm of 31 acres may be included,

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Full information from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (21007.)

MEYNELL COUNTRY.

HUNTING FOUR DAYS A WEEK.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

AND HUNTING BOX.

Two-floored house, in perfect condition throughout. Drive. Lodge. Hall. Three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms.

Main electric light. Central Heating throughout.

Garage. Stabling for eight, splendid Cottage, rooms for men.

MODEST GARDENS AND PADDOCKS

ABOUT 23 ACRES.

For immediate sale at a REDUCED PRICE.

Very highly recommended by Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1, who have inspected the property. (31443.)

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

NORTH DEVON.

FOR SALE AT AN EXTREMELY LOW PRICE TO CLOSE ESTATE.

Suitable for an Hotel, Country Club, or School.

The picturesque RESIDENCE stands on high ground with magnificent views, in a beautiful park. Four reception rooms, 27 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms. Electric light. 12 cottages, delightful pleasure grounds, parklands, and lakes, in all about 207 ACRES.

Plan and all further particulars from Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1, or from Messrs. JOHN SMALE and Co., 13, Cross-street, Barnstaple. (70112.)

WEST SUSSEX.

HIGH AND SECLUDED. MOTOR TRAFFIC INAUDIBLE.

Yet only Ten Minutes' Walk of Village.

PANORAMIC VIEW TO GLORIOUS SOUTH DOWNS.

Delightful medium-sized residence of Bath stone of Georgian character.

Four reception rooms (three of which communicate), large sunny windows, parquet floors, oak panelling, six principal bed rooms, three dressing rooms, two bath rooms; and above, six secondary or servants' rooms and bath room. Lofty hall with stone stair, delightful large loggia forming outdoor living room in summer.

All in excellent order and remarkably well designed for easy running; all necessary cloak rooms, store rooms, servants' hall, game room, &c.

Company's water, electric light, central heating (complete in both main floors), telephone, separate hot water, numerous lavatory basins.

LOVELY GROUNDS SHADED BY FINE TREES, two tennis lawns, productive gardens and orchards, long range new vinery, peach and melon house, fruit cage. Heated garage and chauffeur's flat. Stabling for six. Large lily pond, attractive feature, 500ft. below house level.

120 ACRES SPORTING WOODLANDS (timber professionally valued 1915 at £3,600; almost nothing since cut and more planted), sound grassland and little arable.

Model Farmery which has housed pedigree herd. Lodge and three cottages.

IN ALL ABOUT 300 ACRES. MODERATE PRICE.

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (5816.)

DORSET.

Blandford and Shaftesbury six miles. Bournemouth 22 miles. Semley Station, whence London is reached in two-and-a-half hours, is eight miles by road. Near to the famed village of Iwerne Minster.

THE SPLENDID AND CHARMING COUNTY SEAT,

"IWERNE MINSTER,"

placed in a beautifully timbered park and surrounded by tasteful grounds and gardens, is approached by three carriage drives (with two lodges). The Mansion was built from designs by the well-known architect, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., and with its stone and tiled gabled roof and stone mullioned and transomed windows it forms a most imposing structure. It contains six reception rooms, 28 bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms, ample offices. Electric light, central heating, ample water, modern drainage, telephone. Excellent stabling, garage, five cottages. Lovely gardens and grounds, ornamental lake of about three acres, with rich parkland; the whole extends to about 153 ACRES.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION, FREEHOLD, AT A LOW FIGURE.

The Mansion lends itself also for use as a school, country club, or institution.

For plans, photographs, and particulars apply to the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1; Messrs. RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, Salisbury, and 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

DELIGHTFUL HENRY VIII. MANOR HOUSE.

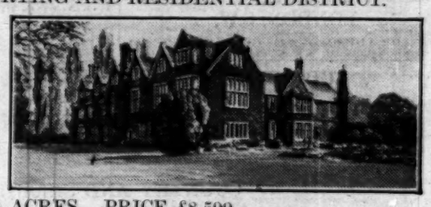
IN A GOOD SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

This charming HOUSE, seated in old-world gardens, contains:—

Entrance hall, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four reception rooms, long gallery.

Electric light. Modern conveniences.

The gardens are a great feature of the property and include rose and rock gardens, tennis lawns, riverside walk. Two cottages. Parkland, in all about 90 ACRES. PRICE £8,500.

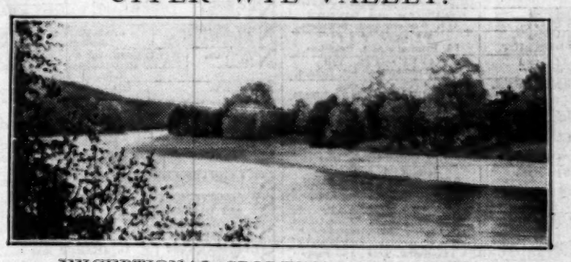


HUNTING WITH WELL-KNOWN PACKS. FISHING AND GOLF AVAILABLE.

Further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (59780.)

TWO MILES FROM A STATION.

UPPER WYE VALLEY.



EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING PROPOSITION.

SHOOTING RIGHTS IN PERPETUITY OVER A TOTAL OF 2,100 ACRES, together with the freehold of 144 acres, a finely disposed farm, high above the banks of the Upper Wye. With a glorious site (drive already installed and made) for Lodge or Bungalow, overlooking lovely panoramas; also the freehold of 260 acres of woodlands, nicely disposed over the shooting to show high birds, together with

1¾ MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN THE WYE WITH 10 RECOGNIZED CATCHES.

FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE,

with or without 700 acres additional lands divided into seven farms, as desired by a purchaser.—Highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (72185.)

HIGH HERTFORDSHIRE.

330ft. above sea, 1½ to 2 miles from a town and station, 17 miles from London.

40 MINUTES BY MAIN MOTORING ROADS.

THIS ORIGINAL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

commanding delightful views and surrounded by

CHARMING GARDENS AND PARKLANDS

Contains 20 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, halls, four reception rooms, capital offices.

STABLING, GARAGE, THREE LODGES, TWO COTTAGES. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. GAS AVAILABLE.

IN ALL ABOUT 143 ACRES,

HAVING ABOUT 10,000FT. EXCEPTIONAL ROAD FRONTAGE. LARGELY WITH SERVICES.

TO BE SOLD AT QUITE A MODERATE PRICE.

Full details of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (10292.)

FORMERLY A WEAVER'S HOME.

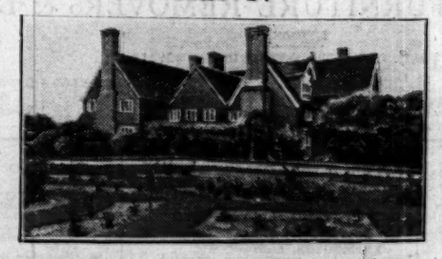
WEALD OF KENT.

The picturesque Residence retains its old-world charm, whilst having been modernized.

It occupies a pleasant position adjoining a private road and contains: Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric light. Modern conveniences.

Garage for three cars, rose gardens, rockery, and tennis lawns, three cottages, paddocks and woodlands, in all 22 ACRES.



For Sale at the very low price of £4,500.

Photographs and all further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (31209.)

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